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the hair soft and 15c
ure; will do 10c
toilet soap. 5c

gums; tube.....10c
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not have found relief
then to you. Their
using the most comfort-
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the folks "back East" will

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ported direct from Holland. These
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CRACKERS.
The Crisp Flaky Soda Crackers from
the oven daily. Plain or
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the cracker in hot condition.
play of Fruit, Smoked and Canned
is complete, and reminds us of
Lenten Season in here.
FISHMAN HADIES.
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FRESH RANCH EGGS. 30c
Two Dozen for 45c.

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ured a yield of 21 macks to
of this variety, of which
He also raised on this
of cotton from 300
on one fifteen-acre
twenty-one bales.
cotton extensively this season.

VALLEY BRIEFS.
Imperial Valley Driving
a racing matinee this
at the Imperial county
El Centro. Some of
entered for these com-
are being entered for
racing at Fifth
streets. El Centro has
nk Cooke of this week
perial Valley has been
of sheep for pasturing.
Brawley purchased a
en have purchased a school
of land for a school site.



LOS ANGELES

BY THE YEAR, \$9.00.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

PRICE: (Single Copies, on Streets and Trains, 5 Cents Per Month, Per Copy, Delivered, 5 1/2 Cents)

UNCLE SAM AND MEXICO

Deep Concern of All America.

Intervention Is the Theme of Nearly All Dispatches from Washington.

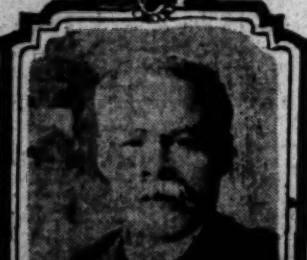
One of the Monroes Doctrine Intimately Associated With Demand.

It Is Reported to Have Broken With Government to Join the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] No longer is there any attempt in administration circles to disguise the anxiety of the Washington government over the situation in Mexico. Reports from all sources and from other reliable sources received at the War Department have been steadily more disquieting for the last week and such is the gravity of the outlook when it is considered that the subject was lately considered at the Cabinet meeting today.

Most significant of the day's dispatches was that from Col. E. E. Smith, commanding the American forces on the border, stating that Gen. Manuel Orozco had taken the field against the Madero government and was leading a force of 1400 men to Juarez.

AS MEDIATOR.
It is the most aggressive of all the generals who aided Madero last year, but until now has acted as mediator in conferences between forces opposing the govern-



Emilio Vasquez Gomez, Provisional President of Mexico, who is now living in San Antonio, and on whose behalf the present revolution in Mexico is being conducted.

Gomez recently issued a proclamation to the people of Mexico that he would take office when events made it possible.

ment. If his defection is officially confirmed the belief is that Madero is facing a crisis as serious as that which confronted Diaz last year and one which may result in the complete overthrow of the present government.

To a delegation from El Paso, Secretary Stimson today made it clear that the Washington government would not tolerate a repetition of the border outrages of last spring when Americans were killed and wounded in more than one American border town as a result of the firing across the line by the opposing Mexican forces. How far this government is disposed or prepared to go toward protecting the life and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico is a question which the administration is unwilling to answer at this time.

That every effort will be made to prevent such a repetition of the border outrages of last spring when Americans were killed and wounded in more than one American border town as a result of the firing across the line by the opposing Mexican forces.

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"I DID IT," SHE CRIES.

Maid Tells of Her Deeds.

Mother Love Confesses to Have Poisoned to Death Eight Children.

Puts Acid in the Milk to "Get Even" With the Nurses Who Annoyed Her.

New York Police Wring a Terrible Confession from Winifred Ankers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] At the end of two hours, during which she had sat with tense lips and challenging eyes while detectives questioned her concerning the deaths by poison of eight infants in the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital on Horikner street, Winifred Ankers, a maid in the institution, said at 9:15 o'clock tonight: "I did it."

Until the words passed her lips her inquisitors said she had baffled them completely. They were about to end the ordeal when a suggestion inspired by a demonstration of mother love in the neglected, pasty-faced woman of 24, as she coddled her baby boy, prompted Lieut. John McKirby to say:

"Winifred, unless you talk more freely we will have to take your baby from you and place him in another institution."

LEAPS FROM CHAIR.
The woman leaped from her chair as if stirred by a galvanic shock, clutched her baby to her bosom and screamed: "You can't!"

The scream ended swiftly in a sob, terminating with the plea: "You mustn't say that! I am not a criminal!"

The detectives remained silent, awaiting her recovery from hysteria. "I did it Saturday night," she began. "I did not mean to kill the children. I wanted to get even with the nurses who had pestered me. About midnight when I was quiet I went into the kitchen and the bottles of milk and lime water were there. They had been prepared for the children. I poured two or three drops of acid in each bottle. All I wanted to do was to make the children sick and that would make trouble for the nurses. That is all. I didn't want to have the babies die. Good God, I've got one of my own, haven't I?"

FALLS TO SOBBING.
She fell to sobbing and the detectives did not press her further. She was not even placed under formal arrest. To insure against escape, however, one of the policemen detailed to prevent her leaving the place was instructed to redouble his vigil during the night. She will be taken to court tomorrow morning.

The police, the hospital authorities and Coroner's physician believe the woman is demented. Allentons were to have examined her today, but the examination was postponed.

Although accepted as accurate in the main fact, the police do not credit a few details of Winifred's confession. Credence is withheld especially from her statement that she poisoned all of the bottles of milk last Saturday night. This view is supported by the fact that only two infants, Katherine Moore and Leonard Fisher, were stricken Sunday when the mysterious milk began taking its death toll in the hospital. Katherine Moore died that night and Leonard Fisher early Monday.

Two other infants died later on Monday, two on Tuesday and one on Wednesday and one Thursday. If Winifred made only the one trip to the kitchen at midnight Saturday, the physicians say, all of the infants who were fed from the poisoned bottles would have been stricken within twenty-four hours.

The police tonight accepted the theory that Winifred made her first excursion to the kitchen Saturday night and repeated her death dealing work on subsequent occasions when opportunity offered.

BOUGHT BY HUNTINGTON.
Los Angeles Man Obtains the Half-Length Portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Henry E. Huntington of New York and California, nephew of Collis P. Huntington, buyer of books valued at a million at the Hoe sale, has acquired for his private collection in Los Angeles, a half-length portrait of Anne Luttrell, Duchess of Cumberland, by Thomas Gainsborough, the English master.

The painting, which has been in this country but a short time, was obtained by Mr. Huntington's apartments at the Metropolitan Club, and will eventually go to his home in Los Angeles.

LOUNSBURY A SUICIDE.

Grandson of James P. Haggin Said to Have Thrown Himself in Front of Advancing Train.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] That James Ben All Haggin Lounsbury, son of the late Richard P. Lounsbury, the millionaire, and grandson of James B. Haggin, the noted horseman of California, committed suicide by standing in front of an express train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Larchmont last Saturday night, was borne out today by two young women who witnessed the tragedy.

Coroner Livingston held the inquest today. Misses Sarah Schivers and Lilian Weyman testified that they were the only ones on the station platform at the time young Lounsbury killed himself.

"I saw the young man walking about the station," said Miss Schivers. "He seemed to be dazed. It was about 8:40 when I heard the rumble of the express train coming. The young man took off his hat and threw it on the westbound local track. Then he climbed the fence, faced the oncoming train, and waited for it to strike him."

"Consul."

CHIMPANZEE AFTER A LADY.

GREAT COMMOTION ON BOARD AN OCEAN LINER.

Daughter of Harriman Goes Into the Steerage to Fly Harry Lehr's Best Friend and the Sultan Rescues the Attention She So Generously Offered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The American liner St. Paul arrived in port this morning with the story of an attack upon a woman passenger by a big chimpanzee.

The passenger was Mrs. Archibald E. Roberts, daughter of the late Edward Harriman, who has returned to this city to visit her mother, Mrs. Orlando Harriman.

The chimpanzee is called "Consul" and was a feature at Harry Lehr's new noted Newport dinner. The animal was chained in the steerage. Mrs. Roberts learned of its confinement and went down to see what could be done to alleviate the animal's loneliness.

Mrs. Roberts attempted to pat "Consul" upon the head. The ape resented her attentions, and after snuffing savagely, seized Mrs. Roberts's fur, pulled her torso into the steerage and began to pull at the buttons of her dress.

"Consul" keeper ran into the cabin and kicked the animal across the room.

BUYERS SHOWING WRATH.

Stockholders in Delaware Corporation Say Dividends Are Paid from Stock Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The concern was organized to defraud the public and that it is insolvent, four stockholders have taken legal action to stop the payment of dividends.

The corporation was chartered under the laws of Delaware for the development of timber and agricultural lands in Mexico, with a capital of \$5,000,000. It is alleged the promoters got possession of 288,000 acres of Mexican land that had originally cost \$180,000.

Subscriptions were offered and it is alleged, when purchasers failed to pay monthly installments of \$5 a share, the contract provided that they should lose all right to the stock. Forfeit money, it is charged, did not go into the treasury, but was appropriated by officers and directors.

It is charged that \$1,000,000 and upward has been forfeited in this way. Instead of 8 per cent. dividends being paid from profits, it is charged they were paid from the interest on stock subscriptions and that the company had paid out \$1,500,000 up to February 20, 1912.

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE.

Extraordinary Session Is Called to Order for the Purpose of Regulating the Laws of Finance.

CARSON CITY (NEV.), Feb. 23.—The extraordinary session of the Nevada Legislature, called for the purpose of regulating the financial laws of the State, met at noon today. The Republicans control the assembly, and the Democrats the Senate.

The Governor's call for the special session included a proposal to authorize the State to borrow money from the United States and to issue interest-bearing bonds. No mention was made of the divorce laws, gambling, or prize-fight legislation. It is believed the session will not last more than ten days.

MAN CHANGING HIS MIND.

After Threatening His Wife With Divorce for Registering, He Faces Right About on the Proposition.

CHICO (CAL.), Feb. 23.—Thomas A. Bunnell, who threatened his wife with divorce if she persisted in exercising her rights as a voter in Chico, today appeared with his wife before Deputy Registration Clerk True and announced that his wife would be allowed to register again, that he did not think that she would withdraw her registration when he became an ardent upon learning she became a voter. He said that he did not mean it when he told his wife that he would leave her if she became a voter. Bunnell registered with a wife.

She Tires of the Job of "Darling."



Mrs. Ethel Thayer Bryan, The wife of a millionaire in Gary, Ind., who in her petition for divorce tells the judge that she is tired of being bedecked by her husband with sparkling diamonds and made to sit and pose for him in hotel lobbies.

DEMOCRATIC COMPROMISE WITH THE MONEY TRUST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Democrats of the House have compromised on the "money trust" investigation, the question which has agitated the party for weeks, and which will come up tomorrow for final determination.

Opponents of the Bryan plan for an investigation by a special committee insist that the compromise is one of many great industrial organizations and phraseology only, while Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee, who led the fight for an inquiry by a special committee, claims a victory.

Representatives of both sides expressed satisfaction today over a re-draft of the resolution introduced by Representative Pujos, chairman of the banking and currency committee, to which will be referred the major portion of the Democratic caucus by the Democratic members of the committee.

The original Pujos resolution provided merely that there be an inquiry into financial conditions of the country and as to what financial legislation might be necessary. This was by direction of the Democratic caucus in which was voted down the resolution of Representative Henry, which charged the existence of a money trust and included a long list of allegations of control by the money power.

The same subject will be considered also in the Senate before the Interstate commerce committee when Samuel Undermyer of New York, who made the original charges before the House rules committee, will appear to discuss the subject tomorrow in connection with a general trust investigation.

LIKE A POLICEMAN'S LOT HERS ALSO IS UNHAPPY ONE

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "If he wanted an ornament he should have selected some one else."

This is the way Mrs. Ethel Thayer Bryan today expressed the attitude in which she was regarded by her husband, Louis A. Bryan. She left the millionaire of Gary, Ind., some eight months ago and now is "with her father in Jackson, evening gown and being gazed at by your husband gets monotonous," she continued. "I became tired of being just a millionaire's 'Be-utiful Doll,' as the song puts it. He frequently reminded me that I must obey him implicitly. I had always been independent before marriage."

"Whenever we would disagree he would get lordly and masterly. He would say I had only been a poor working girl and did not appreciate the fact that I was now Mrs. Bryan. He said people now looked up to me and that he was responsible for it."

"When we went to California last year Mr. Bryan would sit around the house all day and talk. We had a parlor, where everybody could see it. There was an expensive photograph and a self-playing piano. But in the other rooms where the guests did not go the furnishings were not proper. He always spent money when he could make a show. There was no nice set of dishes, nor the silverware needed to entertain guests. I was ashamed to invite any of my friends there. I was ashamed for him."

"When he adopted a niece as his daughter he gave her \$1000. When she married Harry Cuttbaugh he gave each of them \$1000. That is he showed them the money—two one-thousand dollar bills—and then said he would 'keep it for them.'"

WILSON TO THE STUDENTS.
THE COST OF LIVING.
LAWRENCE (KAN.), Feb. 23.—It was as a university man to university men that Governor Woodrow Wilson addressed the students of the University of Kansas here today. He talked fifteen minutes, all classes were dismissed during the visit. The cost of living was his theme. "It would be a fallacy," he said, "to tell you students of economics that the cost of production governs the cost of a commodity. The cost of production is too uncertain. It varies in different factories. It varies in one factory under different superintendents."

Gov. Wilson arrived here from Topeka at 5:30. He was introduced to the students by Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas. He departed at 9:15, expecting to reach Nashville, Tenn., tomorrow morning where he will make an address.

SMITH'S BOOM LAUNCHED.
PHOENIX (ARIZ.) Feb. 23.—A full-fledged boom was launched today among the Democrats of the State who are conferring here, for Mark Smith, United States Senator from Arizona, for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Smith served twenty years in Congress as Delegate from Arizona and is well-known among national Democratic leaders.

SECRETARY SETS SAIL.

Knox Departs for Colon.

Unprecedented Mission of the First Man in the Cabinet Now Under Way.

Washington Is Hopeful that Much Good Will Come of Caribbean Voyage.

Germany and America Likely to Get Into a Snarl Over the Danish Islands.

KEY WEST (FLA.), Feb. 23.—When the armored cruiser Washington, the official home of Secretary of State Knox for the greater part of the next two months, weighed anchor off Key West late today and turned towards the isthmus, there was begun a diplomatic mission in many respects unprecedented.

Both President Taft and Secretary Knox feel that the Panama Canal will bind more closely the natural enemies of the neighboring republics of the western hemisphere, and while his itinerary will consist largely of formal courtesies, there probably will be friendly exchanges of political significance.

The first stopping place of Secretary Knox will be Colon, whence he will proceed to Panama. There he will deliver the keynote speech of the trip, setting forth what was in the mind of the administration when the itinerary was planned.

The programme of visits has been arranged from time to time and will be tentative. Mr. Knox first will visit the canal zone, it was said today.

Secretary Knox, accompanied by Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Knox and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Knox Jr., reached Key West from Palm Beach at 1:24 this afternoon. There the party was entertained by Rear-Admiral Young and later went out to the ship, on a navy tug.

THE REPUTATION OF GEN. OSPINA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Columbia today virtually repudiated the action of its Minister, Gen. Ospina, by sending through American Minister Dubois at Bogota, a cordial invitation to Secretary Knox to visit Colombian shores on his present trip to the republics on the Caribbean Sea.

The invitation was forwarded promptly to Secretary Knox, who is aboard the cruiser Washington on his way south. With him rests the decision whether he will change his itinerary to include a call at the port of Cartagena. This, it is expected here, he will do.

The action of the Colombian Foreign Office was received with satisfaction. It closes a disagreeable incident. Minister Ospina, who is declared to have been recalled because of his letter to the State Department, protested against the proposed visit of Secretary Knox because of the feeling in Colombia against the United States, said to be attributable to the location of the country of the Panama Canal zone.

Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson did not disguise his appreciation of Colombia's decision to welcome his chief. He said: "The message that have been received from various countries of the Caribbean region are characterized by a uniform warmth of tone and of cordial welcome. All see in the proposed visit an evidence of friendship and the opportunity for better acquaintance, and the establishment of more intimate relations with the United States."

They regard the visit as a significant step toward demonstration and as a distinction and courtesy of which they are proud and by which they express themselves as honored. Assurances are given by all that every effort will be made to make the visit of Mr. Knox a happy one."

Although press dispatches from Bogota announced that Minister Ospina had been recalled because of his letter, no official notification of the action has reached Washington.

ARE IN A SNARL OVER DANISH ISLANDS.

OVER DIRECT MINDS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Developments unfavorable to the good relations of Germany and the United States are thought by some to be threatened by a scheme before the Danish Parliament affecting the harbor of St. Thomas in the West Indies.

"Potencia," an organization devoted to world peace, after a prolonged session in London, presided over by Sir Edward Durand, brother of Sir Mortimer Durand, has just sent the following signed communication to the British Foreign Office.

"Potencia desires to draw public attention to the appearance of the western horizon of a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which may well be freighted with tempest. St. Thomas possesses one of the finest harbors in the West Indies, while the deep water channel passing it offers a safe and direct course from Europe to the head of the Panama Canal. It is an ideal position for a naval base or port of call."

A STRONG NAVY IT'S ONE REVOLUTION AFTER THE OTHER NOW.

So Says President Taft in Navy League Address.

Would Be Glad to Sign Bill for Two Battleships.

Situation Must Be Met Until War Is Abolished.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Taft, speaking at the peace meeting of the Navy League here today, said the time had not come for this country to be economical at the expense of an adequate naval establishment; expressed the hope that the present Congress would authorize the construction of two battleships and said he would gladly sign a bill that carried such an authorization.

"In order to keep up with other nations, I don't think two battleships are too many," said the President. "I am partly responsible for the government and I am entirely willing to meet that responsibility by signing a bill for two battleships."

Rear Admiral Walcott, U.S.N., retired, Representative Swager Shirley of Kentucky, and Charles Francis Adams of Boston, the other speakers at this meeting, the last of the seventh annual convention of the league. Secretary Meyer accompanied President Taft to the meeting.

"I am in favor of a good strong navy that will enable this nation to maintain its position and make our reasonable demands on other countries respected," said the President. "I don't think the time has come to economize in respect to the navy. The navy is expensive; but so is the army, so is war, and the expense of the navy is a good reason for the abolition of war, if there were none other. But until war is abolished we should meet the situation and we should be lacking in foresight and common sense unless we did."

"I sincerely hope this Congress will give us two battleships. Other vessels may be necessary, but battleships are the basis of a navy."

The Panama Canal is being built for two reasons. One is to furnish an avenue of commerce for the world, the other so that the east and west coasts of our country shall be brought nearer. At present the logic of the situation would seem to have no navy. The Panama Canal will double the efficiency of the navy, and then we may consider economy."

Admiral Walcott told the delegates the war with Spain would never have occurred if the United States had possessed one or two more battleships in 1898.

Representative Shirley urged the league to insist that "a program" of naval construction be presented to Congress. He said the program should be changed only when the board advanced good reasons.

Representative Stephens of California addressed the Navy League on West Coast needs.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Representative Stephens attended the session of the Navy League of the United States today, as a representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Rufus Choate of San Diego, W. R. Wheeler of San Francisco, Representative Knowland, and other Californians were also present. Stephens was called on for an address and he presented a statement in behalf of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and 3500 business men of Southern California. He told of the phenomenal growth of Los Angeles, which shows no diminution and said that the growing commerce of the Pacific Coast demanded free canal tolls.

REVIVE SUMPTUARY LAWS.

California and Other Wine Producers Working Against Kenyon-Sheppard Bill in Congress.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The California Wine Association, which controls the business in California, and other producers are demanding a full hearing on the Kenyon-Sheppard bill aiming to prevent shipments of liquors into dry States. Some fine constitutional questions are said to be involved. Liquor men say it is a revival of the old sumptuary laws. The other side claims Congress has the right to forbid interstate commerce in liquor, and that shipping liquor into dry States is virtually conspiring to violate the laws of such States.

RESIST POSE, KILLED.

Sherrill and Deputies Slay One and Capture Another of Men Accused of Freeman Murder.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

MOGOLLON (N. M.), Feb. 23.—Sheriff Emil Jones and two deputies slay today in a pitched battle killed Francisco Rodriguez and captured Francisco Rodriguez, the two men accused of killing C. A. Freeman of Pasadena; Cal. manager of the Mogollon Mercantile Company, and his assistant, William Clark, the night of February 19 and robbing the company's safe. Of the \$1800 stolen, \$1800 was recovered. Francisco Rodriguez was lodged in the Silver City jail tonight.

PARING APPROPRIATION.

San Pedro Gets Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Rivers and Harbors Bill Accorded.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The rivers and harbors bill will be reported Monday, carrying twenty-eight million dollars. Every effort has been made to keep down the total, so that many disbursements must be expected. San Pedro will get \$25,000, which, though much less than was asked, is still better than was promised at one time.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

EL PASO (Tex.), Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Trevino is declared President of the revolution in El Paso today by representatives of the men now in arms against the government in Mexico.

The proclamations purport to be signed by many prominent men connected with the present revolutionary movement, including the name "Emilio Vasquez," presumably meant for Emilio Vasquez Gomez, recently declared President by the rebels; General Aldape, declared Vice-President at the same time; Garm Galan, all along identified with the anti-Madero party and recognized as a former Cientista leader, and several other anti-Madero men.

The names are all printed at the top of the proclamation, but by what authority is not disclosed.

It appears to be the abdication of Vasquez Gomez in favor of Gen. Trevino if the name of "Emilio Vasquez" is the name really intended for Emilio Vasquez Gomez.

Gen. Trevino with 300 Federals should have reinforced the garrison last night when the news of the arrival has been received.

The Vasquezas are vastly superior in intelligence and grade to the Maderistas of this year, many being well armed and with rich command.

In case of the fall of San Pedro, the Vasquezas and Zapatistas will be in control of the entire Laguna district except ten miles radius of the city including the towns of Torreon, Gomez Palacio and Lerdo.

Maglini is in the hands of bands that come and go in bunches of fifty and 100.

Sunday they made a demand of the Penoles Mining Company for \$50000, which was paid by the smaller.

The people of the city attempted to loot the town but were suppressed by Vasquezas and threatened with summary execution in case any attempt to hold up citizens was offered.

The rebels, however, searched private houses for arms and ammunition.

They are now preparing perfect order. The band consists of cowboys and better-class ranch hands with ranchers at the head, most of them well armed.

Telegraph poles at San Pedro are said to be strung with Vasquezas bodies.

CLOSING UP THE GAPS.

State Highway Commission Orders Surveys of Two Hundred Miles of Road in Sacramento Valley.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SACRAMENTO (Cal.), Feb. 23.—The claims presented Thursday by the two delegations advocating State highway routes along the east and west sides respectively, of the Sacramento Valley, were recognized today by the State Highway Commission, when it ordered surveys over about 300 miles of territory which will complete the gaps between surveys previously ordered.

On the east side route, the survey ordered today will traverse a line from a point near Vina, near the southern line of Tehama county, in a southeasterly direction, probably along the line of the Southern Pacific, through Chico, down to Yuba City and Marysville. This will complete what has been called route No. 1, which is to start at Tehama and end at Sacramento.

On the west side route, surveys were ordered starting at Orland, just below the Tehama county line, along the west side line of the Southern Pacific, through Willows, Williams, Arbutus, Dunsmuir to Woodbridge, a distance of approximately 111 miles. The short stretch between Tehama and Orland was ordered with the other small lines several weeks ago.

The commission also recognized the claims of the San Antonio Valley Good Roads League of Monterey county, which appeared on Thursday to advocate the construction of the Monterey county portion of the coast route along the general line of the old Camino Real instead of through the Salinas Canyon, as has been suggested. A reconnaissance of the old route was ordered, reported by a line under the direction of Division Engineer W. S. Carruthers, whose headquarters are at San Luis Obispo.

This general inspection of the old route will be the purpose of the report of the feasibility of going from King's City to Miguel by way of Orland, making a detour around the Salinas valley instead of attempting to parallel the railroad through the canyon, a route which probably would necessitate several bridges.

The orders for surveys on the valley routes seem to be the result of the commission towards the idea of constructing both the east and west side routes, as was advocated by some of the speakers who appeared before them Thursday.

INVITED TO SPEAK.

And the Men Invited All Have Good Wind Capacity So the Ohio Constitutionals Will Be Accommodated.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

COLUMBUS (O.), Feb. 23.—After voting to table a resolution inviting Gov. Johnson of California to address the Ohio constitutional convention, delegates to that body today adopted amendments resolutions inviting United States Senators Burton and Pomeroy, Gov. Johnson and former Senator Foraker of Ohio, to address them.

The adopted resolution originally invited two men, but the resolution was amended to permit Johnson and Foraker to speak.

TUAN COMES ACROSS.

After a Lot of Dilly-dallying the President of China Decides to Move Now to City of Nanking.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Yuan Shi Kai has agreed to come to Nanking, the Republican capital, at the request of the Chinese Republican assembly, according to a cablegram received today by the Chinese Free Press from Wo Hon Mong, Dr. Sun Yat Sen's private secretary. He has refused, however, to announce the date of his arrival. He is at present in Peking.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

Trinidad de los Rios, 20 years old, a millionaire ranchman, engaged to marry a daughter of the late President Santa Clara, was executed by the Federals.

Three hundred rebels hold Velarde.

The contingent that held up the international train at Pedriena placed the lives of the American crew and passengers in jeopardy when they robbed them at the point of a pistol. Conductor John Wesley Ferris was shot at when he motioned for the rebels who were holding the train, to come forward. There were no Federal soldiers. Engineer Frank Laro nagrow escaped death. Two San Francisco structural bridge-workers gave up \$500 in American bills at the point of pistols.

CALLS MADERO GRINGO LOVER.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

EL PASO (Tex.), Feb. 23.—Manifesto proclaimed by Gen. Trevino as President ad interim and declaring Francisco I. Madero, as a "gringo lover," was printed and circulated in El Paso late today.

Authorship of the document was said tonight by Emilio C. Enrie, former Mexican Consul at El Paso, to be the work of a man who had been in the De la Barra provisional government. He declared the new movement is backed by the Cientista element in Mexico and that authority for issuing the manifesto came from "higher up."

The manifesto in part says: "Francisco I. Madero has profaned the banner of Mexico with the scurrilous hand of the Yankee and the American capital has backed him up in his revolutionary movements."

It is believed here the movement is intended to unite all elements in Mexico that are antagonistic to the Madero administration and was instigated by the Cientista party to provoke American intervention.

Commenting on the manifesto tonight, Enrie said he would make a formal demand upon Enrique C. Llorca, Mexican Consul here, for the surrender of Ciudad Juarez tomorrow, if the city is not surrendered peacefully. He declared it would be taken by Vasquezas and the rest of the Chas Grandes country and reported late today at Guzman.

BELOMONTS ARE INOCULATED.

The Whole Family of Millionaires Undergo Treatment Alleged to be Preventive of Rabies.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As a precaution against rabies, which was prevalent in Babylon, L. L. August Belmont, Jr., and his family, it became known today, took the precaution of being inoculated for their recent visit to the estate of Mr. Belmont's father in South Carolina.

The treatment lasted nineteen days, and the entire family, consisting of Mr. Belmont and their children—August, a yearling; Beale, a yearling; and Alice, 18 months old—were subjected to it, as their parents were afraid to take any chances.

Mr. Belmont's apprehension was increased by the fact that his children had a small fever, which acted so strangely that a veterinary was called in to destroy it.

HEAR INTERVENTION MAY COME ANY MINUTE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Orozco, President of the revolution, is expected to leave Mexico today and head a force of 1400 revolutionists, marching on Juarez.

This startling information was received at the White House and War Department today from Col. Steever, commander of the Mexican Federal soldiers held at the White House. President Taft summoned Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson and Gen. Wood and for more than an hour the situation in Mexico was threshed over.

This conference was followed by a meeting between the President and Secretary Stimson.

Action of some kind toward bringing an end to the brigandage and rebellious movements in Mexico will be taken at once by the administration. It is expected this action will be to direct Col. Steever at El Paso to prevent any further fighting in the United States, as Col. Steever will be given orders to prevent the brigandage and rebellious movements in Mexico.

It is known here tonight that the United States is discussing the possibility of interfering in Mexico and such action may be taken at any moment.

AMERICANS CONFINED IN A MEXICAN JAIL.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

DOUGLAS (Ariz.), Feb. 23.—Frank Elliott, H. W. Smith and John Kelly, three American residents of Douglas, are lying in the Agua Prieta Jail and Mexican authorities of the release of them. Mexican authorities of the release of them. Mexican authorities of the release of them.

After town claim the men came over there last night, were masked and armed and attempted to hold up the Monte Carlo, where six Mexicans were gambling. They succeeded, the charges of robbery, but the men, but one escaped and notified the garrison and a squadron of Mexican soldiers swooped down on the alleged robbers before they could escape and killed them.

This afternoon the Americans stoutly protested their innocence of the charges of robbery, but they were merely on a slight-seeing expedition when for no apparent cause they were taken prisoners and lodged in jail. While the claim Douglas as Mexican claim, it is not known here.

The former refusal to release the prisoners and say they must stand trial. Douglas as Mexican claim, it is not known here.

It is alleged, fought for Madero at Casa Grandes during the late revolution and the other two men it is claimed are adventurers.

UNCLE SAM AND MEXICO.

(Continued from First Page.)

prevent a condition of affairs that will compel some form of enforced mediation or an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine is an official assurance that is daily renewed at the War Department and War Office.

organized revolt headed by Orozco would render more serious the situation of the Madero government, it is expected rather to abate the brigandage than to imperil American interests in Northern Mexico.

Secretary of State Knox, who is aboard the cruiser Washington, bound for a visit to the republics bordering on the Caribbean Sea, is keeping in close touch with wireless with the developments in Mexico and although it was not his intention when he left Washington to visit Mexico at this time, it was learned today that should he be invited to Mexico City by President Madero, the Secretary would promptly accept the invitation.

There is an opportunity for a personal conference with the Mexican government. Thus far there has been no indication that President Madero has fixed upon a date on which to invite Secretary Knox to the capital of Mexico.

ASK INTERVENTION BY UNITED STATES.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A request for American intervention in Mexico was made upon the War Department by Mayor Kelly and a delegation of citizens of El Paso, urging Secretary Stimson to send American troops into Juarez to preserve order and to protect Americans.

Secretary Stimson replied that it was impossible to send troops under present conditions, but might come.

In a dispatch from a government official on the border, one not in the diplomatic general who stood by the dispatch, the dispatch reads: "Have reliable information that Gen. Orozco will join the revolutionaries of Gen. Trevino."

This dispatch, which speaks of the "revolutionaries" of Gen. Trevino, is the first indication that the staunch federalist general who stood by Diaz when his reign was tottering and was accepted by Madero, had turned into a revolutionary.

The Mexican Embassy had no advice and no official there cared to make comment. The State Department, however, made no confirmation and was inclined to treat the dispatch as a mere rumor.

Gen. Trevino was last reported in Mexico in control of the military forces in the northern part of the country, while Gen. Orozco was operating in the northwestern part. These federalists, hitherto controlling all of the country, might completely cut off the north from the south, isolating Mexico City from connection with the United States.

The ambiguous wording of the last clause of the dispatch regarding the "revolutionaries" was interpreted among Latin-Americans here as a sign of the government's intention to send troops into the country.

The majority declared it was intended to mean that Gen. Trevino, who had been accepted by Madero, had turned into a revolutionary.

Major Kelly of El Paso, Winchester, a former Mexican Consul, and Secretary Stimson that Juarez, with 14,000 population, linked to El Paso by international bridges and a trolley line, was virtually a part of El Paso.

Nightly robberies, hold-ups and assaults in Juarez, in which Americans were victims, and in which their houses were looted, had become intolerable. He asked that soldiers be sent to patrol the city until the Mexican government could control the situation.

By the withdrawal of Madero's troops, Mayor Kelly said, Juarez had been left defenseless.

Secretary Stimson pointed out the United States troops should not be sent into foreign territory under the present situation and said a departure from this government's present policy would not be warranted so long as life and property in El Paso were not endangered by operations across the river.

El Paso delegates protested against any reduction of the border patrol.

A large cavalry force was necessary, they said. The delegation also pleaded for a more active border patrol.

Benjamin W. Field, who took a detachment into Juarez on a trolley car, Secretary Stimson declined to interfere with the Mayor's order for a court-martial.

Officers of the War Department are awaiting with the keenest interest continuation of the report of the delegation. All that is known here was contained in a brief telegram from Col. Steever at El Paso in which he said that the report was a one-time right-hand man and the leading general in his army during the revolution, had decided to quit the cause, and to head a revolutionary force.

As Madero severely enforced discipline among his revolutionary troops and protected his objective point of property, it is expected that Orozco will do the same and thereby the safety of Americans in the troubled zone could be maintained.

It was reported from Vera Cruz that small bands of marauders occupied that neighborhood, but that no American life or property was endangered by their hands. Unrest is reported from Frontera, but Americans have not been molested.

As an Example.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Disobedience of orders in crossing the international line men under arms will be charged upon which Lieut. Ben W. Field, Eighteenth Infantry, is to be tried at San Antonio. The War Department has decided that the offense as it arose from a mistake, but it has been decided that for the effect upon Mexico and as an indication of the State's policy, Field is to be punished.

To observe the neutrality laws, it was necessary to make an example.

THE SENSATIONAL MESSAGES sent by British residents from Isabal are exaggerated. There were only four horses taken from them. So far the State government has perfect control of the whole State. Last Sunday night several young bloods, sons of former Diaz officials, created a disturbance during a dance at Hermosillo, shouted, "Viva Zapata," and assaulted officers of the State government. They were promptly arrested and will be punished.

The Yaquis are quiet. Two generals with 1200 men will be at Orozco for supplies Sunday. News from Sinaloa is quiet, no trouble so far, and only a small band of bandits near Culiacan. The State seems to control the situation well.

Marine, through its tank effect, stimulates healthy circulation in the blood supply, nourishes the eye and thus promotes eye health.

here last night returned today, having encountered burned bridges south of Juarez. There were several bands of rebels along the line, the train crew reported.

The bridges were burned yesterday after troops passing bearing the Juarez garrison had passed on their way to Chihuahua, thus making it impossible for the troops to return to Juarez by rail.

As rebels hold two freight trains on the Mexican Northwestern road, Juarez may be taken by the insurgents at their pleasure.

REBELS GROW BOLD IN THEIR DEPREDACTIONS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

DOUGLAS (Ariz.), Feb. 23.—J. D. Eastwood, prominent cattle dealer, who returned tonight from Cananea, says while there is no open rebel activity there, Americans are heavy sufferers from thieves who are bold in depredations. Ranchmen keep guard over horses and stock all night, but in spite of watchfulness horses and saddles are stolen at all hours.

Today's train from Nacozari brought news of a robbery of a mail train on the middle and horse which he rode to a ranch near Cananea.

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Deaters—Amusement—Entertainment.

M O S C O ' S B U R K A N K T H E A T E R

SECOND BIG WEEK STARTS TOMORROW AFTERNOON

The Burbank Stock Company will offer for the second week of its

travelling company presentation of the famous comedy

seats for the second week of this GREAT HIT NOW SELLING FAST

Mrs. Wiggs of h: Cabbage: Patch

SEATS FOR THE SECOND WEEK

SENATE'S VIEW OF THE TARIFF.

Programme Will Be Ready Early in March.

Democrats Will Insist on the House Measure.

Tin Maker Calls the Lawmakers Incompetent.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The tariff programme in the senate will be framed at a conference which the Democrats, the insurgents and the Republicans are planning to hold soon after the Finance Committee concludes its hearing on the House revision bill. That will be early in March.

Democratic leaders virtually have decided to make a first stand for the House measure with perhaps a modification that would not interfere with party solidarity in Congress, and then, having gone on record for the straight Democratic bill, to endeavor to reach some common ground with the insurgents.

The Republicans have not had a final conference in the absence of a report on the tariff board and simply bring in an adverse report on the House measure. They are not unanimous, however, and some insist that the committee report a substitute.

The Finance Committee's hearings on the steel bill were postponed to-day by an attack by W. U. Follansbee, a Pittsburgh tin plate manufacturer, who said the Ways and Means Committee was not competent to deal with an industry that had millions of dollars invested and employed thousands of men.

"How do you know that the men on that committee were not competent to handle such a subject?" asked Senator Kern.

"Because I was in close touch not only with Chairman Underwood, but with Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee that framed the bill. They got considerable information from me bearing on the tin plate industry while the measure was being framed. I do not mean that they are not perfectly competent to deal with legislation, but they are not familiar with the tin plate business."

PITH OF THE DAYS NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Unsettled weather, with rain or snow, is the forecast for Chicago tomorrow. The maximum temperature today was 40 and the minimum 23 deg. Middle West temperatures:

	Max.	Min.
Albany	32	20
Bismarck	28	18
Calo	50	25
Cheyanne	32	22
Cincinnati	42	28
Cleveland	38	26
Concordia	50	28
Davenport	50	28
Denver	30	24
Des Moines	44	24
Detroit	34	24
Devil's Lake	32	24
Dodge City	54	24
Dubuque	46	28
Duluth	26	18
Elkton	28	18
Grand Rapids	38	26
Green Bay	36	26
Helena	36	24
Huron	40	28
Indianapolis	42	30
Kansas City	40	28
Marquette	32	20
Memphis	32	20
Minneapolis	40	28
Omaha	48	28
St. Louis	48	28
St. Paul	32	22
Sault Ste. Marie	32	22
Springfield, Ill.	42	24
Springfield, Mo.	42	26
Wichita	48	28

Below zero.

LEWIS IS REORGANIZING.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A new link has been placed in the chain of enterprises of G. G. Lewis, The Register Publishing and Mercantile Corporation has been formed to buy back the interests in the Lewis enterprises at the receiver's sale. Stockholders accepting interest in the new proposition will surrender all legal rights to any division of their assets in whatever final arrangements are made by the receiver.

EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

MALESTER (Ohio), Feb. 23.—Reports to the State Mine Inspector here say eight bodies had been taken from mine No. 8 of the Western Coal and Mining Company, in which fire broke out late yesterday. Fifteen or twenty miners were imprisoned. It is believed the eight known dead and one man unaccounted for comprise all the casualties. The burning mine is near Lehigh, Ohio.

AT MILLINNIUM.

DAYTON (Ohio), Feb. 23.—William R. Benker of Dayton, national chairman of the United Christian party, issued a call today for a conference of the party to be held at Rock Island, Ill., May 1. The call announces that it is the purpose of the United Christian party to add war and capital punishment and to settle tariff, liquor, trust and high cost of living questions by a direct vote of the people and by the Golden Rule.

BYRON ON CANAL TOLLS.

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.), Feb. 23.—William J. Bryan, addressing the Chamber of Commerce here, declared he would be unable to attempt to collect by dividend or interest return the money expended in the construction of the Panama Canal. He

TO WATER THE CATTLE.

Lane Says Low Rates Will be Granted Out of Southern California on Demand of the Carriers.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Several cattlemen have made inquiries of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane regarding the possibility of getting a low rate on cattle to be shipped out of Southern California to feed in case the dry spell continues.

"For the railroads to make the application for such an emergency rate," said Mr. Lane today. "Up to date they've not done so. I understand that unless rain comes within a month, it will be necessary to ship the cattle out. Of course, they will not ask for the rate until it is shown to be obligatory to do something. We expect to do what circumstances may require to grant proper relief."

CALIFORNIA REQUESTS.

WANT THEIR LAND BACK.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Residents of California have petitioned Congressmen Smith and Stephens for the restoration of lands in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, which were withdrawn for probable inclusion in the reclamation project which never has been realized. They ask that their lands be surveyed and their possessors of squatter rights confirmed, as some of them have put all they possessed into the lands.

MAN HAS A SLIM SHOW.

Oakland Justice Holds It Is as Bad for Man to Beat Mother-in-Law as to Beat Wife.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

OAKLAND, Feb. 23.—That there is no difference in the eyes of the law between a man's actions in beating his wife or beating his mother-in-law, was laid down by Judge R. B. Tappan today. W. S. Gillespie was arraigned on two charges, one preferred by his wife and one by his mother-in-law. Gillespie asked that his bail in the battery case against his mother-in-law be reduced, as he considered that to be the lesser offense.

"The law sees no difference between wife beating and abusing one's mother-in-law," declared Judge Tappan and placed the bail in each case at \$300.

Dockers' Strike Is Off.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—(By A. P. Night Wire.) Settlement of the dockers' strike at Glasgow, which has tied up shipping there for the past few weeks, is announced in a cablegram today by the Glasgow press line. The terms of settlement are not disclosed.

HURLS BOTTLE AT HUSBAND.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Alexander H. Erickson precipitated a commotion in the cafe of a downtown hotel last night when she hurled two wine bottles across the room at her husband, whom she discovered dining with another man and two young women. Erickson, who is vice-president of a freight-forwarding firm, overturned three tables in escaping from the cafe. He was struck on the street by his wife, who struck him on the head with another bottle. Both were arrested. A police matron who searched Mrs. Erickson found a small bottle of poison in her possession. This was confiscated. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson were liberated on bonds.

BADEN-POWELL'S BIRTHDAY.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 23.—Gen. Robert E. R. Baden-Powell celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday anniversary here last night and at a banquet given by the Kentucky Gov. Masters of the Boy Scouts, Lieut. Gov. McDermott presented the hero of Mafeking a bouquet containing fifty-five carnations. Before leaving here today, Gen. Baden-Powell commended the British and American Boy Scouts. He said: "The American Boy Scout is more matured mentally than the English scout of the same age. Likewise he possesses more resourcefulness and initiative. The English scout is more amenable to the mild discipline of the organization than the American and does not so readily allow his team work to become disorganized. In the matter of physical development the boys of the really large cities in both countries seem to be about on an equality."

TROOPS PROTECT PRISONER.

WARDWELL (Ky.), Feb. 23.—State troops arrived here today to protect William Richardson, whose life has been sought by three different mobs since he killed James Violet at Millburn, Ky., Saturday. Richardson will be placed on trial tomorrow and speedy conviction is expected. It is declared he shot down Violet without warning. The men were not acquainted.

INDICTMENTS A SURPRISE.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The indicted Dayton officials and employees of the National Cash Register Company appeared in United States Judge Hollister's court today to give bail for their appearance April 2. Their pleas will be made then. Judge Hollister fixed the bonds at \$500 each. The officials declared the indictments had come as a surprise. "The fact that the government had instituted a second action was a complete surprise," said Vice-President Deeds. "Only a few weeks ago they brought suit and I understand the charges in the indictment are practically the same as those in the other suit. If such is the case the answer we filed contains all that we have to say on the subject."

Twelve of the indicted men signed bonds for \$500 each. All except Arthur Wentz, sales manager at Columbus, O., are residents of Dayton, O. They include John H. Patterson and Vice-President E. A. Deeds.

CANNOT AGREE; WHO? DEMOCRATS

It Is Impossible, Even in Effete Oklahoma.

So They Send a Split-up Delegation to Baltimore.

And Then They Sing a Song of Joyful Harmony.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 23.—Oklahoma's Democratic State convention, which began yesterday afternoon with all indications pointing to a bitter factional fight, ended late today in a political love feast, the selection of a split delegation to the Baltimore convention and the election of Roger Callbreath of Tulsa, uncommitted to his preference for Presidential nominees, as national committeeman. The compromise which brought about the harmonious conclusions was reached early today at a conference of leaders of the factions supporting Charles Clark and Woodrow Wilson. After the delegates, worried by a stormy all-night session, had taken a recess

It was agreed that twenty delegates be elected from the State at large, each with half a vote, ten instructed for Clark and ten for Wilson. When the convention reassembled this afternoon this plan was ratified.

The delegates were instructed to divide the Oklahoma vote so long as Clark and Wilson are before the convention and with the withdrawal of Clark from the race the candidate remaining.

ROOSEVELT H'D HIS FACE.

During His Absence in Boston a Letter He Wrote to Western Governors Will Be Made Public.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Not a word about Theodore Roosevelt may today about politics. He spent the day at his editorial office, preparing to start tomorrow on a rather mysterious trip to Boston. Col. Roosevelt is to spend five days in Boston, but declines to say what he is to do there, or where he is to stay, further than he will visit friends and give the literary side of his mission. In New York he talks books with some literary people. Col. Roosevelt's reply to the western Governors, who requested him to state his position in regard to the Presidential nomination, is to be given out during his absence. It was suggested by the colonel that the reason he is to be withdrawn from public view in Boston was to escape from the commotion which his letter to the Governors might cause.

Col. Roosevelt talked with several politicians today. One of them was William L. Ward, Republican National Committeeman, who is leading in the Roosevelt column in New York.

Capt. George Curry, Congressman from New Mexico, took lunch with Col. Roosevelt. Capt. Curry arrived with Col. Roosevelt in the Spanish War. The colonel made a short speech today to forty members of the Australian League, boys from Australia, of the country, who called on him.

HEAD CAMP DENOUNCED.

Many Summary Scenes Mark Session of National Woodmen Assembly in Minneapolis City.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Feb. 23.—Stormy scenes marked the meeting of the National Woodmen Assembly today when the officers of the head camp of the Minnesota Woodmen of America were denounced and a pattern were told to absent themselves. Plans were made to seek from the head camp at Rock Island a readjustment of rates made at a convention in Chicago recently which "insurgents" claim are excessive.

The controversy arose during an attempt of the standpatners to secure representation when a motion was made that they be excluded.

Permanent organization was effected with the making of Louis Elsie and E. Priest of Lincoln, Neb., chairman and secretary, respectively, of the assembly, and the choosing of Judge F. Snarey of Superior, Wis., Vice-President; J. L. Sundeen of Minneapolis, Field Manager, and E. W. McGill of Minneapolis, Treasurer.

CRIME IS EXTRADITABLE.

German Reichstag Takes Up Ratification of International Convention on White Slavery.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Reichstag passed the first reading today of a law ratifying the international white slavery convention of May 4, 1910, which makes the crime an extraditable offense. A government representative promised that Germany would make efforts to induce the United States and other nations to adhere to the convention.

LEFT TO STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States, because of its form of government, was unable to sign the international white slavery convention of 1910, but is purg to the "arrangement" which aims to accomplish the same ends without binding the Federal government. The white slave trade, according to the arrangement, will be handled by the States individually.

SEES BROTHER'S DEATH.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles by Accident Observes Him Crumple Up With Attack of Heart Trouble.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Miles, retired, was motoring alone yesterday afternoon when a man walking briskly through the twilight in La Fayette Park opposite the White House crumpled down in a heap, then sprang to his feet. Gen. Miles left his car to peer over the heads of the crowd which gathered.

"It's my brother," said the general, when he saw the upturned face. Then he took the body up in his arms and carried it to his automobile.

Daniel C. Miles was the man's name. The Coroner said death was due to heart failure. Mr. Miles's home was in Westminster, Mass. He was in Washington visiting Gen. Miles.

WATERS-PIERCE ANSWERS

Company Declares Standard Oil Company Is Striving to Perpetuate Monopoly Recently Dissolved.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The answer of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in the mandamus suit of the Rockefeller-Standard interests was filed today. It charges that the Rockefeller faction is trying to obtain control of the Waters-Pierce company to perpetuate the oil monopoly ordered dissolved by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The fight for control at the annual stockholders' meeting began a week ago, when the Standard interests tried to elect Robert W. Stewart, George W. Mayer and C. M. Adams to the directorate and oust R. Clay Pierce as head of the company. When the Pierce faction refused to record the Standard vote the mandamus suit was filed. The Pierce answer asserts that neither of the proposed Standard directors owns any stock in his own right in the Waters-Pierce company but that one share each has been transferred to them to enable them to qualify.

It is charged that it is the intention of the former directors of the Standard Oil Company, who now control a majority of the stock in the subsidiary corporations to bring the Waters-Pierce company into an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. To permit the election of Stewart, Mayer and Adams, as directors, it is charged, would be to place the affairs of the Waters-Pierce company under the complete domination of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which, it is alleged, is a competitor of the Waters-Pierce company.

Hot-Headed.

RESEMBLES GUNS AND CAFE NOIR.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN REPRESENTS BOURNE'S REMARKS.

Challenges Oregon Senator to Meet Him in the Good Old Fashioned Way Over Strictures Reflecting Upon President Taft in Postoffice Matters.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] J. J. Moir, a Republican leader of North Carolina now in Washington, has taken exception to Senator Bourne's criticism of President Taft for withdrawing from North Carolina postoffice nominations, and has publicly challenged Bourne to meet him and settle the matter in the "good old time way." In sending his challenge, Moir referred to Bourne as a man who has disgraced his country and the office he holds. In Bourne's criticism of the President he is quoted as saying:

"This rumored flagrant misuse of patronage must necessarily receive much credence, especially in the minds of those remembering the famous Norton letter. Purchases of votes for Federal patronage has been not only the individual parties to the transaction, but the nation itself, which every thoughtful man must abhor."

"I shall send him my photo and ask him to send me his with the request that he give promises of notice of the first day he goes out of the district of Columbia, and at a point where I can join him and see the length of his eyelashes, and we will go over this thing day to day," said Mr. Moir.

The possibility of a duel between the two Senators has aroused great interest in official circles. Thus far Bourne has ignored the challenge.

AGAINST LOAN SHARKS.

Passage by Congress of the Benet old are pension bill and Legislation against "loan sharks" were urged in resolutions adopted by the convention of the Illinois district, United Mine Workers today.

Superb Routes of Travel.

WISTER IN JACKSON'S HOLE.

SHEHDAN (Wyo.), Feb. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," has bought the Riverside ranch of H. L. James of Teton, near here and expects to occupy it nearly in the spring. Several other Philadelphians are expected to acquire places in this section this summer and assist in the upbuilding of what has been known as Jackson's Hole, a noted outdoor refuge.

6100 FEET TO THE TOP OF Mt. Lowe

Every Inch of the Way Is Interesting

Most Wonderful Trip in America

Special Rate Today

\$2.00

GO EARLY Trains at 8, 9, 10, 11:30 and 4

Pacific Electric Railway

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San Francisco, Astoria and Portland.

Largest and newest modern Coast Line on the Pacific.

Connecting at San Francisco, Astoria and Portland for all Eastern points.

Sailings: Feb. 23, March 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

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Manila and Around the World Tour.

PANAMA LINE FOR SOUTH AMERICA AND NEW YORK.

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Phone—Home 4751; Sunset, Main 1594.

City Restaurants.

Jahne's Restaurant Always Ready for Service

Cor. First and Spring

Legal.

STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK.

The National Pacific Oil Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, principal place of business Los Angeles, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors held on the 21st of February, 1912, an assessment of one (1) Cent a share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 28th day of March, 1912, to E. I. Shoemaker, the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, at his office, Room 212 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on or before the 28th day of March, 1912, will be sold at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 16th day of April, 1912, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and sale.

By E. I. SHOEMAKER, Secretary and Treasurer.

612 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, California.

THE MT. LOWE TRIP

Enjoy any mountain scene trip in America. Have your trip planned by the Pacific Electric Railway.

Excursion to Mt. Lowe, California, by Pacific Electric Railway, leaving Los Angeles, California, at 4 p.m. Fare \$2.00. Round trip \$3.00. Sunday excursions \$1.50.

Personally conducted. Trailing trips are available. This trip is different and something different. The great trip is \$1.50 each. Get a value. Pacific Electric Railway.

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European Plan—Room with Bath from \$2.00 a Day.

Special Monthly Rates.

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W. E. SANDER, Manager.

Booklets at 233 South Spring Street.

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NEARLY AN OUTSIDE ROOMS

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Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

Free Bus to Overlook City and View of the Bay

233 KRAMER ST., Corner of California

SAN FRANCISCO

TOURIST HEADQUARTERS

Hotel Manx

POWELL ST. AT O'FARRELL.

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Los Angeles Agency, 234 So. Spring St.

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San Francisco, Astoria and Portland.

Largest and newest modern Coast Line on the Pacific.

Connecting at San Francisco, Astoria and Portland for all Eastern points.

Sailings: Feb. 23, March 4, 9, 14, 19,

PREACHER SUE AND UNFROCKED.

Sensational Divorce Case Is
Started at Denver.

Daughter of Prominent Fam-
ily Is Co-respondent.

Clergyman Is Deprived of
Church by His Bishop.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
DENVER, Feb. 23.—(Exclusive Dis-
patch.) Charging infidelity and nam-
ing the daughter of one of the most
prominent families of the state as the
object of his unholy love, Aurora W.
Clement has filed suit for divorce
against the Rev. Henry Harman
Clement, rector of Emmanuel Memori-
al Episcopal Church.

The suit will not be contested.
The accused man, when confronted by his
wife with accusations of immoral con-
duct and a fondness for attractive
women, is said by her attorneys to
have admitted all. He denies this.
When he heard the statements of the
Episcopal priest and his wife Bishop
Clement unfrocked him, and even
before the divorce was granted he
is without the pale of the church.

Four months ago the couple sepa-
rated and Mrs. Clement went back to
her father in Michigan, but returned
and tried to effect a reconciliation.
Her husband refused it and she
sued for divorce.
The co-respondent is not a resident
of Denver, but lives in a near-by
city where the pastor formerly was
located. The co-respondent named
in the complaint was a frequent visitor
at the home of the priest in Denver
and their actions were such that Mrs.
Clement says she was forced to leave
home on several occasions.

EX-MARINE A FIGHTER.

It Takes Five Cops of the Phila-
delphia Kind to Handle a Former
Lieutenant on the Warpath.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—It
took five policemen to land E. J.
Dourdeure, a former lieutenant in
the United States Marine Corps, in
the Germantown police station here
today, where he was charged with
assault and battery, attempt to kill
and discharging firearms within the
city limits.

Dourdeure, it is alleged, had been
drinking and caused a disturbance in
his mother's home. A policeman,
who tried to pacify him, was chased
out of the house with a shotgun. The
policeman summoned other officers
who tried to enter the place.
Dourdeure locked the doors and
fired several shots at them, but they
out-manuevered him and landed
him in a patrol wagon. No one was
hurt.

PROPOSE IN GAS-FILLED ROOM.

While Wearing Safety Belts, Con-
siders Are Engaged and Now They are
Husband and Wife in St. Louis.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Feb. 23.—(Ex-
clusive Dispatch.) The marriage to-
day in Collinsville, a suburb of St.
Louis, of Miss Amelia Tibert, 21 years
old, and Clifford de Tine, 21, fol-
lowed a proposal made in a gas-filled
room during a course in mine rescue
work.

De Tine and Miss Tibert became
engaged six weeks ago, while they
were here to attend a course in mine
rescue work. Tibert was in a mine room,
which represented a mine after an
explosion, and which was arranged as
a part of the Illinois State mine res-
cue course.

The marriage took place in the Col-
linsville Catholic Church.

STRIKERS WANT JOBS BACK.

All But Two of the Former Har-
vest Employees in Green River,
Wyo., Have Been Reinstated.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

GREEN RIVER (Wyo.), Feb. 23.—
(Exclusive Dispatch.) The first break
in the Union Pacific strike came to-
day this morning when fifteen strik-
ing carmen, machinists and boiler-
makers, applied for reinstatement to
their old positions. Nine of the
officers were put to work at once and
four others were promised positions
in the near future. Two of those
applying were given no prospect of
re-employment, their records during
the strike not being clear.

ATOS IN COLLISION.

Accident at Seventh and Main
Streets Igntes One Machine and
Five Departments are Called.

In a head-on collision between two
fast running automobiles at the cor-
ner of Seventh and Main streets
yesterday after 12 o'clock this morning,
a seven-passenger touring car owned
and driven by A. E. Bell of No. 27
East Walnut street, was completely
destroyed and was nearly destroyed
by fire which started from the engine.
The fire department was called to
the scene and extinguished the blaze
before the flames communicated with
the upholstery, but not before the
machinery was damaged to the extent
of about \$600, as estimated by the
owner.

Bell was driving south on Main
street and was about to turn out for
an opening in the street, when a small
Ford car driven by Dr. S. J. Brinhall
of No. 117 West Fifty-second avenue,
came north on the same street, behind
a street cleaning wagon that had just
crossed the pavement, rendering it
almost impossible to pass over with
any degree of safety. Dr. Brinhall's
car struck a slippery spot in the
pavement, according to the police
report, and skidded directly into the
heavier machine.

Both Dr. Brinhall and his wife, who
accompanied him, were thrown from
their seats, but escaped injury. The
driver of the other car likewise was
hurled from the car but was not seri-
ously hurt.

REDLANDS WINDS.

REDLANDS, Feb. 23.—A strong
wind from the north began blowing
late at noon today and continued un-
til midnight. The temperature dropped
several degrees and a repetition of the
cold snap of two months ago is
feared tonight. The damage from the
wind was slight.

SEVEN MINERS KILLED.

Five of a Score or More Imprisoned
in Oklahoma Coal Shaft Is Still
in Doubt.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
LEHIGH (Okla.), Feb. 23.—Seven
miners are known to have been killed,
and the fate of a score or more im-
prisoned in mine No. 6 of the Western
Coal and Mining Company, which is
afire, is doubtful. At midnight, seven
bodies had been recovered; half a
dozen men had been rescued and sev-
eral bodies, apparently lifeless, had
been located.

BIG DRAINAGE PLAN.

Covina Chamber of Commerce Calls
a Meeting to Discuss Proposition of
the County Supervisors.

COVINA, Feb. 23.—The intention
of the County Board of Supervisors to
form a storm-water district of the en-
tire upper San Gabriel Valley, includ-
ing the communities of Covina, Azusa,
Glendora, Charter Oak, San Dimas,
Baldwin Park, Irwindale, Valley View,
West Covina, Rowland, Walnut and
Pueblito, is to be the subject of dis-
cussion at the rooms of the Covina
Chamber of Commerce on Saturday
evening, when a Consulting Engineer
Olmstead of the county corps of en-
gineers will be present and outline
the plan. The preliminary survey for
the work has already been accom-
plished, and the rainwater is now
asked to discuss the matter with a
view to getting in closer touch with
the big project.

FRATERNAL WAR.

Rheumatic joints were filed up and
put into commission today for the
baseball game between the Covina
Masons and the Odd Fellows and the
game was watched by an admiring
throne of friends. It was well that
the throng was made up of friends,
for the players fielded the ball from be-
hind instead of in front, and many a
hero lost his chance to distinguish
himself because he had a hole in his
glove. The feature was in the sixth
inning, when the Masons made three
runs. Loucheed pitched for the Ma-
sons and Olson for the Odd Fellows.
The score was 10 to 8 in favor of
the Odd Fellows. The High School
team was ready to challenge the win-
ners after the game, but friends inter-
vened.

Clarence Wood Lamb, 24 years old,
formerly a resident in the Covina Val-
ley, died last Sunday morning at his
home in Kelseyville, and the funeral
was held here this morning at the
Covina Methodist Church. He was
born in Forest City, Mo. He is sur-
vived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.
B. Lamb of Covina, and two sisters
and one brother. Burial was in Oak-
dale Cemetery, beside a brother who
was drowned at Redondo six years
ago.

The Columbia Land and Water
Company has purchased a line of ir-
rigating conduit of the Azusa Irrig-
ating Company, situated along Glad-
stone avenue, at a cost of \$4000. The
pipe line will be connected with the
pumps at San Dimas wash, and will
increase the distributing facilities of
the company.

BENEFIT WELL ATTENDED.

Sunshine Society of Santa Monica
Raises Fund to Give Widows and
Children Holidays at Beach.

SANTA MONICA, Feb. 23.—
"America," a three-act drama, was
presented at the Strand Theatre to-
night under the auspices of the Sun-
shine Society. The cast was made up
of prominent society women and pro-
fessional and business men of the
beach. Several hundred tickets were
sold and the proceeds will go toward
the maintenance of Sunshine Lodge,
a pretty cottage owned and supported
by the Sunshine Society, where poor
mothers and their children may spend
two or three weeks rest at the sea-
shore.

WOULD END LIFE.

Shortly after the noon hour today,
Mrs. Bernice Clayton of Los Angeles,
attempted to jump off the end of the
Fraser pier but was prevented from
doing so by the timely arrival of Of-
ficer Randall of the Santa Monica
police force. He placed the woman
in an automobile and took her to the
police station where she is being held
until relatives arrive to take her
home. The husband, Bob Clayton, is
a barber in Los Angeles, but was on
the beach today in an intoxicated
condition and it is believed by the officers
that worry over this and grief caused
her to become mentally unbalanced.
She is about 45 years of age and is
the mother of Mrs. Frank Blair of the
city. Officers were unable to find the
latter this afternoon.

NEWS BRIEFS.

The Grammar School track meet
will be held tomorrow afternoon on
the Jefferson school grounds. This
will be the most important event in
school athletics this winter and for
weeks the boys have been in training
for it.
Sunday will be the opening of the
big rally to be held in the First
Methodist Church in Santa Monica.
Yesterday Joseph W. Powell, known
as the "Brotherhood" Man, arrived
in the city and last night held a con-
ference with the heads of the various
departments in the church and com-
pleted arrangements for the rally. The
purpose of the rally is to organize a
brotherhood here and to work for the
general forward movement in the
church. The rally Sunday will be an
all-day affair and will be attended
by prominent ministers from Los An-
geles and other cities. Mr. Powell is
from Buffalo, N. Y., and is known all
through the country for his church
work.

VENICE.

VENICE, Feb. 23.—The following
building permits were issued in Ven-
ice today by the building inspector:
J. D. McFadden, five-room bungalow
on Aldebaran Canal to cost \$2300; H.
E. Heard, five-room bungalow on
Aldebaran Canal, cost \$1600; Mrs. A.
M. Crana, eight-room residence, Ven-
ice Canal and Westminster avenue,
\$2600; E. H. Ingalls, five-room bun-
galow on Electric avenue, \$1000; Mrs.
E. E. Mahon, eleven-room residence,
Progress avenue, cost \$3800; W. E.
Gerard, twenty-eight-room house on
Tavolara avenue and Speedway, cost
\$12,000.

W. Ellison, a recent arrival from
Oregon, has purchased lots on Paloma
avenue and will at an early date erect
a four-story brick apartment-house with
elevator, steam heat, long-distance
telephone, a rock garden and other
improvements. The price paid for
the property was \$275 per front foot.
Mr. Ellison will have the building
completed by the early summer.

RAILROAD MEN HERE.

In the list of railroad officials ar-
riving in Los Angeles yesterday was
George T. Nicholson, vice-president
in charge of traffic, and Fred Housh-
ton, freight traffic manager, both
from Chicago and both connected
with the Southern P. R. Railroad. W. H.
Abel, assistant general passenger
agent of the Missouri Pacific, at San
Francisco, and J. R. Holcomb, gen-
eral agent of the Kansas City, Mex-
ico & Orient Railroad, also of San
Francisco.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder

made from

Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Saves Butter, Flour,
Eggs, and makes
home baking easy

No Alum—No Lime Phosphate

THEOSOPHICAL WITNESS OUTWITS AN ATTORNEY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW ORLEANS (La.) Feb. 23.—
(Exclusive Dispatch.) Whether
the elusive Miss Finnegan, star
witness in the California Theosophists
will case, who led Attorney Charles
E. George a chase of 3000 miles, then
submitted to capture and finally eluded
her captor in New Orleans Thursday,
four days before the trial comes up
in San Diego, Cal., is again in the
custody of the legal gentleman, or
whether she has a long lead across
the country, Attorney George has not
told. For Attorney George has given
up his room at the St. Charles Hotel,
and his whereabouts is unknown. A
theory is that George is playing a
game.

In a statement Thursday afternoon,
George declared that he had been out-
witted by private detectives employed
by the opposing faction in the will
case. After having chased his star
witness, Miss Finnegan from Califor-
nia to Portland, thence to Denver, he
was begged by the woman to permit
her to come to New Orleans to meet
a "friend."

Social.

PRE-NUPTIAL FUNCTIONS CAUSE BRIDE TO COLLAPSE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) Feb. 23.—
(Exclusive Dispatch.) The net-
work of a bride on the day
of her wedding, attributed to
strenuous round of pre-nuptial social
functions given in her honor, pre-
vented the wedding of Miss Florence
Lucia Buck of this city and Robert
Howard Smith of Berkeley, Cal.
The victim of nervous prostration,
Miss Buck lay under a physician's
care at the home of her cousin, Mrs.
C. A. Chaffee, in Merriam Park today,
while the wedding preparations came
to an abrupt halt.

The prospective bridegroom arrived
from Berkeley Wednesday and has
been staying in the Andrews Hotel.

"Miss Buck is in bed with nervous
prostration," said Mrs. Chaffee to-
day. "Until there is some change in
her condition we cannot tell when the
marriage will take place. The wed-
ding has been postponed indefinitely.
The postponed ceremony, when it is
performed, will be most uneventful."

"I guess it was too much entertain-
ing," continued Mrs. Chaffee, explain-
ing the cause. "For the last few
weeks Florence has been entertained
by her friends several times each
week. I guess the strain was too
much for her."

Miss Buck is well known in Sacra-
mento where she has visited her sis-
ter.

SUES HER FOR SLANDER.

Spokane Man Sues Redress Be-
cause Woman Told Him He Could
Hide Behind a Corkscrew.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SPOKANE (Wash.), Feb. 23.—Al-
though that his business reputation
has been damaged and that he has

suffered extreme humiliation, Ned
Hainer, a real estate dealer, filed suit
today against Mrs. Gertrude Murray
for \$10,000 for slander.
He alleged in the complaint that
Mrs. Murray, with whom he had had
dealings, said:
"You are so crooked you could hide
behind a corkscrew."

-Free Musicale TO- DAY

In Our Piano Auditorium at 2:30 P.M.

All Music Lovers cordially invited to hear an in-
teresting Program.



Soloists
Mme. Aida Bolli,
Soprano,
Mr. Julius Krans,
Violinist.
Mrs. Dora L. Gibson,
Accompanist.

No Charge for Admission—Come!

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ESTABLISHED 1880

PIANO HEADQUARTERS,
724-728 S. Broadway.

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MARCH SUNSET THE PACIFIC MONTHLY

is out today. It's another big Los Angeles number and if we know the
people of your city, we're safe in guaranteeing

A Record Breaking Sale

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Beautifully illustrated, with the four color pictures for which Sunset is
already so well and favorably known.

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Send Increased Order

The
New Dress-Form.
Your Own Accurate Figure
—Sewing Simplified—
Mail Order Measurements.
THE NATURE FORM CO.
1010 S. Main, Cor. Broadway.
Telephone, A4927; Main 2600

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CITY LOTS
\$600
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Western Ave. Boarding and Day Pupils.
16-20 yrs. athletic field. Manual training
classes. Detailed U. S. Army officer. Men
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Write for illustrated catalogue. Tel. 72147.
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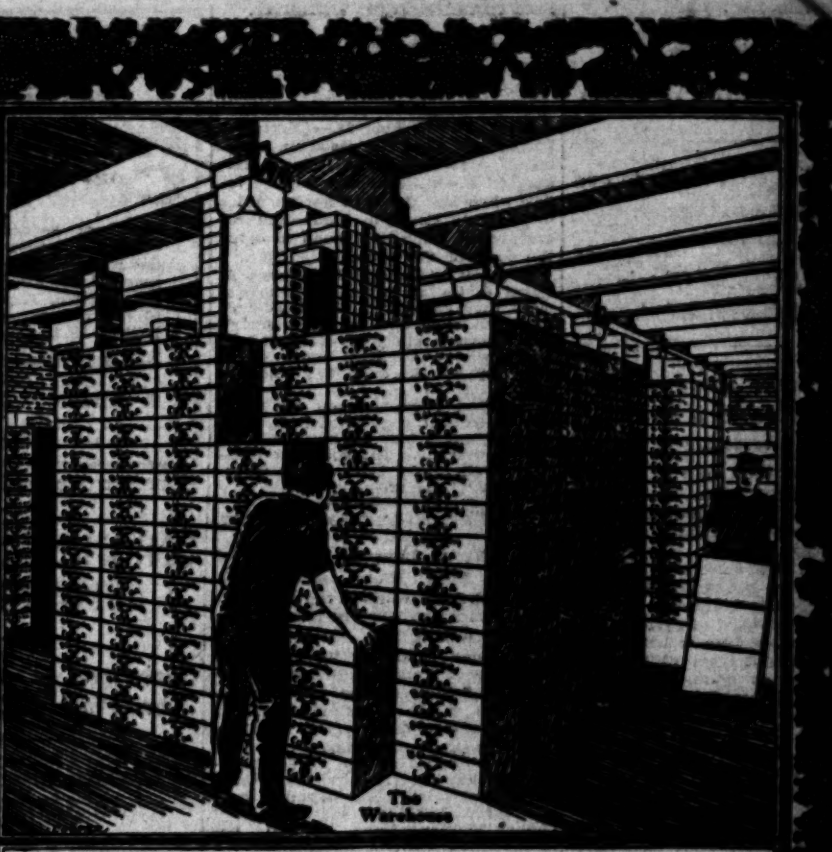
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452 1/2 South Broadway, Corner 5th, Over the Bank.

Dr. W. F. Huddel Reliable Dentist
202 1/2 S. Broadway

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1000-1001-1002 Union Oil Bldg., Cor. 7th & Spring, formerly 1024 Broadway
Investment Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Union Oil Co. Securities & Guaranty
P4275; Main 2918.

A. GREENE & SON
Exclusive Ladies' Tailors.
SPRING GOODS AND FASHION
PLATES HAVE ARRIVED.
321-25 W. SEVENTH ST.
Third Floor over Brennan Book Co.

Bladder Trouble
A simple, safe, reliable method of
quickly curing bladder trouble.
Free and private. Out of office.
Therapeutic Institute
Grand Hotel, 1st Floor, 1st Entrance.



**THIS is the warehouse in which,
every day tons of
Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate**

is carefully put into boxes and made ready for delivery.

California
Chocolate Cakes
One cup of sugar,
one cup of butter, size
of one egg, creamed;
two eggs; half cup
of Ghirardelli's
Ground Chocolate;
half teaspoonful of
soda; half cup of
milk. Bake in
four inch tins.
One cup of
sugar; two teaspoon-
fuls baking powder;
one cup of flour;
one cup of milk;
one cup of eggs, beat-
ed to froth with cup
of sugar.

The thoroughness with which Ghirardelli's
Ground Chocolate is packed and the excel-
lent condition in which it reaches the
dealer and later, the consumer, indicate
the careful and scientific stages through
which it has passed in process of manu-
facture. It is pure, wholesome, and of
delicious flavor.

It costs less than a cent a cup

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

Since 1885

San Francisco

WIDOW AND TO MANY

DEATH SEEK
CHANGED PERIO

Jewels, Money and Ap-
pliances Seized Here
After Killed Her, but
and Secret of Life
Enough to Shroud It

The few friends who
Christian, the young
met death in an ac-
dent at Ninth street
nate, a week ago. It
it was the quest of the
hood that caused her
change her name, some-
marriage, perhaps sum-
effort to forget her pe-
life over again.

She was born of Mo-
ents and was a student
social sociology, as a co-
works, Shaw's "Man and
and similar literature in
trunk testify. Invest-
wondering if this ten-
ideal romanticism could
suddenly led her into a life
felt herself compelled, at
time, to assume an entire
personality.

The body now lies
brotherly undertaking in
which place it will be
to Hollywood for inter-
efforts of Public Admini-
to locate relatives, who
posed to reside in Chi-
proved futile.
Mrs. Christian came to

Irene Christian
The girl of many names and
the investigation of which
the Public Administrator
added rather than clear-
puzzle of her life, which
tragic end under the wh-
auto-some days ago.

Is a month ago and pure
furniture belonging to Mr.
Mallinson in a rooming-hou-
1017 South Flower street
dressed faintly, almost fac-
read a great deal and Mrs.
said that the young
conduct while she remained
residence on Flower street
reproachable. The only per-
ever visited her while ac-
dance was a Mr. Andrews,
known to the steamship
handsome young man who
brought her most present-
Mrs. Christian seldom
any one of her past life, but
formed Mrs. Mallinson's
maiden name was Pearson,
her trunk was found a note
came issued in Milwaukee,
T. Collins and Amanda Pier-
certificate was dated July 1,
she never mentioned Coll-
whether he is living or de-
known. In this city she
the name of Mrs. Irene C.
but whether this was an
name or a name acquired by
marriage has not been as-
Among her belongings
found bank accounts of \$18
the Scandinavian American
Bank of Seattle, American
Bank for \$125.40 and the
American Savings Bank for
and judging by entries of
accounts, the book is thou-
have belonged to the late
tation. The trunk also contain-
ed, but the full names of
her last residence; previous
her Los Angeles is not known.
Judging from her old letters, it
appear that she had lived in
San Francisco, Boston, Mil-
waukee, Chicago. She told Mrs.
son that her parents and two
lived in Chicago.
Diamonds and other
amounting in value to
thousands of dollars were also
in her trunk. She also own-
ed small grocery store in Boyle
which she sold a few days be-
fore.

FOUR MILLION POST CARDS

Mailed Yesterday, Urging
You to Come to California

Yesterdays "Invitation
to Come to California" was
used by the railroads last week,
ing people to come to California
were mailed yesterday. The car-
dinal for Los Angeles county
cost \$400,000.
There were
each card contained a different
for return addressed to the Ch-
of Commerce and containing
of questions to be answered by the
inquest for information con-
California.

The custom was inaugurated
through its passenger depart-
ment in first distribution of
the number of colonists and
last year. The one-way
and rates are in effect for six
years, beginning March 1.

APPOINT NEW COLLECTOR

Don C. Puritt of this city was
named Port Wagon of this
city, according to Gov. Wallace, y-
day, last night. The office carri-
ing the emoluments being
new office.

FOR SALE

[illegible]

Classified Liners.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—

MABRY HEIGHTS.

The ideal tract for the whole family. The busy business man takes notice—30 MINUTES FROM THE BUSINESS CENTER OF THE CITY. Three car lines, bus service. No more super-bathing or long weary water to the beach. Hollywood, Colmore, Laurel Canyon area. Superior improvements. It is a pleasure to live in Mabry Heights. The beautiful park surrounding the property. Or, come to this office for a full description. Our tract agent is on the property from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. or call on our leaving the city at 10 a. m.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS.
H. N. MABRY, Owner.
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FOR SALE—

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FOR SALE—

RAMONA ACRES.

ADJOINING THE

NEW "VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB"

OWN ONE OF THESE SPLENDID ACRES. BUILD

TO GO—Take our marked "Covina Line"

JAMES INVESTMENT COMPANY.

GOOD LAND

COIN WELARE.

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HOLLYWOOD—

FOR SALE—MY HOME IN HOLLYWOOD. 1

FOR SALE—

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IMPERIAL VALLEY—

FOR SALE—15 MILES N.W. OF MORENO. 10

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HOTELS, LODGING-HOUSES—

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INGS ON WHEELS—

Motorcycles
WANTED TO BUY HARLEY-DAVIDSON
 and other motorcycles. Must be in
 A. Will pay cash. Call at 200 W. 4
 ST. ROENBECK
MOTORCYCLE TIRE BARGAIN
 Dark plugs 50 cents. VANDERFOO
 E. Main.
SALE 150 INDIAN MOTORCYCLES
 in best condition. See MR. COOK, at 200
 and Broadway.
SALE INDIAN MOTORCYCLE
 in 4-H. P. in best condition. A
 N. HOOPER. Phone 3000.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
 WE HAVE SEVERAL CUSTOMERS WHO
 HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE
 BUSINESS OF SELLING WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
 FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS. WE HAVE
 A LARGE STOCK OF WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
 ON HAND, AND WE ARE NOW
 RECEIVING MORE. WE HAVE
 A LARGE STOCK OF WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
 ON HAND, AND WE ARE NOW
 RECEIVING MORE. WE HAVE
 A LARGE STOCK OF WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
 ON HAND, AND WE ARE NOW
 RECEIVING MORE.

SALIS — ONE YEAR OLD LOVER, Bay mare, 4 years old, weight 1150 pounds, broke single and double gray mule, 7 years old, white and blue, broken, good natured and manes; 3 cheap stables, one or saddle mare. Call at 149 SAN PEDRO.

SALIS — FOUR YEAR OLD BAY sturdy tree, handsome combination all the galls under saddle, and highly broken to harness; also pure bred, black, broken, good natured, price right. Would trade for any horse of same weight. About \$600.00. Call at 149 SAN PEDRO.

SALE — TEAM OF MULES. Will
sell them perfectly sound in
every way. Call 125 S. HICKS ST.
First st. car.

SALE — CHEAP. FRESH JENSEN
mules. Call to other friends.
Must sell at once. Battered bones.
to keep her. Apply Garage, 1281 SOUTH
ST.

SALE — PINK TEAM OF BLOOD
mules, weight 500 lbs. 7 and 8 years
old. In fine condition and sound
in every way. Call to other friends
for info. call 173 S. INDIANA ST.

SALE — GOOD SOUND TEAM OF
mules, both good workers and in fine
condition. Call 125 S. 125 S. GAO
ST. First st. car.

SALE — 300 PERFECTLY SOUND
team of work horses, weight 300 lbs.
and over. Call to other friends.
Call 125 S. 125 S. GAO ST. First st. car.

SALE - HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS
 horse is a good traveler, buggy new and
 sheep if taken at once. WEST 2ND
 and Fico.
 SALE - 3 CHOICE DAIRY AND FARM
 horse installations if desired. G. W.
 2112 E. 3rd st. South 2112.
 SALE - RICH NICK RAY HORSE AND
 harness. Call 2nd and 3rd streets
 and true. Call 2ND STEPHENSON
 and Fico.
 SALE - SOUND TEAM OF WORK
 horse 418 1/2 3RD DOUGLAS ST.
 brookline ave. car.
 SALE - HORSE ABOUT 200 LBS
 dress up or saddle. good worker; a
 good horse. Call 2ND STEPHENSON
 and Fico.
 SALE - ORIENTAL MULES, by 2ND
 and 3RD NABORN BLDG. Main 2ND
 and Fico.
 SALE - 4 OF THE FINEST MULES IN
 the city. 2ND LYON ST. BLACKLEY
 and Fico.
 SALE - FINE BREED SADDLE
 horse, 1 year old; good looking
 horse. Call 2ND STEPHENSON
 and Fico.

BY THE HEAD OF GOOD TOUN
Inquire FRANK ORWOLD, 468, O
son Dike.

LE-ONE PAIR MULES, 280 L
one wagon, 1600, Cal
EAR ST.

LE-MATCHED TEAM OF BLACK
horses, single or double, or saddle
HORSE.

LE- FOR RENT, 1 GOOD HOR
and harness; good teams for car
work. Phone WEST 8.

LE- FINE TEAM OF FRESH HORSE
4512 CENTRAL AVE.

LE-TEN COWS, 3 FRESH AND
in ten days. 272 CENTRAL AVE.

LE-AT 281 N. BROADWAY, TWO
ares, each giving six gallons of milk.

STOCK FOR SALE-
Hrs., Hds., Dogs, Cats, Etc.

LE- NOW IS THE TIME TO MATCH
DUCK EGGS.

a specialty of Imperial White Man-

WE won eight prizes at the 1952 Poultary Show.
LYNN and **JOE** FARM, DUCK LAKE, N. H.
 No. 1, New EGGS, Los Angeles, Cal.
 One South 14, Party R-4.

RE-TODAY, BANY CHUCKS A1 and
 200 or more on hand; visit the Hatching
 on hand of every kind, 25¢ per set.
 No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal. 1952
 etc., on hand daily. **PIONEER**
 Party, 115 E. Eighth, Main Hall, Farm.

LE - HATCHING EGGS. SEAS-
 ter laying, prize-winning strain,
 1952, Los Angeles, Cal. 1952
 setting or 10-12. Visitors welcome.
 No. 1, 124 Logan St., Los An-

LE-SILVER-PINNED WEAN-
 ers for hatching, \$1.15 per 12; from
 1952, Los Angeles, Cal. 1952
 we pens of fine brooders for sale.
ENKOPF, 387 E. Third st.

1 - GUARANTEED FERTILE
 Ashban and Buff Orpington cock. \$1
 Want to buy White Rock cockerel.
 2 - WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR
 sale from late layers. Hatched over 10
 M. IVAR AVE. Hollywood, Phone
 8 - 2 WANDONITE HONTERIA,
 stock; one Buff Orpington
 female. 1711 EAST 87TH.
 5 - FRESH! WHITE GOAT, ALSO
 BROOD. Scotch collie pup. P.F.D.
 1000 1/2 ST. Farmers Bldg.
 1 - WHITE ROCK EGGS. FRESH!
 prices 18¢ to 15¢. P. O. BOX 34.
 1 - PRIZE GOLDEN SEARCHING
 chaser; also eggs going away.
 LAMING 25.
 2 - FEMALE AND SINGING FA-
 1000 1/2 ST. Farmers Bldg.
 1 - FEMALE NORMANDIE AVE. Hol-
 1 - EGGS. R. W. RED. TC FOR A
 12 W. W. RD. ST. Phone

QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH
for hatching. E. S. LAWLER,
Spring St., A222.

Deers of 40 Heads
—PEDIGREED MALE FRENCH
broken, splendid disposition and
reliable. 1194 S. PARADE
Jardin Teme 2461.

DOCK WANTED—
A few from Wt. ad.

A VERY GOOD HORSES AND
size if good. Price must be
paid. I have been waiting for
you. Call 1000 P.
near Central.

— ON HEAD OF CATTLE TO
in Klamath County, Oregon. With
in payment. Address C. L. MAL-
Jolia, Cal.

— HIGHEST PRICE PAID
for all kinds of HAY AND
E. Mth.

MULES ON MONTHLY PAY-
responsible party. Address ?
MEN BRANCH OFFICE
CALVIN REEF COWS, MULES
215 Woodlawn, 2040, No. 600.

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TY, General Agent,

Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

TURDAY MORNING.

Story of the Day's Events Below Tehachepi's Top.

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

INDUS FR AL FAIR DRAWS.

San Diego Exposition Includes Local Products.

Women Places Flooded With Checks of Forgers.

Walthy Tourists Robbed by Sneaks During Night.

San Diego, Feb. 23.—[Exclusive.] To date more than 15,000 people have attended the industrial exposition at San Diego.

The fair is under the auspices of the Commercial and Industrial Exposition of San Diego.

The nature of the exhibits includes everything produced, manufactured or raised in San Diego.

Each booth is manned by a woman, who, at night, is replaced by a man.

The women are given a check for the amount of the sale.

The checks are given to the women by the men.

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WILL DISTRIBUTE THE CASH.

Celery Growers of Huntington Beach Will Receive Big Sum for Last Shipments—News Briefs.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Feb. 23.—The January pool of the Celery Growers' Association was paid for here this week and \$148,000 was paid to growers of celery in the pastlands who shipped last month.

The total of money paid here for celery since this season opened last fall for \$300,000. The celery still unpaid for but marketed will increase these figures fully \$150,000. Owing to the present dry season it is very likely that more celery, instead of sugar beets, will be planted in this section next season.

NEWS BRIEFS.

By defeating Long Beach High School yesterday afternoon, the Huntington Beach High School boys' basketball team won the championship of Southern California, and early in April will go to Northern California to play the champions of the northern part of the State for the State championship.

Dates have already been made with Berkeley, San Francisco and a number of other teams in the North.

Port men are now at work on the enlargement and improvement of the plant of the Holly sugar factory here, and \$150,000 will be expended.

The work is in charge of A. R. Drexel, one of the foremen of Contractor Carl Leonard of Los Angeles. The capacity of the plant will be increased one-fourth, and it will employ about four more men during the running season.

COMPETITION FLAG RAISING.

High School Girls Board Rocker-eller Boat and Cause National Colors to Be Flung.

VENTURA, Feb. 23.—A body of High School girls of this city yesterday boarded the Standard oil steamer, George W. Loomis, at this port, and forced the captain to raise a flag for Washington's birthday.

The girls were met at the beach by a band and after eating and playing along the sands until wearied the party repaired to the wharf, where the girls boarded the steamer, and noting that there was no flag up, as there should be, they sought Capt. Loomis and insisted that he raise the flag.

The girls were met at the beach by a band and after eating and playing along the sands until wearied the party repaired to the wharf, where the girls boarded the steamer, and noting that there was no flag up, as there should be, they sought Capt. Loomis and insisted that he raise the flag.

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CORONA QUEEN IS TRIUMPHANT.

Brilliant Scene at San Bernardino Orange Show.

Upland and Cucamonga Share in the Honors.

Pathetic Tales of Want Come from Desert.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

[Exclusive Dispatch.] Brilliant was the scene which attracted to the National Orange Show tonight. The coronation of Queen Viola, to reign over Corona's fruit display proved a magnificent sight. The royal party arrived at the exposition at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

Outriders went in advance announcing the coming of the Queen, and out of respect to her the streets were cleared, the crowds lined along the sidewalk, and her progress was made on a rousing ovation.

Arriving at the tent flower girls went before her, the queen's path with roses and violets. The robes of the royal party were elaborate. The queen was crowned in the rarest of white spangled satin, a necklace of diamonds, a crown of diamonds, and a crown of diamonds.

Her attendants were likewise costumed in white satin, and shared in the beautiful picture which was heightened by the vari-colored incandescents which radiated from the rear of the throne.

F. P. Roberts, director of affairs, introduced Mayor J. B. Bright of this city, who formally crowned the beautiful queen, paying Corona a pretty compliment in his remarks, the reception to the queen following the coronation was most enthusiastic. The Corona band striking up a royal march and the crowd cheering. The Golden Gate quartet of San Francisco furnished a number of vocal selections. In the crowd which packed the fruit exposition Corona was largely represented. A special train left Corona tonight, carrying a large number of delegates.

This was really Corona's night, despite the fact that Upland, Cucamonga, and other sections were also scheduled on the programme of the day for a large part in the entertainment. During the coronation exercises tonight W. J. Pantelov, president of the Corona Chamber of Commerce, made a decided hit, with a happy speech in which he painted Corona as the original garden of Eden, and extended a welcome to all the world. The Upland delegation, in fifty automobiles, arrived during the morning. They were met at the city limits by Mayor Bright, and the orange show Reception Committee. The procession was a magnificent one.

During the day three of the crack orange box makers of the valley engaged in a contest which aroused much enthusiasm. L. H. Lacroix of Redlands won in the William G. Humphrey of Rialto taking second place, while to Ed Hamer of Highland, third place, but the contest was close and exciting every moment. Of the time, only twenty-four seconds difference in their time being scored. They clipped out a box a minute. Hamer's box was a masterpiece. Hamer's box was a masterpiece. Hamer's box was a masterpiece.

Tomorrow is Los Angeles and San Diego day. A number of special trains are scheduled to leave Los Angeles at an early hour.

Estimates made up here tonight in conjunction with the railroad indicate that it is expected possibly 100 visitors will come from the Angel City while San Diego promises as many more. As it is the final night of the Orange Show the Reception Committee are preparing to make a unusually large number of visitors.

SUFFERING INTENSE.

Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.
The City Engineer reported that construction work in changing the Broadway tunnel to bring it to Temple street grade will cost \$115,000 without damages.
Robert B. Davis, the baking powder king, was on the witness stand all day yesterday and related bits of domestic unhappiness, incidents of his sick bed and financial matters.

TUNNEL PROJECT IS EXPENSIVE.

ENGINEER REPORTS ON CHANGING BIG BROADWAY BORE.

Makes No Recommendation and Board of Public Works Passes It to the Council With Request for Instructions—Ideas of Treatment to Relieve Traffic Congestion.

It will cost \$115,000 to reconstruct the Broadway tunnel and bring it to the grade of Temple street, according to a report submitted to the Board of Public Works yesterday by the City Engineer on data and computations prepared by E. A. Tuttle, assistant engineer.

The engineer made no recommendation in his report and the board transmitted it to the Council without any recommendation and with merely the request for instructions.

The amount fixed by Hamilton does not take into consideration damages to property owners on Broadway and California street, nor the expense of reconstructing the lines of the Los Angeles Railway on Temple street and Broadway.

The Engineer's general view of the project follows:
"Certain changes in present conditions are desirable, as follows:
(1) To lower the grade so as to make the tunnel and its approaches more practicable for general travel, or to remove the tunnel altogether in connection with a general lowering of the grade.

(2) To arrange some method whereby certain streets for traffic which now pass on from the center of the city to the northern portion by way of the Plaza, North Broadway, Avenue 10 and Dayton street, could take a more direct and quicker route.

"Any material change in grade must be accomplished by lowering the surface of the street at the southern end of the tunnel, rather than by raising it at the northern end, for the reason that it is not practicable to raise the grade at the northern end on account of the presence of the tunnel itself, and also because all of the heavy travel from the southern portion of the city to the north, by way of the Plaza, Sunset boulevard and North Broadway, must cross the intersection of the two last named streets, and for that reason this crossing cannot be raised to any great extent, as such raising would introduce prohibitive grades to the cars.

"The present grade of the tunnel is approximately 6 per cent, and the grade of the approach at the northern end is slightly over 7 per cent. The project outlined on the tracing forwarded herewith contemplates a grade of 4.43 per cent, between the new south line of Sunset boulevard and the north line of California street, and a descending grade from California street to Temple street of about 0.4 of 1 per cent.

"The proposed grade will involve a cut of approximately twenty-two feet at the intersection of California and California street, and will change the grade of the latter street between Broadway and Hill street from about 14.4 per cent to 15 per cent. From this it can be seen that, outside of the work in the tunnel itself, the project calls for the entire reconstruction of Broadway from Temple street to California street, and of California street from Broadway to Hill street, which latter would involve the removal of the present street car line on California street and the construction of a new line on Hill street from Temple street to California street, and the present street car line can continue to operate by way of Temple and Hill streets.

"As to the widening of the tunnel, I would state that the present tunnel is already eight feet wider than the third-street tunnel, and the greater width would not seem to be necessary unless it was proposed to run a car line through the zone. The presence of such a car line in the tunnel would be a matter of great danger to the general public, and should not be considered except as a last resort. Fortunately, in the present case, it is entirely feasible to construct a supplementary tunnel, for railroad purposes exclusively, which tunnel would enter the high ground east of the present tunnel and terminate at Buena Vista street between Fort Moore place and Sunset boulevard, and it has been unofficially stated that the railroad is ready to build such a tunnel if given a franchise therefor. In addition to this, the head room between the crown of the present tunnel and the proposed grade is not sufficient in the northern portion of the tunnel to permit of such widening. Furthermore, in any event the widening of the tunnel would involve practically an entire reconstruction of the whole structure.

"For all of these reasons, the widening of the tunnel has been dismissed as impracticable."
The Engineer points out the great amount of work that is necessary to make the change property and that follows with his estimate of cost. He says the only objection, outside of the cost indicated, will be the attitude of the property owners on North Broadway and California street, whose land would be left high above the tunnel grade and inaccessible to the street. The cost of the work can be borne by the city direct or by assessment on a district to be benefited. Councilman McKenna, who has been promoting the tunnel project, was disappointed in the difficulties then seemed apparent a few days ago when he talked to the engineering department.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

TAX ORDINANCE CHANGED.

Like Munchausen when he was between a fire and a crocodile, the Council Legislation Committee yesterday, fainting when it was presented the alternative of an initiative or a referendum on the tax and license ordinance, in Munchausen's case the fire and the crocodile killed each other. The committee has hope of a similar result with the initiative and referendum.

City Clerk Lorn Handley, who represents nobody in particular unless it be a general Democratic policy of eliminating taxes of all kinds, and Mrs. Cora Lewis, who represents the Society for the Suppression of Needless Notes and other organizations, presented the initiative horn of the dilemma.

"If you do not eliminate the tax

on necessary occupations, such as expressmen, peddlers, gravel haulers and similar vocations, the initiative will surely get you," said Handley. Handley assured the committee that an initiative epidemic is being restrained by heroic patience only.

J. F. Paulding, secretary of the Merchants Exchange, composed of grocers and retailers, numbering about 1800, opposed the other horn of the dilemma.

"If you eliminate the tax on peddlers and others the retailers will surely have to invoke the referendum to prevent the ordinance taking effect," he declared. He assured the committee that a referendum in this case would be a ravaging animal that might devour all in its way.

"An initiative if we don't and a referendum if we do," said Chairman Lusk. "We'll take this under advisement."

Handley asserts that the initiative to repeal certain sections of the tax and license ordinance is prepared and will be put in circulation if the Council does not act quickly.

"And nothing could stop it," said he. "I have no doubt but that when it is sprung it will provide for the elimination of every special license or occupation tax except those on liquor selling. These would not be included because it might defeat the whole scheme. If the Council will eliminate the taxes now imposed on the poorer classes the initiative will be headed off, and the revenue to the city will be increased."

The committee also considered the suggestion, sent in by the Mayor with a communication to him, for the establishment of "zones of quiet" in the neighborhood of hospitals. Such zones are established in Chicago and are indicated by notices on street corners. They are usually 250 feet or more around hospitals and require strict quiet within them and heavy traffic is prohibited. The committee referred the idea to the Health Commission for a report.

Mrs. Lewis not only advocated zones of quiet, but also the cessation of other police-motivated horns, bells blown by peddlers and horn-blowing even newsmen, who, she says, cry their papers so loud that their words are unintelligible.

DREDGING SURPRISE.
INEXHAUSTIBLE HOLE.

The Standard-American Dredging Company, which is making the thirty-foot channel on the west side of Alhambra island channel, yesterday, has asked permission to suspend work near the Southern Pacific bridge until the city has provided a bulkhead to protect the channel's new grade.

The company represents that it found cross-currents were bringing in new material as fast as the dredger pumped it out, and that it would be an everlasting task to keep the channel at grade.

The City of Public Works will enter into a contract by which the work will be suspended until the bulkhead is built, and then the company will dredge the channel on accumulation.

OWN OX GORED.

Because some of the numerous canvassers of the referendum petition against the street car fare regulation ordinance made erroneous representations about it, the Municipal League yesterday sent a communication to the Mayor asking him to warn them that they must watch out for misrepresentation and sign no petition without knowing its effect.

At the Municipal League is the pioneer in such petition circulating and has been the beneficiary in a number of some kinds of misrepresentation by hired canvassers. The league was regarded with some humor by city officials. In this case, however, the ordinance attacked by reality men and construction men, and the league is an emanation of the league and therefore must be protected, even if the Mayor becomes everybody's guardian to accomplish it. The Mayor had not issued any statement, as requested last night.

John P. Steele, who has charge of the petition, points out that it is practically impossible to know all the representations made, may be made through ignorance or seal in getting names. "I have always tried to protect any petition I have circulated from such misrepresentation," he said yesterday. "Because one man misrepresented the petition, I am now in a position to build such a tunnel if given a franchise therefor. In addition to this, the head room between the crown of the present tunnel and the proposed grade is not sufficient in the northern portion of the tunnel to permit of such widening. Furthermore, in any event the widening of the tunnel would involve practically an entire reconstruction of the whole structure.

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Normal Site Clear.

All obstruction to the location of the State Normal School on the site chosen for it in Colegrove was removed yesterday, which recommended the vacation of the three streets, the twenty-five-acre tract. In order to insure the vacation H. C. Jensen, who owns some of the land, agreed to deed land necessary for the opening of West Eighteenth street, near Cimmaron.

Costly Change of Mind.

It cost the city \$500 yesterday because it changed its mind about building a fire engine house at Beacon and Seventh streets. Plans for the building were made by the Mutual Fire Building Company, but the Council refused to accept them. The company brought suit for the building of \$1365. As it held a valid order for the work the Council Land Committee yesterday agreed to compromise the suit for \$500, on the advice of the City Attorney. The plan to build on the Seventh street site has been abandoned because of the plan for Seventh and Figueroa streets.

Schlueter Visits Harbor.

Henry W. Schlueter, a concrete engineer from Chicago, who came to Los Angeles early in the week by telephone, visited the Harbor Commission offices yesterday morning and later made a trip to the harbor. It was intended to have Schlueter and W. B. Munson,

another engineer, discuss the use of concrete in built water before a meeting of officials last night, but Schlueter said he wanted first to investigate the harbor. He says he is now preparing plans for a \$350,000 harbor, largely of concrete construction, for Valparaiso, Chile.

City Tax Sale.

Seventy-five pieces of Los Angeles property, of all kinds, will be offered for sale by the city, March 4. The sale will be to satisfy tax liens five years or more unpaid and will be by auction, conducted by Deputy City Clerk Wilde. He says there are many pieces of value but the purchasers will have to establish complete title by a suit in the courts.

San Pedro Street Opening.

The opening of San Pedro street, between Aliso street and the Plaza, met some opposition before the Streets and Boulevard Committee of the Council yesterday. The committee, however, abutting on Ferguson alley protested that the opening as planned would reduce their areas to no value and proposed a divergent plan of widening the street to the west which would prevent this. The committee took the question under advisement while the opposing elements work up some plan that will be satisfactory to both.

Want Mayor in Iowa.

Mayor Alexander has been asked by old friends at Belknap, Iowa, to be their orator on July 4th. While the Mayor is not much given to orations he will consider the invitation well before he declines it if possible. He will make the journey back to his old haunts and meet the wishes of the Belknap committee.

Twice Named Warden.

Word was received by the Harbor Commission yesterday that acting warden Wallace has appointed Don C. Fugitt post warden at San Pedro. Fugitt is a municipal port warden and the additional appointment means nothing and is merely a conformity to the law requiring an appointment by the Governor, which was not repeated through oversight.

At the Courthouse.

IS FEEBLE ONLY

IN APPEARANCE.

BAKING POWDER KING DISPLAYS

CLEARNESS OF MIND.

Strong Hints that Wife Attempted to Have Him Proven an Inane Person—Also Says She Wanted to Entertain Friends at His Funeral. Shoe Case Closes.

With a clearness of mind and strength of voice that was in strange contrast to his feeble appearance, Robert B. Davis, the baking powder king, testified all day long in Judge Bordwell's courtroom yesterday, detailing bits of domestic unhappiness, delving into financial matters and relating incidents of his sick-bed when he was practically a prisoner in his own home.

Once a little bitterness crept into his voice when he said that his wife wanted to entertain her friends at his funeral. Again he testified she said to him:

"I suppose you are satisfied you are failing?"

"No, I am not," he replied. "Well, you are," she retorted. "I got Dr. Wilson to come down to confirm the examination. I paid him \$500."

Davis said he remarked:

"That is a great deal of money to pay for the little examination he gave me."

Attorney Messervie wanted Davis to tell what Dr. Forbes said to him on one occasion when, as he left the room, Davis was heard to make a remark. Delmas, who represents Mrs. Davis, objected. Davis did say that Dr. Forbes told him Dr. Wilson had said that the purpose of the examination was to confirm his suspicions that he was suffering from hardening of the arteries. Davis heard him say that Dr. Wilson is a specialist on mental diseases, and was there for that purpose.

One of Mrs. Davis's charges in the separate maintenance suit is that her husband is mentally incompetent. Referring to the purpose of the examination, Davis said that if she will come and make her home with him he will provide for her liberally.

WIFE DOES WASHING.

HUSBAND GOES TO JAIL.

Joseph W. Wright, a member of the bar, was committed to the County Jail by Judge Monroe yesterday for failure to pay alimony.

In making the order the court rebuked Wright, saying that a married man who has money to buy whiskey and cigars and especially an attorney at the bar, certainly ought to devote it to the support of his wife and children. He was told that if he had given this money to Mrs. Wright she would not have to do days washing to provide for her family.

Mrs. Wright brought suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty, charging Wright with habitual intemperance. He was brought into the court and asserted that he was able to pay \$50 a month alimony, as he was earning at his profession from \$175 to \$200 a month. He gave his wife, however, only \$15, and \$45.25 was due. He asked time yesterday, declaring that he could raise the money from outstanding claims.

The case, however, was urgent: Mrs. Wright testified that unless she paid the rent of her flat and laundry and threatened to put her out. She was entirely dependent upon her ability to do washing, and in fact left the stand to return to the wash tub.

SHOE CASE CLOSES.

ISSUE INVOLVES LEASE.

The suit of the Staub Shoe Company against J. W. Byrne to recover \$45,000 for ouster of the company from the premises occupied by it in the Byrne building in alleged violation of the lease, was argued by the attorneys yesterday and submitted. The case has been closely fought in Judge Boardman's court for the last week, the testimony consisting of technical data and expert evidence.

The Staub Shoe Company had a five-year lease on the premises, which would not expire for four or five months. It was the kind of a lease which gave the landlord the right to terminate it. After the Byrne building was built by the company, the lease was argued by the attorneys yesterday and submitted. The case has been closely fought in Judge Boardman's court for the last week, the testimony consisting of technical data and expert evidence.

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occupancy, and injury which cannot be repaired within sixty days. In the latter event the lease could be terminated. Staub produced testimony showing that the repairs could have been made within sixty days.

PACKERS ARE SUED.

SHIPPING RECEIPT INVOLVED.

The Cudahy and Houser packing companies have been sued by the Southern Pacific for a delivery of hogs, involving the action on an agreement that provides that in all cases where goods should be delivered to the companies by the railroad without the surrender of the original shipping receipt or bill of lading, the Southern Pacific would be indemnified against all damages or liability connected with the delivery or failure to accomplish the delivery.

The hogs were the property of the Alaska National Bank of Colorado. The Southern Pacific delivered to the Cudahy Packing Company 294 hogs February 25, 1908, and in the following September paid the bank \$1568.56. It delivered 278 hogs to the Houser Packing Company in January 1909, and the following February paid the bank \$1674.11.

The company now seeks to recover these sums by virtue of the agreement. C. H. Fuller and M. T. Whitaker, attorneys on the bond of the Cudahy Packing Company, and C. V. Wieden and Joseph McCaser, who are on the Houser bond, are also made defendants.

HE SEEKS PROBATION.

IS DECLARED DELINQUENT.

Elmer Wilson, son of Warren Wilson, a publisher, has carried his case into the Juvenile Court. Young Wilson was arrested by Patrolman Harlan for speeding, pleaded guilty and received a jail sentence of fifteen days from Police Judge Chambers. He was released on bail.

In order to take advantage of the new juvenile law, Wilson, who is 19, was charged in the petition of his father with being a delinquent. Attorney F. B. Blum, who is on the bond of the client put on probation. Judge Wilbur heard the argument and continued the case one week.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

JURY SPLITS DAMAGES. A jury in Judge Craig's court yesterday awarded Charles Christian \$1350 damages received while employed with the Southern Copper Company. Christian was working at a steam box steaming barrel stove when a metal weight fell on his foot. He asked \$2500 damages.

AEROPLANE SUIT. The Aeronautical Society of California filed suit against J. W. Young yesterday to recover \$1600 which he agreed to pay for the use of an airplane and an aviator at San Pedro, California, last. The flight was made by Frank Chapman, and the society, which is a business corporation, alleges that Young failed to pay the price agreed on.

INCORPORATIONS. C. W. Whitmarsh Company, Incorporated, C. W. Ida A. and H. W. Whitmarsh; capital stock \$35,000; subscribed \$19,000. Mortgage Securities Company of Los Angeles, Incorporated, R. C. and John D. Clayton, H. W. Thomas, C. M. Fincher, Leora M. Thomas; capital stock \$75,000; subscribed \$16,000. Reiter-Riesle-Smith Construction Company, Incorporated, Carlin G. Smith, William E. Rennie, Julius A. Buckler; capital stock \$10,000; subscribed \$5.

IN THE INTERIOR COURTS.

Teamster Arrested as Vagrant Says He Has Smallpox. But Judge says it is not smallpox. E. Hartman, arrested as a vagrant, almost threw Police Judge Chambers' courtroom into a panic for a moment yesterday morning when he announced:

"I'm all broken out with sores or something, your Honor. I think I've got the smallpox."

Instantly every eye in the crowded courtroom was focused on Hartman. His right hand was in a sling. His right hand was minus a finger and swollen from some infection. His face was covered with cuts and bruises and small sores. The left side showing the effects of slight facial paralysis. There were several old scars on the man's head. On both ears there were ugly-looking scars. He didn't look healthy, but there were no outward evidences of smallpox.

Judge Chambers told Hartman that he would sentence him tomorrow. "I want to see a doctor," said Hartman.

"That is why I'm going to keep you in jail," said the judge. "I want a physician to look you over." Hartman said he had just returned from the aqueduct, where he drove a twelve-mule team.

"LITTLE JEFF" JAILED.

J. F. Gilmore, who prides himself on his striking resemblance to "Little Jeff," was before Police Judge Chambers yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. He was sentenced to six days in the County Jail. He was what the police call a "knife man." He drew one Wednesday in a South Main street saloon one of the most attacked broke his leg in trying to run. Bennington presented a bogus accusation pay check, and when it was questioned, precipitated a fight.

Makes a Big Mistake.

John Day labored under the misapprehension that if he pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial he would be released from jail until his case was called. He is charged with vagrancy. Judge Chambers set his case for May 28. In default of \$100 bail Day went back to jail.

HURT JUST THE NAME.

Four persons who met with peculiar accidents received treatment at the Receiving Hospital yesterday. Mary Thompson, No. 5113 Hooper avenue, thought a car on which she was riding had come to a standstill at Twelfth and Main streets and stepped off. She sustained a broken arm.

Mary Monahan, a school girl, who lives at No. 127 West Railroad avenue, went to a neighbor's to get some milk. She was bitten twice, on the calf of one leg, by a dog belonging to the neighbor.

A. Gusman, No. 530 Buena Vista street, while holding a drill for another man, was hit on the hand by a sledge hammer. Although the other man swung with all his strength, Gusman only sustained a slight cut on the back of his right hand.

John Caballero, who lives on North Broadway, while working at No. 517 South Los Angeles street, dropped a piece of pipe on his left foot. His second toe was broken.

Objects To His Cure.

George H. Birrell objected to his boss, a Baker Iron Works foreman, attempting to break him of the liquor habit by "docking" him five cents a day whenever the "boss" thought he had imbibed too freely.

Birrell got angry several days ago



Note Our Handsome Window Displays.

SPRING 1912

Announcement

CHAS. LEVY & SON announce the first complete showing of new Spring Fabrics in exclusive foreign importations—also the showing of their new Spring models for both street and dress wear—today, Saturday, February 24th. We invite you to call, and assure you a most interesting display.

Introducing in our Young Men's Department—the first time ever made—Levy's English Derby Suit.

Chas. Levy & Son

446-448 S. Spring St.

Trying to Decide Which Piano?

See the

Mason & Hamlin

It will itself convince you that it fully justifies the enthusiasm in its praise you have heard in every musical circle of late.

There are other meritorious pianos and it is natural for those who have already bought to recommend such pianos, but if you haven't purchased yet, if you are unprejudiced, if you will really investigate the respective merits of the high-grade pianos, you will gravitate irresistibly to the Mason & Hamlin.

It embodies in its construction the desirable features of proven merit found in other high-grade pianos and has, in addition, the TENSION RESONATOR, that wonderful device for multiplying and perpetuating that rare quality, Resonance, without the voice, violas or any instrument must be considered a failure.

It costs more in certain styles than any other piano, of course, but long after the price is forgotten, the quality will be a constant source of pleasure and satisfaction.

Ask for Catalogues Hear the Piano

General Western Representative:

The Niles & Allen Co.

116-118 South Broadway

The Saint

Superior equipment, superior service, courteous employees, perfect roadbed, fast schedule—

To San Francisco

Oakland and Berkeley via San Joaquin Valley

The Saint

Lv. Los Angeles... 8:15 pm
Lv. Pasadena... 8:40 pm
Ar. Berkeley... 9:14 am
Ar. Oakland... 9:30 am
Ar. San Francisco... 9:55 am

The Angel

Lv. San Francisco... 4:00 pm
Lv. Oakland... 4:30 pm
Ar. Berkeley... 5:10 pm
Ar. Pasadena... 5:45 pm
Ar. Los Angeles... 6:10 pm

The nine mile Ferry ride across San Francisco Bay is a beautiful trip in itself.

E. W. McGee, General Agent
224 South Spring Street
Telephone: AS294; Main 728
Broadway 180.

10C A BUTTON—\$1 A RIP
Dutchess Trousers
...AT...
SILVERWOOD'S

SCOTT SYSTEM
FINE CLOTHING
SCOTT BROS.
425-427 South Spring St.

ORIGINATOR OF MEN'S MOVIES

THE B. SMITH WILL HERE THIS MORNING

Great Mass Meeting of Men to Hold Tomorrow on First of March the International Convention of Men Singers Association to This City.

As a preliminary to the campaign of the men and forward movement, to be held city, March 11 to 17, inclusive, the men's mass meeting will be held on Tuesday morning, next.

The main floor of the church will be reserved for the men's mass meeting. The men's mass meeting will be held on Tuesday morning, next.

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ORIGINATOR OF MEN'S MOVEMENT
PROF. B. SMITH WILL ARRIVE HERE THIS MORNING.
 Great Mass Meeting of Men Will Be Held Tomorrow in First Methodist Church—International Quartette of Men Singers Accompany Him to This City.
 As a preliminary to the eight-day congress of the men and religion movement, to be held in this city, March 11 to 17, inclusive, a great mass meeting will be held in the First Methodist Church at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.



Forerunners of Men and Religion Campaign.
 Prof. B. Smith of New York and the International Male Quartette, who will be heard at a men's mass meeting in the First Methodist Church tomorrow afternoon.

The First Methodist Church at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. The event will be a notable one in the religious life of the city. Prof. B. Smith of New York, national leader of the movement, will arrive here this morning, accompanied by the famous International Male Quartette that has won the continent with him, creating the greatest enthusiasm with its music.

Smith is one of the foremost speakers to men in the United States, and has been a couple of years ago in Los Angeles to hear him again. He is a man of facts, and has a way of speaking that brings applause; and his wife, who is a high voltage, will be with him.

The main floor of the church tomorrow afternoon will be reserved for the appointed representatives of the movement. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Committee on Men and Religion, of which R. F. Pearson is chairman, and the work is being actively promoted by Edward H. Smith, secretary for Southern California. Over 2500 men in and around Los Angeles have connected themselves with the movement.

Prof. B. Smith, who organized the movement in May, 1910, has continued to be its chief head and has in the last few days called the attention of men to the fact that the movement has been going on for two years ago, been coming throughout the United States and Canada. Its sole purpose is to bring men to become active participants in some line of Christian work. The International Quartette, a group of men who are worthy of men, and Mr. Smith, before he goes to New York, will be evangelizing among men, was a member of the organization.

Prof. B. Smith is a graduate of Princeton University and has been in the ministry since 1901. He is a man of facts, and has a way of speaking that brings applause; and his wife, who is a high voltage, will be with him.

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LOSES HIS RUGS, ALSO LAWSUIT
DEFENDANTS EXPRESS REGRET AT PLAINTIFF'S PLIGHT.
 Wife of St. Joseph Banker Buys Alleged Persian Carpets at High Figure, Is Told They Are Not Genuine and Stops Payment. They Have Been Lost.
 There was an unexpected climax yesterday to the suit of N. J. Sargent, a dealer in oriental art goods, against J. N. Burnes, a wealthy St. Joseph banker, for the recovery of the auction price of two rugs bought by Mrs. Burnes and later repudiated. The case was heard by Superior Judge Monroe and resolved itself into a question of the genuineness of the rugs.

Mrs. Burnes testified to having bought the rugs, and experts on both sides went into a critical analysis of Persian masterpieces. Then it was discovered that the rugs, which had been placed in a storage warehouse by Sargent, could not be found.

Judge Monroe gave judgment for Burnes, stating he was satisfied the rugs were not genuine. Burnes and his wife shook hands with Sargent, expressing their sorrow that any misunderstanding had arisen and sympathizing with him in the apparent loss of the rugs.

The case was one of the most interesting that has been tried recently. Mrs. Burnes testified that shortly after she arrived in Pasadena last year she attended an auction held at the Japanese Tea Gardens. One of the representations of the auctioneer that the rugs were genuine Sarabian and Ispahan and were worth \$1500, she told them in at \$750, relying on his honor.

She drew a check and had the rugs sent to her home. When they were laid on the floor she began to be suspicious. They did not compare with the other costly rugs and, at the suggestion of a friend, an expert was called in, who pronounced them not genuine. This examination took place before the bank opened and Mrs. Burnes stopped payment on the check.

Sargent, much surprised, agreed that the rugs should be passed on by another expert, and a Turkish dealer saw them. He agreed with the first expert.

It developed in the testimony yesterday that vegetable dyes are used only in the Persian rugs. In the imitations color is substituted. It was also shown that the Ispahan is a rare rug and that only 10 per cent. of the so-called Persian rugs sold in this country are genuine. Further, acid is used on rugs to give them an ancient appearance.

These tricks of the trade interested Judge Monroe. The one disappointment was the absence of the rugs as that the experts could have gone over them and pointed out the difference between a real Persian rug and a fake-believe.

While an expert was on the stand Judge Monroe mildly reproved Mrs. Burnes. "You mustn't contradict the witness by snaking your tongue," he said. "It was done unobtrusively," Mrs. Burnes replied, smiling.

Round One.
FIRST BLOOD IN DARROW'S CASE.
PROSECUTION SCORES CLEARLY AND DEFENSE APPEALS.

Transcript of Testimony Before Grand Jury Need Not Be Turned Over to the Defense in Its Entirety—Court Adjoins for Few Days to Give Attorneys Time.

The prosecution in the Clarence Darrow bribery case won a notable victory yesterday morning, in the Superior Court when Judge George H. Hutton denied Attorney Earl Rogers' petition asking for an order compelling the District Attorney to turn over to the defense the complete transcript of the evidence taken before the grand jury which resulted in the McNamara attorneys' indictment.

The court delayed the setting of the case for trial, however, until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in order to give the attorneys for the defense an opportunity to carry the matter to a higher court. Attorney Rogers, immediately following the court's decision, announced his intention of submitting a similar petition to the Appellate Court and applying for a writ of prohibition.

In denying the petition Judge Hutton stated that his decision was based on a ruling of the State Supreme Court in a similar case. He held that the transcript was sufficient evidence and that the District Attorney was not legally bound to deliver a complete transcript of the testimony taken before the grand jury.

"Out of fairness to the attorneys for the defendant," said the court, "I will not set the case for trial now, but will continue the matter until Tuesday morning in order to give the defendant's attorneys an opportunity to take further action in this matter if they so choose."

There was no argument in open court during yesterday morning's proceedings. Previous to coming into court Judge Hutton summoned the opposing attorneys to his chambers for a thirty-minute star chamber session. The arguments, if arguments there were, were held in his chambers, and when they appeared in court the proceedings did not occupy more than five minutes.

Judge Hutton's decision was a blow to Darrow and his three attorneys. They had confidently expected that the court would grant their petition compelling the District Attorney to turn over the transcript of the evidence taken before the grand jury.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.
 The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following named open competitive examinations to be held on early dates: March 13 and 14, teacher (male and female); industrial teacher (male); Philippine service. The entrance salary of the majority of male appointees is \$1200 per annum; the entrance salary for women is from \$1000 to \$1200. April 16 and 17, stenographic assistant, Department of Agriculture, entrance salaries from \$900 to \$1200 per annum.

ARCHITECTURAL SHOW.
 (Continued from First Page.)
 Many has completed, in the front window of the show, one of the finest specimens of leaded glass window work ever seen here. It is thirty feet long and seven feet high, representing medieval scenes. On the right are figures of workmen and merchants, with the couplet, "In every rank, or great, or small, 'tis industry supports us all." On the other side are scenes of feasting and jousting with the words, "Man, be merle as byrd on bert, and all thy care let away." The whole is a beautiful piece.

Occupying tables in the front of the hall are books on architecture, embracing many rare volumes. This point of the exhibit was assembled at the expense of much time and labor.

The exhibit will be open to the public today and every week day until March 15, from 10 o'clock a.m. until 10 p.m.

Clear His Name.
ALL A MISTAKE SAY ATTORNEYS.
COOK HAS HALLUCINATIONS, AS- SERT PHYSICIANS.

Secretary and Auditor of Huntington Land Company Not Short in Accounts, as Supposed, but Mentally Unbalanced from Worry Over Slight Error in Book-keeping.

After an examination of Edward T. Cook at the Pacific Hospital last night, Dr. John R. Colburn decided that he is mentally unbalanced and was seized with this illness before he attempted to commit suicide by inhaling gas Thursday night. In the opinion of the hospital physicians, Cook will recover his mental balance in a short time.

The wife of the secretary and auditor of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company is also sure that her husband was not in his right mind when he tried to end his life after writing the note accusing himself of proving false to his business trust, and to his family. She stated last night that he was acting queerly for several days before being seized with the desire to commit suicide.

Cook seemed to have a lucid interval yesterday afternoon. He asked where he was and what had happened. The Receiving Hospital physicians told him nothing of his attempt at suicide, merely assuring him he was all right and would be home shortly. He was taken to the Pacific Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

NOT CHEERFUL GIVERS.
 In Fact, These Men Donated Nothing. But Watches and Belongings Were Taken From Them.

Two highwaymen found it necessary to knock him senseless to rob him of his gold-headed cane, according to a story told the police yesterday by L. J. Stadden, No. 452 Custer street.

Stadden said the assault took place on Los Angeles street, Wednesday night. He cannot remember the exact location. When he regained consciousness he found his eye glasses lying on the sidewalk beside him, unbroken.

Three men reported the loss of watches yesterday. Attorney H. M. Jack, No. 622 American Bank building, was robbed of his timepiece on East First street Thursday night. John P. Dooley, No. 515 Crocker street, missed his watch after the fight at Vernon Wednesday afternoon.

John Smith said his watch was taken from him by a man he took to his room, No. 533 1/2 East Fifth street. The man was hungry and asked Smith for something to eat. Smith gave him a meal. Then the stranger complained of feeling tired and asked Smith to take him to his room that he might rest for an hour. Before the end of the hour, Smith fell to sleep. When he awakened his newly-found friend was missing, also his watch and change.

TROUBLE OVER MISFIT.
 Woman Sues Because Skirt Isn't Satisfactory and Gets Judgment. Dons Garment and Shows Court.

Donning her velvet skirt in the inner room of Justice Young's court-room yesterday afternoon, Mrs. C. J. Wentworth, petite, and debonair, stepped back into the courtroom and again took her seat in the chair occupied by witnesses.

"There, judge," said she, "you can see what a mess this man made of my dress. I wanted him to do it. I wanted him to cut this skirt and my jacket and remodel them into a princess costume. He said he could do it. Instead of that he cut the skirt too tight. I had to pay him \$12 to put it back into something like its former shape, and then had to pay \$6 more to another tailor to have it remade so I could wear it. I think I am entitled to damages. He has ruined the skirt. See, where this seam shows— isn't it awful?"

The defendant, John Koukel, said he is a woman's tailor. He said when Mrs. Wentworth came to be fitted, he had the garment all ready except the trimmings, but she wanted to be fitted with a paper pattern and he could not do that. Several experts examined the skirt in the court as Mrs. Wentworth wore it, but there was a great diversity of opinion among Koukel's witnesses and they talked it over in Polish-German among themselves.

Justice Young, who has passed on all sorts of questions, sighed as he was called on to decide on the fit of a skirt.

VILLE DE PARIS
 317-325 SO BROADWAY 312-322 SO HILL STREET
A. FUSENOT CO.
 Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.
 Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors (2nd Floor)

Just Received a Large Assortment of Attractive Wash Dresses for Children and Misses

at \$2.45, \$2.95, \$3.75, \$4.50 and up

Note Sketch on the Left

The accompanying illustration only pictures three of our smart models. The misses' dress is shown in dainty checked gingham of fine quality, with duplex collar, cuffs and revers of plain gingham to match, and white pique with black polka dots. An unusually attractive dress.

Price \$3.75
 Sizes 14, 16, 18.

One of the other dresses illustrated is made of plain rep in either pink, blue or white, and effectively trimmed with embroidery.

Price \$4.50
 Ages 8 to 14.

The other model is shown in plain linen in pink, blue or white, and has patent leather belt.

Price \$2.95
 Ages 8 to 14.

Our stock is full of beautiful wash dresses in the latest styles and materials for summer. Visit this department Saturday and see our special values. The children can be attractively dressed at little cost if you select their dresses here. We also show a splendid line of wash dresses from 95c up.

—Junior and Children's Dept., Aisles 10 and 11—

Auto Scarfs Splendid Value at \$7.50 \$5.00

These beautiful scarfs are shown in chiffon crepe in a variety of colors, including: White, cream, light blue, pink, maize, brown, navy, gray, taupe and wistaria. The scarfs have satin striped borders of self color, and are excellent value at \$5.00 each.

New Veilings

We are showing a very comprehensive line of new veilings in white, black and colors. It embraces the latest ideas in fancy meshes, chenille dots, and the ultra-fashionable shadow lace effects. Early selections are always best.

The Times Cook Book

No. 4

Bigger, Better and More Complete than any Previous Issue.

Replete with Spanish, Hygienic and other Recipes by famous Chefs and Skilled Housewives.

Now Ready and For Sale at Times Offices and All Agents.

Price 25 Cents
 Postage 5 Cents Extra

Bring Your Friends to California.
 From March 1 to April 15, Colonist tickets will be on sale from many points in the East at greatly reduced fares. Deposit money with our agents and we will furnish tickets and arrange for their trip. Southern Pacific.

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announce the first Spring Fabrics in—also the show—both street and February 24th. You a most interest—

ing Men's D-part—over made—Leo's

Son

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Which Piano?

Hamlin

at it fully justifies the have heard in every

a pianos and it is nat- uly bought to recom- haven't purchased yet, a will really investigate high-grade pianos, you e Mason & Hamlin.

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entative:

Allen & Co.
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Saint

r equip- superior cour- employees, roadbed, edule—

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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
 Daily, Sunday and 48-Page Illustrated Weekly.
 Daily. Founded Dec. 4, 1881. 51st Year.

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS.
 511-523 South Spring Street.

Los Angeles (Loce Ahng-hay-ais.)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

ALPHA AND OMEGA.

The compliments of George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt—and will the latter please to remember that when a party places persons above principles it can no longer hope to survive.

PRACTICAL JOKES.

The practical joke is always a mistake, it is for no other reason than that it is in bad taste. The two ladies at Portland who disguised themselves as burglars in order to frighten their husbands and were severely punished as a result of the surprise must spend their lives in the frightful suspicion that perhaps they were really recognized before the mauling took place.

THE AMERICAN GAME.

Poker players in Colusa county are preparing to resist a gambling ordinance which prohibits "draw." Their grounds will be that this is a game of skill and not of chance. The gamblers are too modest in their claims. They should at least represent that, while it may not be a business or a profession, poker is a great school of instruction in which the player learns at a certain price the obedience of natural impulse and the function of reason. Many respectable persons do not play poker for mental development, but those who play the game at all are likely to learn many things if their money lasts long enough to discover the principles involved, the chief of these being when not to butt in.

PULLING TOGETHER.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles has closed a great year of work. It is one of the remarkable commercial organizations of the world in that its vast membership works in perfect unity. It is probable that its several committees are so effective that any one of them accomplishes more good for the city than the average Chamber of Commerce of most cities. The local chamber makes a booster out of every member and finds a specific work for him to do. Its membership committee is alive to the great situation created by the fact that the population of Los Angeles increases with flying leaps, and to meet this increasing demand business is constantly expanding. This committee last year annexed more than 600 new business concerns to the chamber's big working force.

ANGELS UNAWARES.

A young woman in London who suddenly found herself restored to sight and hearing after years of silence in the night declared that an angel had appeared before her to free her from the chains of these limitations. Forces operate on their own plane, and men are skeptical as to the appearance of angels on earth for this reason. It is not impossible, however, that men should so refine upon attitude and conduct as to lift themselves to a vastly higher plane than that on which most mortals are content to manifest. If the supreme loveliness of the lily, the ecstatic purple of the violet and the exquisite fragrance and beauty of the rose can manifest invisible form it should certainly not be difficult for the consciousness of men and women to touch the divine beauty by which the flowers are clothed. Men may touch the angelic not by faith, but by character.

BAD ACTOR.

The Chinese republicans, it is said, may be obliged to use force in order to remove Yuen Shi Kai from Peking to Nanking, the city which the revolutionists have established as the new capital of China. Yuen seems to be a foxy Chinaman. He is ambitious and perhaps he is bad. It is pathetic that lack of funds and a general condition of famine compelled the revolutionists to treat with him at all. Yuen, however, is only a person with a head as easily swayed from his tricky shoulders as that of any common bandit. He is running a great bluff, but the ice upon Chinese politics is mighty thin right now and Yuen is taking chances with a nation genuinely aroused and a party filled with patriots. No amount of cunning on his part will be able to play with the republic for a time with the object of ultimately restoring the dynasty of the deposed Manchus.

GOOD ROADS.

It is a source of much satisfaction that almost daily reports are received from different sections of California announcing new roads under construction. Escandido is preparing to grade and surface five miles of street and the contract has already been awarded for the work. Ontario is building a mile of fine roadway through the heart of the town. Los Angeles county is constantly being settled with roads as smooth as glass, which are a permanent temptation to automobilists to break the speed limits and make widows and orphans of their wives and children. The State itself is planning to spend \$18,000,000 for a network of good roads in every county and the commission in charge reports that even this vast sum under the strictest economy will not be nearly sufficient. California has always been vastly superior to all of the countries of Europe combined in points of climate, scenic beauty and hotel accommodations, but some of the countries of the Old World have hitherto boasted more delightful roadways than many of the California counties. This last and only advantage of Europe is being so rapidly overcome that the rich people of the East can have no further excuse for spending their winters or their summers abroad.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The situation in Mexico is serious, but not confusing. It is aggravating, but clearly understandable. Reluctant as the friends of Madero and the friends of Mexico must be to make the confession, it can no longer be wise to deny the unfortunate fact that Madero is not achieving complete success as an executive. His failure lies not so much in his policies of government, nor in his lack of governmental initiative, as in his delay in facing and suppressing the revolt which is now breaking out like wild-fire throughout his unhappy republic. However admirable may be his theories of government, and however capable he may be of ultimately bringing these theories into actuality, it is apparent that his hesitance in recognizing a condition of revolt, and the weakness of his methods in crushing that condition of rebellion, have led him into deep waters from which it appears he is unable to extricate his administration. He has failed utterly, after many weeks of distressing guerrilla warfare, to suppress the revolt of those original revolutionists who instigated the rebellion, which placed him in the President's chair, and so long as these revolutionists of the first revolt refuse to lay down their arms and follow in peace the man who was their commander in war, his administration is not only insecure, but his inefficiency in this regard imperils American lives and interests. If further more endangers the lives and property of foreigners from many other countries, and these will be naturally slow in entering their protests, since American interests are larger than theirs, and since America is closest to Mexico. During the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of Diaz President Taft and his Cabinet at Washington showed abundant disposition to protect the neutrality of the border and the safety of its citizens, and no doubt this precedent has given Germany and Great Britain ample assurance that whatever situation now stands, the revolutionists are hopelessly divided among themselves. They have not the will nor the power to place any one element in acceptable control if they could be victorious, and Madero has not demonstrated the power to put these various rebellions down. The dilemma therefore appears well-nigh interminable in so far as these restless people are concerned.

It is now reported that Juarez is again to be the object of attack and the scene of battle. Juarez cannot be happy if it must go on falling every time a handful of rebels are dissatisfied with the City of Mexico, nor can El Paso be expected to remain calm while this is the case. "War is hell," but when a fight is under way there must be no half-way measures. Mexico needs the iron hand of a Diaz now as never before.

"KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT."

Appropos of Roosevelt's speech in which he urges the recall States to add to their menu of fads additional Constitutional amendments providing for recalling decisions as well as judges by popular vote one is reminded of an incident in the career of Grover Cleveland related by a Senator who was his close personal friend. It will be remembered that during the canvass of 1888 Cleveland wrote and caused to be published a letter announcing pronounced free-trade views. This letter largely contributed to his defeat by alienating from him the support of Democrats who were disinclined to follow him so far. Subsequent to the election Cleveland, in a discussion with his Senatorial friend, defended his action in writing this letter. "What do you really think of it?" said Cleveland. "It reminds me," said the Senator, "of an incident that occurred at the mining camp of Mokelumne Hill in California. The body of an old pioneer was found on the trail. It was brought to the undertaker's shop and recognized as that of old John Thompson, who was impetuous, owing to his fondness for John Barleycorn. Thompson had a son who was a prosperous merchant at San Andreas. The son was telegraphed to by the undertaker. A reply was received directing the undertaker to make all arrangements for the interment of his father's body, and saying that he would come over for the funeral and, if it was his father, he would pay all bills regardless of expense. The funeral man prepared a high-priced casket lined with velvet, secured a quantity of flowers, and engaged the services of a band of music. When the son arrived he drove to the shop, entered it, looked at the face of the remains, exclaimed, 'Oh, my poor old father,' and affectionately patted the face of the corpse. Responsive to the touch of the mourner, the lower jaw of the remains, which had been imperfectly fastened, fell and disclosed the teeth. 'Oh,' said the mourner, 'this is not my father! My father had no filled teeth.' So saying, the San Andreas merchant started for the door. 'What about the bills you promised to pay?' said the undertaker. 'Bills nothing,' was the reply. 'I said if it was my father I would pay the expenses. This is not my father. Good day.'

RECALLING COURT DECISIONS.

The proposal of "Teddy the Terrible" that the Republican National Convention shall (as a condition of his accepting the nomination for President) adopt a plank demanding the recall of Supreme Court decisions on constitutional questions has sickened even the indurated political stomach of Henry Cabot Lodge. That Senator, who has been complainant to Roosevelt in the matter of changing his opinions on public questions whenever such change was called for, has only recovered from an obnoxious diet of initiative, referendum and recall and now this new dose sends him to the taffrail of the ship of state which is rolling and

An Unwelcome Tourist.



plucking in "progressive" waters, and there he is throwing up everything down to his toenails.

It was only last November that Senator Lodge said in an address before the North Carolina Historical Association:

"Every raw demagogue, every noisy agitator, incapable of connected thought, and seeking his own advancement by the easy method of appealing to envy, malice and all uncharitableness, etc., by emancipating the representative system through the compulsory initiative and referendum and by breaking down the courts through the recall—strikes at the very heart of the Constitution, as the framers planned and made it; for they will convert deliberate movement of the governmental machinery, by which its makers intended to secure to democracy both permanency and success into an engine which starts at the touch of an electric button, which is as quick in response as a hair-trigger pistol and as rapid in operation as a self-cocking revolver."

These words were spoken by the Massachusetts Senator only four short months ago, probably without consultation with Teddy. Then Teddy endorsed all these fads of populism which now, through the combined efforts of insurgency and Democracy, are a part of our California Constitution, and Lodge began to slowly and reluctantly swallow his words. He had at last got them safely down and now he is retching with the agony of the additional dose of recall of judicial decisions.

LABOR AGITATION LEADS TO ANARCHY.

It is now evident that labor-unionism has become "disorganized labor" under Gompers's rule. Before the unrest and uncertainty created by paid agitators and other well-paid labor officials (from Gompers down) collective bargaining no longer exists in reality. Whatever compact is made, however conclusive and reasonable it may be, the guarantee that it will be observed by union labor under its present management has vanished, as witness the present action of the South Wales miners in willfully breaking their April, 1910, wages agreement, which has yet four years to run. Other similar cases known to us all might be cited. Under the whip of the agitator labor unions have advanced along the path of anarchy (witness the red flag of anarchy flaunted by the Socialist-laborites in our recent civic election.) Union-laborites are now shouting in unison with Socialists lest they be left behind. There is a leaning, an evident and public leaning, among them towards anarchy which cannot be mistaken.

In England this danger was recognized in the Westminster Gazette recently in the following words: "No labor policy will have continuous success if it puts upon the public more than it can bear. The public must not get it into its head that the rule of trade unions means petty tyranny to other people, or the headless infliction of suffering on the whole community, without at least sufficient cause."

In those words the danger to any legitimate aspirations of labor through the incendiary action of paid labor agitators (like the men Gompers sends out or tolerates) is dimly outlined, and sane advice is tendered. Will it be heeded? Not if Sam Gompers and his like in labor authority can prevent it. Their five years' toleration of anarchy and murder by the use of dynamite is proof positive of this assertion.

But the labor agitator is not likely to take advice. He has his fat salary and his fatter expenses to earn and his ambition to satisfy. He will fling himself into any strife and drag his deluded followers into it also. He will continue to glory in disputes, strikes, lockouts, riots, conferences and broken agreements—so long as the docile and long-suffering members of labor unions will bear with him and mortgage their brains and the present and future prospects of their wives, their children and themselves into his greedy keeping.

Union labor is trudging on the path of the

anarchist, Socialist and agitator, as witness Job Harriman's motley following in our recent civic election. They say (as does Gompers), "Defy the law" and wonder at the new sound. There is a new temper (encouraged by Gompers) in this land of labor, violent and irresponsible, destined to be crushed by the iron hand of the law.

Is not this violent and irresponsible temper—this leaning towards anarchy on the part of unionism—the work of the well-paid labor agitator, whom the worker so generously and extravagantly supports out of his wages? Every one of the 225,000 or more dollars which union-labor contributed out of its wages in the McNamara case (and of which Darrow, Harriman and Scott were the chief beneficiaries) at the call of Gompers, our chief anarchist, Socialist labor agitator and money collector, was a dollar contributed really for anarchy.

UNCLE WALT.

The Post Philosopher.

The new year strains against its traces, as young colts will, when feeling gay; and grave and melancholy faces I see around me every day. At Christmas time—yes, you may remember, 'twas but a little while ago, about the last week in December—we said we'd cut out useless woe. We'd try to make the Christmas spirit remain with us the whole year through; we'd can our cares, or pretty near it, and raise a joyous whoop. We'd be so kind to one another, and loving anthers we would chant, and every guy we'd call a brother and let him come and wed our aunt. And, though this year's extremely youthful, where are those resolutions now? Can you stand up serene and truthful, and say you've kept a Christmas vow? Alas, we're feeble, erring mortals who seldom walk as we aspire. And Col. Satan stands and chortles, and heaps more brimstone on the fire.

WALT MASON.
 (Copyright, 1912, by George Matthew Adams.)

STREAKS OF WIT.

The Economy of It.
 [Washington Star:] "Going abroad again?"
 "No," replied the indolent citizen. "What's the use of bothering with railroads and hotels when your friends will send you postcard pictures that look better than the actual scenery?"

Hadn't Suspected It.
 [Harper's Weekly:] "Do you suffer from misanthropy?" asked the visitor to Swampville as he looked on the villa plot proposition in that charming suburb.
 "No," replied the agent. "Fact is, I never knew you had the asthma."

Without Pounding the Desk.
 [Boston Transcript:] Deacon A: What our people need is sermons that will wake them up.
 Deacon B: No, brother, what they need is sermons that won't let 'em go to sleep.

Reason for It.
 [Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "What's the matter with McCluskey?"
 "Ah, he's all puffed up. They pay on Thursday in the factory where he works—an' he gets five pay days in February."

Or a Bargain.
 [Houston Post:] "If those California women run for office, do you think they would be guilty of purchasing votes?"
 "Not unless they got green trading stamps for them."

Authors of Schemes.
 [Atlanta Constitution:] "Authors don't live in garrets any more."
 "No; the elevators come too handy for the balliffs. The ground floor offers the quick get-away."

March Without It.
 [Boston Transcript:] "Why are you looking so elated?"
 "At last I have an idea that will bring me fame."

"And what is that great idea?"
 "You know what the 'Wedding March' did for Mendelssohn; well, I'm going to write a 'Divorce March!'"

BURDETTE AT THE BAT.

CXLIII.

The Illiterate Letter-writers.

One of the good ways in which many people who are able to read and write and who do write many letters might improve the leisure of the Lenten weeks would be to learn to write their own names so legibly that he who runs through the letter may read. The number of well-educated people who cannot write their own names so they can be read outside the family is amazing. Members of a man's own household learn, in time, that certain hieroglyphics, indecipherable by strangers, stand for father's name, just as sweet little children learn that the strange-looking mark which an inscrutable providence sometimes spreads on the front of a man's head is all that father has to wear for a human face. And in a little while they learn so to regard it, and even to love it, and to bestow affectionate kisses on the slabs which he calls "cheeks." Now, no man may be able to add one cubit to his stature, but any man can improve his handwriting until it attained the standard of legibility.

The Sign of a Name.

In one of the numerous caverns of darkness with which what I am pleased to call my desk abounds there are twenty-three—omnibus number—letters which are unanswered and will remain unanswered, although they were pleasant letters to read and were worthy of a courteous acknowledgment, at the least. These are an accumulation of many months. Some of them I have read several times. All of them I studied carefully on the first reading. And then I regretfully consigned them to the department in my desk bearing the legend, "Cave of the Illegible."

The most important part of the letter to which one expects a reply is the signature. And often it is the most, indeed the only, illegible word on the written page. There is no guide to the deciphering of an illegible signature. Frequently, in the midst of a sentence, a wavering line with a dot in two places and a scratch in two others, is plain as print, because the context tells you that the word indicated is "intelligent." Locating the "i's" and "t's" solves the riddle. But no human being can guess what a man's name is. In these days of typewriters, good handwriting is a lost art. Most men hate to write. Large numbers of them won't write anything more than their signature. And anyone who has written "his" signature twenty, thirty or forty times in succession knows what a slight first one, bold, graceful and clear, and the last one, a smeary blur, a hurried dum-difference sort of a scrawl, like the signature of a drunken man. Well, some people write the last signature first.

Puzzle Hieroglyphs.

And these correspondents are usually strangers. Ethaniel McEldichon expects you to recognize his snarl of a signature as readily as does his mother, to whom he signs, "Ethana," or his old college chum for whom his signature is "Mac." Sometimes, when the letter is of sufficient importance to insist upon an answer, I do as many other puzzled correspondents have been driven to do—I cut out the signature, paste it on the envelope and throw the burden of translation upon some overdriven and puzzled clerk in the man's home postoffice. But this is almost invariably considered an insult by the owner of the signature, who looks at it with his own eyes and can see Ethaniel McEldichon plainer than a display line in an advertisement, whereas you, writing twenty names that you thought it might be, didn't write one that resembles the right one any more than a Scotch mist resembles the rain that made Gomorrah infamous.

I once wrote to a man named Mordant Hanford—who in reply sent me a sarcasm, enclosed one of his printed visiting cards, bearing the name Morford Hesketh. Of course he felt hurt. And he signed that letter, just like the other one—Mordant Hanford, again.

The Postal Condenser.

Then there is the man who thinks he can tell you all he wishes or needs upon a postal card. He starts off in a script plain as a circus poster; spaces his lines more closely and crowds the words a little as he gets farther down, and winds up by trailing a microscopic specimen of diamond script all the way around the edges of the card pinches his initials into a point on the corner and probably finished the signature on his writing table. Anyhow, he doesn't get it on the card. Then after a month of waiting for a reply he writes to ask you if you aren't enough of a gentleman to acknowledge the receipt of a courteous letter. He has his opinion of you. And you also have one of him. Wherefore you split even.

Scraps of the Educated.

Who is it that writes the illegible signature? The illiterate, the ignorant, the half-taught? By no means. The signatures of the half-educated or the semi-illiterate correspondents are, as a rule, plainly written. A schoolboy does not write a very good hand, his writing being yet untrained, but he writes a clearer script than does the learned author of his school history. For ease and comfort in reading I had rather read the letter of a pupil than of the teacher. Literary men, as a rule, are beastly penmen. Poets are apt to be good, plain writers. At first they affect the hurry and sweep of the affatus divinus. But the intelligent compositor—God bless him—recognizing in this mad pen-jumble a weakness rather than a divine inspiration, teaches the budding bard a few bitter lessons, and he learns to make the characters of the alphabet with the painstaking accuracy and artistic beauty of a Chinese scholar writing his examination thesis. All bad spellers write badly to conceal their ignorance.

A Social Duty.

After a careful study of several thousand letters, extending over a period of twenty years, I have come to the conclusion that the average man owes it as a duty to his correspondents to have his signature printed plainly in good, clear Roman type, on a rubber stamp, and to use this on all his correspondence.

Robert J. Burdett

[Sketch:] The First Burglar (contemplating father's invention): 'Wot about the bloomin' burglar alarm?'
 The Second Burglar: 'May as well put it in the trap; we can get somethin' for the bells, 'praps.'

Pen Points: By the Staff.

Senior Opina, what is your hurry? Here is your hat.
 Italy has just concluded a fine job of benevolent assimilation in Tripoli.

And, say that publicity promoter of the razini certainly understands his business.
 The windstorms in this vicinity just now indicate the opening of the anti-Taft campaign.

W. Morgan Shuster is again on his native beach. He is now open for a few Chinese quack dates.

The old-fashioned couple who insist that the children must go to Sunday school where are they?

Kentuckians are demanding protection for the Mammoth Cave. The Democracy may need it later on.

"My hat is in the ring," shouts Col. Roosevelt. And if it is the ordinary Roosevelt hat there is a brick-bat under it.

It is hoped that the answer Col. Roosevelt is to give Monday will not cause the egg to leave its place. Everybody hold on!

There won't really be much doing in national politics of either party until the national tournament in Long Beach is completed.

Old Dock Cook might have better had finding the North Pole now. To judge of the dispatches, it must be located East.

Webster Davis is out for Col. Roosevelt. Web has not been very friendly to the administration since his South African diplomatic experience.

With President Taft as the heavyweight champion and Johnny Kilbane featherweight champion, Ohio is doing fairly well. So for the Ohio man!

There are some folks who would rather step in a mudpuddle if they had to go around to find it than to keep in the middle of the road and avoid it.

Secretary of State Knox has called on his trip to South America and he will be perfectly able to take care of himself if anybody should ask you.

The government has secured the latest model of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O. Will the officers be able to "get a receipt" from Uncle Sam?

A burglar in Denver was captured who had been hit in the face with a soft-headed pin. He now knows just how Jud Harmon feels about what happened to him.

The situation in Mexico is growing better. What an old-time statesman once called "something higher than the Constitution" is likely to be soon invoked in this unhappy country.

Women's hats are to be made smaller this spring. But the chances are that they will be no easier to see through than the style they now put on just before the last set closes in the local theaters.

President Taft is opposed to the government ownership of the telegraphs. He is against the building up of a mighty postal machine which such ownership would bring about. The people ought to be with him on that.

Out of sixteen Governors canvassed as the Presidential question arises for Taft. Of course this does not include Wilson, Burke, Marshall and a few other unidentified candidates.

Meanwhile President Taft is going his way, fulfilling his public duties to the satisfaction of the public and to the credit of the country. All of the weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth is being put on the stage by the other fellows.

If the Republican traders of President Taft had rallied to the support of the regular Republican candidates for Congress a year ago there would be no fear just now that the duty on olives would be reduced to the point where the California industry would be killed. It is just as well to know these things in mind.

FINIS.

'Tis brave in youth, while strength on boast
 The ruddy cheek, the strong right arm.
 To lift at every danger post,
 To seek the storm, despite the calm.
 To face the stinging blast;
 How health and vigor scorn the age!
 How youth and muscle mock old age!
 But it gets them all at last.

Hear how the modern Adams talk
 When Venus offers them her glow!
 Foot-loose and fancy-free they walk,
 The chosen few who laugh at love
 And hug delusion fast;
 But calm or careless, swift or slow,
 When Cupid's arrow leaves the bow
 It pierces them at last.

See where the clamorous champion comes
 To lift the load for trampled men!
 "Better to starve on honest crumbs
 Than feast with tyrants!" True, but when

Across his path is cast
 The chance to . . . Well, he sees it
 And so the concave itching palm
 It catches him at last.

So when the thoughtless prodigal,
 Whose round of pleasure never ceases,
 Finds self-indulgence starts to pall—
 Then, what was once a suspicious snarl
 Before the fables past,
 Becomes dry husks scarce fit for swart
 Beneath the bubbles on the wine
 He finds the dregs at last.

Still—let the giddy dance go on—
 If life's a Cinderella Ball,
 We'll die in music, like the owl,
 Laugh, fight and love and dance it all
 And let the grave that hides the grave;
 Our challenge: Time was made for love
 Tho' he gets us all at last.
 YARRY F. BOWLING.

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The Play.

LULU GLASER
 IN "DUDEKACH"

NOTED COMEDienne
 TOWN NEXT W

Career of Star Has B
 Quite General Tru
 Into Leading Roles W
 Wilson—Incidental N
 Local Stage.

BY JULIAN JOH

Lulu Glaser, one of
 best-known musical stars
 in Los Angeles, next we
 musical comedy, "Miss D
 She will begin an en

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Lulu Glaser

Whose coming to the M
 house next week, in the
 play, "Miss Dudekach,"
 be one of the season's
 events. This talented
 has not been seen on
 Coast in a very long t

the Mason Opera-house
 Miss Glaser's career
 has been one of quic
 achievement. With Fr
 she came into leading r
 after having been unde
 company. With Mr. W
 peared in the leading
 original productions and
 creating five roles. In
 years as a star she has
 eleven pieces, creating
 roles.

Miss Glaser's career i
 Of it she says: "I rem
 Wilson's company for
 playing the leading rol
 productions. During th
 When produced "The
 The Merry Monarch,"
 Deputy, Gilbert and Su
 certain." The Little C
 Victor Herbert's music
 success "Erminie." Th
 the cast included Mr.
 Pauline Hall, William
 Russell and myself. Ar
 ment from Mr. Wilson
 appeared as the star of
 ful play and part: "L
 Donna," which was fol
 best love, "Dolly Varden"

Points: By the Staff.

...what is your hurry? But...

...just concluded a fine job of...

...that publicity promoter of...

...in this vicinity just now...

...is again on his native...

...fashioned couple who insisted...

...are demanding protection...

...is in the ring," shouts Col. Roosevelt...

...that the answer Col. Roosevelt...

...Cook might have better luck...

...Davis is out for Col. Roosevelt...

...ident Taft as the heavyweight...

...some folks who would rather...

...of State Knox has called away...

...ment has secured the Indian...

...in Denver was captured after...

...is opposed to the governm...

...Governors canvassed on...

...President Taft is going his...

...lean traducers of President...

...FINIS.

...the strong right arm...

...ing blast;

...vigor scorn the sage!

...muscle mock old age!

...modern Adams talk...

...sisters then her glove!

...who laugh at love...

...less, swift or slow...

...row leaves the bow...

...lamorous champion comes...

...on honest crumbs...

...th tyrants!" True, but...

...is cast...

...Well, he sees as...

...itching palm...

...lightless prodigal...

...pleasure never ceased...

...once starts to pall—...

...a sumptuous feast...

...s scarce fit for swine!

...ges on the wine...

...y dance go on—...

...like the swan...

...love and damn it all...

...ers be cast...

...that hides the graven...

...was made for slaves...

...all at last.

MARY F. BOWLING.

Los Angeles Times

SCOPE AND AIMS:

DISSEMINATE regularly many pages of news and other reading matter and a large volume of advertising than any other newspaper in the city.

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THE COURAGEOUS Y.W.C.A. WORKERS.

BY SYDNEY FORD.

Those Y.W.C.A. women are showing superb courage in the midst of rather disheartening results. What is most needed just now is a few more men of the Kansas City type to write checks in four figures. That would clear up things wonderfully and boost along the campaign for funds.

"While we feel somewhat discouraged as to the amount of money received," observed one of the most diligent workers yesterday, "we are nevertheless pleased to know that we are making friends for the association. We want to do this work in such a way that people will like us just as well when we have finished as they did before."

"I like you a whole lot better," was the response of one business man, as, at the end of a half-hour's conversation with two representatives he signed his check for \$500 and passed it over to them.

That's the kind of testimony that counts in both ways—cash and comment. This man, whose business headquarters are in the East, but who maintains an office in Los Angeles to care for his western interests, frankly told the women when they approached him that he didn't know anything about the association.

"We would like to present it to you, just as one business man presents a proposition to another," quickly responded Miss Tatham. When she had finished, the man wrote his \$500 check, handed it to her and remarked in businesslike tones: "It has only taken you half an hour to earn this \$500."

COME DOWN WITH THE DUST.
But there must be others—and a lot of others—like the above—if the \$75,000 is raised by next Thursday night. That's the time limit—just ten days from the opening date.

"Come down with the dust" seems to be the atmospheric slogan these windy days, when one's eyes are blinded with pulverized real estate flying about the streets, and it's just the watchword that this committee ought to adopt in a financial sense—referring, of course, to gold dust.

The whole proposition, it seems to me, resolves itself into a problem of proportion something like this: If one man can give a \$200,000 home for working girls into the hands of the Y.W.C.A. as an evidence of good faith in the stovory and good works of the institution, how many men of Los Angeles ought to be willing and glad to give \$1000 to clear the association of debt and extend its work?

There you have it in a plain problem. And it must be solved in the next six days. The campaign will close next Thursday night.

FACTS, FEATURES AND FANCIES FOR WOMEN AND MEN

DAILY BEAUTY HINT: "I find," said one of the most sensible of Beauty Specialists, "that soap, no matter how fine or of what excellent qualities, does not agree with my complexion." "And so you use what?" I asked. "I use pure, fine almond meal in its place," she replied, and certainly her complexion is good, her skin smooth.

These Lenten days are used by many for looking over the old and planning the new wardrobe.

It is fortunate that this halt comes as an opportunity, for not alone are society people tired with the season's gaiety; their clothes are tired, too.

It is quite necessary to bridge the gap between seasons, and yet few are ready to purchase the entire spring and summer quota of clothes. So, the quiet time is chosen for rehabilitating the somewhat frayed and over-worked gowns and wraps, and also to begin to plan for the new season.

A clever way of remodeling at little trouble and expense was shown to me recently by Isabel. "See!" she said, as we entered her dressing-room, "I have acquired several new gowns and at almost no expense of either money or time."

Familiar as I am with Isabel's clothes, I, of course, recognized them and marveled the more at what had been accomplished. The clever way in which she had caught the new modes and had adapted them to her needs was most striking. Isabel, who was thin as a wafer—or no, slender as a lily at the beginning of the season—has taken on several more pounds so that some of her waists were getting at best rather snug. With this fact staring at her, she had the genius to cut the offending waist right off, leaving the skirts rather high waisted. Then she and her little dressmaker invented "uppers" for those skirts, with the result that she has the very latest in frocks. From a little turquoise taffeta, she made a bodice of white shadow net and frilled some of the taffeta around the low neck, setting some of the "by the yard" rosebud trimming in its center. This same trimming was used to edge the shadow net panel which fell straight down from the raised waist in the back. No one but an intimate friend would have recognized the dress. She combined a white chiffon with a black net and made a perfectly adorable afternoon gown, with touches of heavy Irish motifs, along the edge of the tunic of the waist and also of the front and back panel of the skirt. Blue is her color and when it came to making over, she said she appreciated more than ever the economy of the plan of having a single color in many shades in one's wardrobe. She combined fabrics and shades and where there was not enough of one garment, she used two; with the result that her wardrobe is beginning to look, as I tell her, even better than it did at the first of the season.

New Bath Order.
A big, generous bottle of heavy glass with an equally heavy stopper holds a new bath salt—or rather I would like to call it bath "crystals." This delightful bath perfume and water softener is put on the market by an old and reliable firm and, as soon as you see the name you feel assured that it is of the best. There is no one of quality. There are several others, of which verba is, to my notion, the best.

Baby Bunting.
"Baby Bunting Underwear, soft as rabbit skin!" This is the legend upon the poster which tells about the finely woven underwear for baby, which comes in a closely sealed sanitary package. Clever, don't you think?

At the Button Counter.
The button counter is now-a-days, quite as pretty as the jewelry counter. In fact, colored buttons are the fashion in house which makes a specialty of the very latest, I spent some time looking at the new buttons. There were pearl buttons of every size and every shape. You see buttons are at the more utilitarian things of former days; they have arisen to the place of importance once occupied

wholly by trimming. In fact they are trimming, in many cases. With the caddy fan-like ways of sewing them on and of arranging them upon the blouse or skirt, they seem of almost as much importance now as does the goods itself. The lighter shades of blue, rose, lavender and green, in the best quality of pearl, make a button which is really gem like in its beauty.

A Chic Hat.
One of the season's new hats which I admired as much as anything on Broadway was a shape covered with delicate blue taffeta, and faced with hump in the same shade, which I am holding up to you. It is a front to display this facing, while rising high above this upturn was a "wick" of velvet pamples in shades varying from purple to orange, just as though they had been gathered with a dew upon them. Across the back of the hat two long twisted stems of rose buds were laid, as if to "try" the effect.

Something New.
A new kind of fancy work so easy that as Elizabeth said, "Why even you could do that!" attracted my attention in one of the art needle work departments. It is embroidery done with elderdown wools, upon linen. You know how lovely are the colorings and how soft the stuff itself. The flowers which blossom in this charming wool are exquisite, and when combined with touches of greenery done in heavy silk, it makes a fine display. It seems that the house divides the skeins into several parts for this particular work, making the expense of material less, since you may purchase whatever quantity you need. The work is taught where materials are sold.

Cretone Writing Set.
I saw, in the same house, such a pretty and novel writing set covered in cretone. It was in the form of a good-sized and rather high writing box to place upon a table in one's bedroom. The side let down, much after the manner of certain writing paper boxes, and inside were found the paraphernalia of a well-equipped writing desk, all covered neatly in cretone.

Knitted Cravats.
In one of the big Spring street furnishing stores I saw some extraordinarily pretty knitted cravats for men, at greatly reduced prices. The colors and combinations of colors were charming. These ties are probably the most durable ties made, since they do not crease, however tightly tied.

Unique Dress Pattern.
A unique dress pattern was seen in one of the French importing houses on Broadway. It was of soft dainty fabric, with a bodice of white shadow net and frilled some of the taffeta around the low neck, setting some of the "by the yard" rosebud trimming in its center. This same trimming was used to edge the shadow net panel which fell straight down from the raised waist in the back. No one but an intimate friend would have recognized the dress. She combined a white chiffon with a black net and made a perfectly adorable afternoon gown, with touches of heavy Irish motifs, along the edge of the tunic of the waist and also of the front and back panel of the skirt. Blue is her color and when it came to making over, she said she appreciated more than ever the economy of the plan of having a single color in many shades in one's wardrobe. She combined fabrics and shades and where there was not enough of one garment, she used two; with the result that her wardrobe is beginning to look, as I tell her, even better than it did at the first of the season.

Latest Wrinkle Is Not.
The Man Who Knows tells me that there is a new wrinkle in men's clothes. It is that of doing away with the wrinkle which has heretofore been a man's great source of annoyance as is the "separate" maintenance persisted in between ordinary blouses and their skirt companions. Now, it seems that some clever clothesmaker thought out the plan of placing a circular pad of canvas underneath the collar band and extending it a short distance down the back, and this has forever banished that offending wrinkle.

LIBERAL SUMS INCREASE FUND.

Four Days More of Y.W.C.A. Campaign.

Appeal to Small Givers to Help Good Work.

National Secretary Commends World Leader.

YESTERDAY'S LEADERS.

Subscriptions to the Young Woman's Christian Association fund yesterday totaled \$4100—still needed, \$54,900. The leading subscriptions yesterday were:

R. C. Gillis	\$1000
First National Bank	500
Mrs. Dan Murphy	500
Unknown friend	500
Carroll W. Gates	250

The workers for the Young Woman's Christian Association were busy early and late yesterday, but only managed to report \$4100 in subscriptions. But four days remain of the ten during which it was proposed to complete the fund, and as there yet remains \$54,900, the daily average must be raised to over \$12,700.

The business girls, under command of Miss Sue Barnwell, extension secretary, are keeping steadily at their task and the banners in the lobby, showing their standing, continue to attract attention.

The managers of the campaign wish to make a special appeal to the public to stand by the association as they have in the past and to make prompt subscriptions during the remaining days of the campaign. Large subscriptions are necessary in order to make up the total of \$75,000, but it is earnestly desired that those able to give but a small amount will not hesitate to do so. Every subscriber becomes an interested friend and these are often more valuable than money. Imagine the impetus and wide publicity it would give the association if the whole amount could be raised by 75,000 people giving \$1 each! The Los Angeles association has wide fame already and it is important that it be held at the head of the column.

Elizabeth Wilson, national secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association, with headquarters in New York, in a letter to Miss Amelia C. Johnson, acting general secretary of the Los Angeles Association, says:

"It does not seem as if any institution could more perfectly reflect the Los Angeles spirit than does its Young Women's Christian Association, with its courageous board of directors and its largest membership in the world. I feel over the United States the association people know Los Angeles first of all, as the soil where so magnificent a specimen of the Young Women's Christian Association can be grown. When some original and clear piece of work is mentioned in an address, people always look at each other and whisper, 'That must have been done in Los Angeles.' Outside of association circles, the Los Angeles organization stands equally high with those who have visited the city. Never in chance conversation have I caught any Southern California visitor ignorant of the existence of this association, and usually the acquaintance has meant 'service rendered.' I could understand this when, on entering the building on Hill street New Year's Day, I saw a large table heaped up with holiday mail for the young women who make the building their postal headquarters, and realized how many thousands of people know of this place where friendly neighborly and unpaid accommodating acts are done the year through."

"At headquarters here in New York, where an \$800,000 fund has been given by several friends for administration of the National Board, and the training school for secretaries, we know Los Angeles as the first association from which any club has sent a contribution toward the equipment of these new buildings, and the time."

Hermosa Club stands at the head of the roll of honor. What is done for young women in Los Angeles is really done for young women everywhere.

DIES IN RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

Drunken Wreck Picked Up on San Pedro Street Passes Away Shortly Afterward from Acute Alcoholism.

Arrested for vagrancy at noon yesterday, Edward Lynch, a middle-aged man of unknown antecedents and history, died at the Receiving Hospital at 11 o'clock last night after suffering for several hours from acute alcoholism.

When found by Policeman Block loitering on San Pedro street, Lynch gave every evidence of having been in a battle with some of his associates and later was seized with an attack of delirium tremens. The police were unable to learn anything more about the man and his body was sent to Pierce Bros. undertakings room to await the action of the Coroner.

WHERE IS THIS WOMAN?

The police have been asked to locate Sophia Goodwin. Her father, Charles Goodwin, died Sunday at Winnemucca, Nev. Coroner Dunn has asked the local authorities to locate the daughter, who is said to be living somewhere in this city.

DATE OF HEARING SET.

The preliminary hearing of Charles Dean, charged with robbing the Western branch of the Bank of Montreal of \$217,000 the night of September 15 last, will take place by stipulation on March 13. It is expected that the Dominion government will be heard from officially by this time.



Miss Sue Barnwell,

Extension secretary of the Y.W.C.A., who is in command of the regiment of shop girls busy on the \$75,000 campaign.

DESMOND'S

Third and Spring Streets

YOU'LL learn more of the great opportunities for savings that we're offering you by SEEING these Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes which are being forced out to make room for Spring goods.

Clearance Suits and Overcoats

Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes, \$40, \$35 and \$30 Values at . . . **\$17.75**

Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes, \$25, \$20 and \$18 Values at . . . **\$12.75**

Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes, \$15, \$12 and \$10 Values at . . . **\$8.75**

25 Per Cent Reduction

On Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits and Prince Albert Frocks.

WE'VE a showing of Spring 1912 Suits that should attract your attention. Models carefully designed to comply with Fashion's latest decree. English and the Americanized creations, new fabrics and the latest colorings.

See Our Window Display

Open Till Ten o'Clock



Christopher Confections

For the True Candy Lovers—Made in Our Daylight Factory

at Twenty-first and Los Angeles streets, by the most modern methods—where hand work is supplemented by the latest mechanical devices and modern machinery; where the big kettles glisten and the long tables shine. Where the stock rooms are filled with the best of material—

Such Candy Is Pure and Wholesome

We are the only people on the Coast who make their own marshmallows. Our chocolates are all hand-dipped.

Our Sunday Ice Cream Bricks

Surprise everyone for quality and delightful combinations. Every Sunday a different combination.

For Sunday, February 25th
50c a Quart at the Store

**BURNT ALMOND ICE CREAM
STRAWBERRY WATER ICE
VANILLA ICE CREAM**

We Have a Candy Special Every Saturday.

This Week: BUTTERMILK PECAN CREAM

A creamy, glorified fudge—Come early to get any.

THE L. J. CHRISTOPHER CO.

351 South Broadway
350 South Broadway

261 South Spring
251 South Spring

TO CHEAT THE RAIL-BIRDS.

Tenders have been offered to the iron men of Los Angeles for the construction of a two-inch rail, eleven inches above the present rail, around the Federal building, and the contract will be let March 2. Since the completion of the government building the present heavy rail has been utilized by loafers and one man fell to his death into the area about ten feet below.

F. OBRIKAT FUR COMPANY

LEADING FURRIERS

322 and Hill Sts., Los Angeles

Benjamin Clo hes

Swell New York Styles
In Suits and Overcoats.

JAS. SMITH & CO.

548 SOUTH BROADWAY.

House of Biehl

IMPORTING TAILORS.

Business Suits \$35 and up.

516 South Broadway.

New Standard Encyclopedia

is guaranteed to be new and complete. A University Society Consultation and membership Certificate, entitling the holder to many benefits and privileges and good for three years, goes with each set. This certificate keeps the Encyclopedia up-to-date. Send postal to Times Encyclopedia Club.

YUCAIPA VALLEY.

Red Apple Land.

Ask for Particulars.

Redlands, California, or

330 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles.

Main 2302; F5035.

S.S.S. NATURE'S CURE FOR BLOOD POISON

S. S. S. is known as Nature's Cure for Contagious Blood Poison because it is prepared entirely from the blood purifying and healing extracts of roots, herbs and barks taken directly from the natural forests of the land. It does not contain the least particle of strong mineral ingredients, and is so prepared as to aid in the upbuilding of every portion of the system, while driving Contagious Blood Poison from the blood. No unpleasant effects ever follow the use of S. S. S., such as stomach trouble, dyspepsia, mercurial rheumatism, etc., as is so often the case where other medicines are used. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and gently but surely drives out every trace of the disease, cleanses and purifies the circulation, and by its fine vegetable tonic effects, assists the system to rapidly overcome the ravages of the disease, and regain its natural healthful condition. S. S. S. does not cover up or hide the symptoms for awhile, to break out later, but so thoroughly does it remove the cause that no signs of the trouble ever return. S. S. S., Nature's cure, is the surest and safest remedy for Contagious Blood Poison. Home Treatment Book with valuable suggestions and information, and any medical advice free to all who write.

Vacuum Cleaners

"DUNTLEY" PNEUMATIC
Portable and Stationary
F. C. KINGSTON CO., 738 S. Hill.

Whiting New lumber \$10.00 and up. Roofing paper \$1.40 per
Wrecking Co. roll. Sash weights 1 1/4c per lb. Sinks \$1.00 and up.
415 E. 9th St. Bath tubs \$14.50. Toilets, \$12.00 and \$13.00.

BUY YOUR HOME IN BEAUTIFUL

GLASSLE PARK.

Large lots with grand view of mountains, \$700 up. Easy terms. National
Home and Town Builders, 330 S. Hill St. M. 1362, F1310.

\$10 Watches

Montgomery Bros.
Jewelers,
4th & Broadway.

WILL DISCUSS HOME MISSION

Methodist Women's Society
Next Week.

Team of Evangelists
Boyle Heights.

Vancouver Divine to
Be Heard Tomorrow

The Woman's Home
Society of the Los Angeles
will meet in Hamilton Me-
thodist Church on Wednesday, and
participated in by a large num-
ber of prominent men and women of
the city.

The opening devotional service
at 8:30 o'clock a.m. will be conducted
by Rev. W. A. Knight, pastor of
the Church, and will be followed
by a communion service in charge
of Rev. W. A. Knight, district superintendent.
The service will be held at 10 o'clock
a.m. at the residence of Rev. W. A. Knight,
1000 S. Main St.

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at 8:30 o'clock a.m. will be conducted
by Rev.

WILL DISCUSS HOME MISSIONS. Methodist Women's Society Next Week.

Evangelists Move Boyle Heights.

Divine to Be Heard Tomorrow.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Los Angeles district will meet in Hamilton Methodist Church on Wednesday, and will be followed by a large number of women and men of Methodist faith.

The opening devotional exercises at 10 o'clock a.m. will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Knight, pastor of Hamilton Methodist Church, and will be followed by a large number of women and men of Methodist faith.

Dr. H. Francis Perry, Of Vancouver, who will preach twice in this city tomorrow.

Evangelical Church Sunday morning. Dr. Day's keen interest in civic problems and his exceptional penetration into their significance have given him a wide reputation as an expert on matters pertaining to the city. The announcement of this presentation will be welcomed.

The evening address will be based on "A Text From Kipling." H. P. Page will sing. The aim of the service will be to inspire strength for the trying experiences of the week.

The Young Women's Guild will hold an "At Home," on Friday evening at the residence of Dr. H. G. Brainerd, No. 1641 Orange street, at which Dana W. Bartlett will speak on "A Domestic Immigration Policy."

"China's First President," is the subject of an address to be given by Dr. C. R. Hager, late of China, on Wednesday evening, at 7:45. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, of whom he is to speak, was among his first converts.

RELIGIOUS BRIEFS.

THE SMITHS AT AUDITORIUM.

Prof. B. Smith of New York will preach in Temple Auditorium on Sunday night and the International Y.M.C.A. Male Quartette will sing. On Sunday morning Dr. J. Whitcomb Brounger will preach on "Will Jesus be Disappointed When He Comes to Los Angeles?" A large number of converts of the Gipsy Smith meetings will be baptized, and Gipsy Smith songs will be sung. There will be music by the great choir and organ at each service.

"Conservation of Our Christian Convictions," will be the Sunday morning topic of Rev. J. A. Giesinger at University Methodist Church. In the evening, "What Does Christ Mean for Us?" This service will be preceded by gospel song service led by Mr. Cogswell.

Dr. William MacCormack's subjects at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, tomorrow, will be "The Cure for Guilt Conscience," in the morning, and in the evening, "Sermons in Shoes." There will be special music in the evening and Norman McPhail will sing "Kiss All Glorious."

Rev. Dr. S. L. Beller will preach both morning and evening tomorrow in the First Baptist Church. Two large choruses under Carl Bronson will render fine programs at both services, with special numbers by the quartet.

Dr. R. A. Torrey will preach at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Temple Auditorium, and B. P. Bilhorn will preach at 7 o'clock. A chorus of 150 voices will be directed by L. F. Peckham.

Rev. A. S. Barner will preach both morning and evening at Memorial Baptist Church tomorrow, and there will be services every evening next week. Prof. B. P. Stout singing at every service.

The Good Samaritan Club of the Union Rescue Mission will meet at the Bible Institute tonight and will be addressed by its president, B. P. Person.

O. D. Conroy, superintendent of the McKinley Boys' Home, will speak at the Union Rescue Mission, No. 145 North Main street, on Sunday night. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brounger will speak on Monday night.

Mrs. Van Meter will continue her mission studies at the Young Women's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Corn L. Tatham, former general secretary, will also speak briefly. All women and girls are invited.

"The Baptism of Jesus" will be the topic of Sunday morning's sermon in Central Presbyterian Church by Rev. A. B. Prichard. Rev. J. Finley Lavery will preach in the evening.

Rev. Robert A. Hadden and Rev. W. Leon Tucker will be the speakers on next Friday evening at the Extension Bible Classes in Berman Hall, Temple Auditorium. These large classes are undenominational and are under the leadership of strong, evangelical Bible teachers, and are free to all who desire to study the Bible.

Mrs. Lydia von Finkelstein Mount of Jerusalem will speak on "The 'Privity of Jesus'" at the Plew Heights Congregational Church—Sunday night. She will also speak there on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Admission free, and the public is invited.

H. A. Dowling, new general secretary of the Southern California Sunday-school Association, will arrive on March 28, to take up his work.

The graded Union of Sunday-school teachers will meet at the Young Women's Christian Association on Monday evening, and in Berman Hall Wednesday morning. All teachers are invited to attend.

THE UNDISMAYED.

Terse Comments Upon the Uniform Prayer-Book. Topic of the Young People's Society—Christian Endeavor, etc.—for March 3, 2:15-5.

Turning aside from the conventional stories of successful men, which too often tell only what the writers think it would be profitable for the public to read, and looking squarely at the facts of notable public careers, we find that the strong are the steadfast. The undismayed soul, which pursues a goal in the face of all obstacles, is usually the conquering soul. Real patience is not a weak virtue, the refuge of the defeated; it is a quality of the victor, the secret of his success. Thus, when the great apostle prayed for his Thessalonian friends that they be directed "into the patience of Christ," the word he used for patience was not a weakly translated "steadfastness."

To enter into "the steadfastness of Christ" is there aught that our Christian life and work needs more than this? Half the problems that beset Christian leaders would be solved could the rank and file of us be counted upon to stand steady at our appointed tasks. A convention speaker once grouped church members under three heads:

The workers.

The jerks.

The shirkers.

That is, there are always the few that bear the burden of Kingdom-

our Golden Text, the writer of the letter to the Hebrews has gathered up and expressed in clear and concise form its chief value, and it is well that we consider the story in the light of this exposure.

Let it be observed first of all that there are two distinct temptations. Of course ultimately the text constitutes one statement, but the value of that statement will be appreciated the better if we first observe its two parts. They are, first, "He Himself hath suffered being tempted;" and secondly, "He is able to succor them that are tempted."

There are certain outstanding facts in connection with the story of our Lord's temptation which we should keep in mind, although not proposing now to deal with them. The first of these is the relation of this experience to the hour of His baptism. That had been an hour of solemn dedication on the part of the Son; and of signal and sublime consecration on the part of His Father, in the anointing of the Holy Spirit and the declaration of His own good pleasure.

The next fact is that this temptation was part of the plan of God for Him, as the distinct statement that He was "led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil" reveals. Then finally of course it is necessary to mind the glorious fact of His perfect victory over every form of attack.

These things being remembered, it remains for us to consider the story of the temptation in the light of the text. We recognize at once that the text has a much wider application than that to this particular story, for the temptation of the Lord in all the meaning of the word, neither began nor ended in the wilderness. The declaration of His suffering and of His ability to succor in temptation, both in His case, and in that of those whom He delivers.

First then, as to the declaration, "He Himself hath suffered being tempted." The reference to the text will show that this declaration is part of a paragraph in which the writer was insisting upon the complete identity of the Lord with humanity, and the suffering that was the result of that identification. To that we shall return presently. We have stated the fact now in order that we may make a very careful distinction. The great religious ideal is that of the Lord Jesus with "humanity," but not with fallen and degraded humanity. His nature was human nature according to the Divine purpose and ideal; and so, "sin apart," He was actually human.

Now it must be recognized that the force of temptation is always proportioned by the strength of the temptation. That is to say, the stronger a man is, the more does he feel the impact of temptation when it comes. This is a truth often lost sight of in considering this subject. The temptation of our Lord. We constantly speak as though His sinlessness would render Him immune from the consciousness of temptation, whereas, as a matter of fact, it made the consciousness all the more keen and acute. A nature degraded by sin is deadened in its finer sensibilities thereby. The prostitution of any power eventually weakens its sense of an appeal made to it.

Side by side with this fact is another, namely, that the measure of suffering in the presence of temptation is proportioned by the holiness of the one tempted. The shrinking from sin, and the desire against sin, are in themselves of the essence of suffering when sin is suggested as a method by which essential human need may be met. The conflict between holiness and sin, and the proposition that a perfectly proper human desire for bread, for God, for victory, should be satisfied by recourse to sin, always presents suffering; and to repeat, the suffering is proportioned by the holiness and strength of the tempted.

If all this be true, when we read that "He Himself hath suffered being tempted," we know that His suffering in this respect was greater than that of any other man, because His holiness and strength were infinitely greater.

Now we may turn to the second declaration, "He is able to succor them that are tempted." The word "able" here suggests actual might and ability, while the word "succor" conveys the idea of hastening in response to a cry for help. He hastens, and that in a might which is equal to the meeting of the need.

Finally we return to the declaration of the text as a whole, and the opening words demand our attention. I refer to the words "For in that." The question is, What do they mean? There are many ways in which they are understood. One is to say, "For in that," the first being that they mean, "In so far as He Himself hath suffered being tempted, He is able to succor;" the second being, "For in that sphere wherein He Himself hath suffered being tempted." Now the former is the one most generally accepted, and it conveys the thought that His ability to succor tempted men results from the fact that He Himself has been tempted.

But the second, generally accepted, conviction is that the second is preferable, and more in harmony with the facts of the case, that is, that He is able to succor men that are tempted, in the sphere wherein He Himself suffered being tempted.

To return to our opening remarks, this is part of a larger whole, indicating His absolute identity with humanity. The teaching then is that in the whole field of human experience subject to temptation, in which He Himself suffered being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted. This then is the resultant gospel of the temptation story.

Important Church Services Tomorrow.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Ninth and Figueroa.
REV. J. CLARENCE PINKERTON, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Sermon by the pastor.
7:30 p.m.—Address by Prof. James C. Moore of Livingston University. "The White Side of a Black Subject."

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Figueroa at Tenth street.
REV. ELMER W. BLEW, Assistant Pastor.
Morning worship, 11 o'clock. Rev. E. Chapman, D.D., will preach.
Evening worship, 7:30 o'clock. Rev. H. Francis Perry, D.D., will preach.
Bible-school, 9:15 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 6:15 p.m.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
East Adams, just west of San Pedro street.
REV. HERBERT H. FISHER, Pastor.
Morning Subject, 11 a.m.: "The Great Work of a Great Committee."
7:45 p.m.: "A Gospel Address." (Rev. Guy Wadsworth, D.D., formerly president of Occidental College, will speak at both services.)

METHODIST.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner Sixth and Hill streets.
REV. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching service, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Rev. Samuel L. Beller, D.D., will preach at both morning and evening services.
Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Class Meeting, 12:30 p.m. Epworth League, 6 p.m.
This is a people's church. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to strangers.

WESTLAKE M. E. CHURCH,
Corner Eighth and Burlington.
D. F. HOWE, Pastor.
The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The large Chorus Choir will render "Holy City."

UNIVERSITY METHODIST CHURCH,
West Jefferson and McClintock.
The Largest Family Church in the City.
JAMES ALLEN GEISSINGER, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Morning: Sermon by the Pastor, "Conservation of Our Christian Convictions."
Evening: Sermon by the Pastor, "What Does Christ Mean for Us Today?" Gospel Song Service, led by church chorus, under direction of Mr. Cogswell.
Sunday-school 9:30; Epworth League 6:30 p.m.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,
Grand Ave., near 9th St.
Preaching by the Pastor, ROBERT P. HOWELL.
Sunday morning, 11 o'clock; theme: "In the Midst of the Wonderful." Evening, 7:45; subject, "How to Find Rest."

CONGREGATIONAL.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Hope street, near Ninth.
REV. WM. HORACE DAY, D.D., Pastor.
11 a.m.: Dr. Wm. Horace Day will preach. Topic: "Church and City."
7:45 p.m.: "A Text from Kipling." Dr. Wm. Horace Day will preach both morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services of the Christian Science Churches of Los Angeles

FIRST CHURCH—
Ebell Clubhouse, Eighteenth and Figueroa streets, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p.m.

SECOND CHURCH—
Near Hoover, West Adams st. near Hoover, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p.m.

THIRD CHURCH—
Church office, 734 E. Hope st. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p.m.

FOURTH CHURCH—
Clubhouse, 940 E. Figueroa st. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p.m.

SIXTH CHURCH—
Lomas Hall, 1045 E. Vernon ave. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p.m.

Sermon from the Christian Science Quarterly. Subject: "Mind."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOMS.

LOS ANGELES—
764 W. Hollman Bldg., 4th and Spring sts. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

HOLLYWOOD—
561 West Hollywood Boulevard. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

UNIVERSALIST.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
1373 South Alvarado street, corner Hoover.
REV. C. ELWOOD NASH, D.D., Pastor.
Sunday services: Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m.; sermon at 11 a.m.; topic: "The Church That Grew." 7:30 p.m., commencement of "Universalist Week," of daily evening services; subject: "The Vital Message of Universalism."

PSYCHOLOGY.

PSYCHOLOGY OF "THE THIRD DEGREE"
DR. A. LINDSAY, Author-Editor-Lecturer.
Blanchard Hall, 233 South Broadway.
"THE THIRD DEGREE." Free Psychology, Soul-Culture lecture, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, by DR. A. LINDSAY, Editor "MIND THE BUILDER." Author many Psychology books. This is the fifth of the series upon "THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE THEATRE." Free Lecture Psychology lecture Friday night, "MANKIND IN THE MAKING." Illustrated with microscope attached to stereopticon next Sunday evening.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, 128 East First street.
MAJOR WM. M. HUGHES, Officer in Charge.
Gospel services every night at 8 p.m. Maud R. Booth Home for Friendless Children, 224 st. and Vermont ave. Fifty children in home. Donate clothing and money needed. Money and provisions needed for this worthy charity. Kindly help. Industrial Department, cast-off clothing and furniture used to help the needy. Phone and wagon will call. A4641; Main 1514.

Important Church Services Tomorrow.

BAPTIST.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Auditorium Bldg., 5th and Olive Sts.
11 a.m.: Dr. Brounger, Pastor, preaches on "Will Jesus be Disappointed When He Comes to Los Angeles?" Big musical and baptismal service. Jackson Gregg, soloist.
7:15 p.m.: Fred H. Smith, greatest speaker to come in the world, preaches. International Male Quartette sings. Big choir, with Miss Christian, soloist.
2000 FREE SEATS, BUT COME EARLY.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
South Flower, near Seventh street.
DR. C. M. CARTER, Pastor.
11 a.m.: Dr. H. Francis Perry will preach. Theme: "THE MASTERY OF THE GREAT MASTER."
7:30 a.m.: Dr. Carter will preach. Theme: "WHEN IS ONE HOPELESSLY LOST?" Baptisms. The new chorus choir will sing.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Alvarado and Pico streets.
DR. ARTHUR S. PHILLIPS, Minister.
Morning preaching, 11 a.m. Subject: "Church Extension." Baptism. Evening topic: "Taking Himself in Hand." Messrs. Roberts and Johns will sing.

ORCHARD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Orchard avenue and West 29th street.
REV. HENRY C. HURLEY, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Ordinance of baptism at night service.

EVANGELISTIC MEETING.

Dr. R. A. Torrey **Peter Bilhorn**
TORREY & BILHORN
Great Evangelistic Meeting
Temple Auditorium, Sunday Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock
Subject: "God's First Question to Man"
Chorus Choir Directed by PROF. L. F. PECKHAM
EVERYBODY WELCOME

UNITED BRETHREN.

FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH,
17th street, near Figueroa.
JOHN ALBERT REY, D.D., Pastor.
11 a.m.—"Sons of God."
7:30 p.m.—Second in Series of Seven Straight Sermons on "The Heart of the Heart of the Gospel."
1:30 a.m.—Bible-school.
Music: Delmore Chesney and two big Chorus, 50 voices each.

UNITARIAN.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH,
925 South Flower street.
REV. E. STANTON ROGERS, Minister.
Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. L. Lawrence of Boston will give the sermon and will also speak in the evening at 8 o'clock.
Sunday-school at 10 o'clock. Young People's Class and Adult Social Service Class at 10:15.

CHRISTIAN.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
Hope and Eleventh sts.
RUSSELL F. THRAPPE, Minister.
RUSSELL F. BOOKER, Associate.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Morning subject: "Some Current Criticisms."
Evening subject: "An Honest Doubter."
GOOD MUSIC. CORDIAL WELCOME.

WILSHIRE BOULEVARD CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
Wilshire and Normandie.
WILLIAM CLAYTON BOWER, A.M., Pastor.
9:30 a.m., Bible-school. 11 a.m., Sermon by the Pastor. 7:45 p.m., "People's Pulpit Series No. VI."

EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner Twelfth and Flower sts.
REV. BAKER F. LEE, Rector.
7:30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9:30 a.m.—Sunday-school.
12 a.m.—Morning Subject: "The Law of Compensation."
8 p.m.—Subject: "A Great Opportunity."
Lenten services every day, except Saturday and Monday, at 4 o'clock.
Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. PAUL'S PRO-CATHEDRAL,
523 So. Olive st.
VERY REV. WILLIAM MACCORMACK, D.D., Dean, will preach.
First Sunday in Lent.
7:30—Holy Communion.
9:30—Sunday-school.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Topic: "THE CURE FOR A GUILTY CONSCIENCE."
7:15: Organ recital.
7:45: Topic, "SERMONS IN SHOES."

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner West Adams and Figueroa streets.
Take Grand Ave. or Main St. car to West Adams st. or University car to Chester Place and walk through Chester Place.
REV. LEWIS GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Rector.
7:30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9:30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector.
7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address by the Rector.
A FREE Church. Short and hearty services. All are invited.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The North Pacific Steamship Company will formally inaugurate its new service between San Francisco and Long Beach on Wednesday, when the Santa Clara, a freight and passenger boat of 1600 tons record, will leave the Golden Gate. Hereafter one round trip will be made by the Santa Clara weekly, leaving San Francisco Wednesdays at 10 o'clock a.m., and arriving at Long Beach Thursday 7 a.m., making Santa Barbara on the way down. The boat has a first-class passenger capacity of 175.

The patience that does not outwardly appear to be patience is the patience of the Galilean brand. The kind which seems to wear in huge letters the sign, "Behold, how patient and saintlike I am," is provocative of impatience in this world and it doubtless wins scant reward in the next. There ought to be special compensation for those persons who have to endure the ostentatiously patient person. The real virtues are content to hide themselves. "Impatient people," says Spurgeon, "in a word of homely wisdom, 'water their miseries and hoe up their comforts.'" The longest patience of earth must seem like impatience as viewed from the battlements of heaven. A baby cries for the moon, and the moon is only a baby. Childhood is naturally impatient. Lacking wisdom, it takes only short views. But the mature person, with ripe judgment, has entered into mankind's heritages of patience, and has "learned to labor and to wait."

Wanted!

Good, experienced Automobile Salesman by old, reliable firm, handling high-priced car only. No beginners wanted. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address D, box 822, care THE TIMES.

Business: Markets, Finance and Trade.

FINANCIAL NEWS SUMMARY

(Published by L. A. Times, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and by L. A. Times, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Bank of England rate unchanged, American in London quiet and steady.

President Taft opposing government ownership of telegraph, recommending a bill to amend act of 1902, which authorized the purchase of the telegraph system.

W. Morgan Shuster blames England for Germany's pact with Russia concerning Persia.

Columbian Minister recalled.

British's Premier continues effort to avert coal miners' strike.

Reverend says he will make an announcement Monday that may interest the public.

Chemical firm named the house by vote of 13 to 12.

President's Staff on the 10th anniversary of the death of his mother.

Twelve million dollars in per cent. Twenty active bids declined.

The foreign news not being disturbing the Washington edition generally during today's session was in the nature of the day's news, owing to the fact that the public state issues the volume of the day's news.

Reverend says he will make an announcement Monday that may interest the public.

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President's Staff on the 10th anniversary of the death of his mother.

Twelve million dollars in per cent. Twenty active bids declined.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES
Los Angeles, Feb. 24, 1912.

BANK CLEARING. Bank clearing yesterday was \$1,000,000,000, corresponding to \$1,000,000,000 for the same day of 1911.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Quotations furnished by the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Oil Stocks.

Producers	Asks	Bids
Amalgamated Oil	104	104
American Petroleum Co.	48	48
Associated Oil	48	48
California Petroleum	48	48
Central Petroleum	48	48
Continental Oil	48	48
Los Angeles Petroleum	48	48
Marathon Petroleum	48	48
Midway Petroleum	48	48
National Petroleum	48	48
Occidental Petroleum	48	48
Rocky Mountain Petroleum	48	48
Standard Oil	48	48
Union Petroleum	48	48
Western Petroleum	48	48
Yuma Petroleum	48	48

BANK STOCKS.

Day Bank	114.00	Asked.
Savings Bank	100.00	
Bank of America	100.00	
Bank of California	100.00	
Bank of Commerce	100.00	
Bank of Los Angeles	100.00	
Bank of New York	100.00	
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Business: Shipping, Mines and Stocks.

THE WEATHER.

Table with 2 columns: Date/Time and Weather conditions. Includes forecasts for Los Angeles and other locations.

PORT NEWS.

The big barkentine ship, Palmer, off fifteen days from Grays Harbor, dropped anchor in the harbor today. The ship was carrying 1,000 tons of lumber for various consignees.

SHIPPING.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination/Status. Lists various shipping companies and their routes.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Lists various stocks and their current market prices.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Lists New York stock market prices for various companies.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Cotton Grade and Price. Lists cotton market prices for different grades.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

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BIPLANE PLANT LEARN TO FLY.

WIND BLOWS AVIATION FACTORY FIFTY FEET.

**Shuts Move Hands of Giant Court-
Clock—Man Is Blown Over
In Street—Old Derricks Also Laid
Low—Crossed and Broken Wires
Cause of Fire.**

The airplane factory of the Gage-McClay company, 65275 feet in area and twelve feet high, located at Griffith Park, was lifted by a heavy gust of wind yesterday morning and carried for more than fifty feet, completely demolishing the side walls and damaging the roof.

An aeroplane standing inside the building escaped without a scratch because its planes were tilted so that the wind held it anchored to the ground. Jay Gage, manager of the concern, stated that the accident was caused by failure to have the front of the building closed.

A squad of men will start to work this morning on the building of a new factory.

The gale which swept over the city played havoc with the old derrick. Frail at best, they went down like so many stakes set up in the ground until at least fifty feet were laid low. The damage in dollars is not large, for most of these derricks were on outworn wells. One, however, which fell on Burlington avenue near Second street, demolished the kitchen of a house standing near it.

Trees were uprooted, the wind ripping shingles off houses, blowing down signs and moving the great hands of the monster clock in the Courthouse tower. This happened just before 1 o'clock, when the wind was gathering its renewed force for its hardest blow. At 12:55 the hands on the clock pointed to 1:05.

A man who has been named as L. G. Collins, who was too intoxicated to know his address, was blown over at the corner of Seventh and Olive streets. He was knocked senseless for a few moments. A fracture of the skull, he had hardly left the operating table when the wind was brought in. The top was blown off one of the ornamental light posts at Seventh and Spring streets. It struck Klippert on the right shoulder, breaking the bone and lacerating the flesh. After the wounds were attended to he was removed to his room in the Melrose House, First and Los Angeles streets.

Six fire alarms were turned in between 10:30 and 11:30 in the morning. Five were for fires and the sixth was a false alarm. The first fire for a moment threatened the Major brewery, the flames breaking out from a rubbish heap in the rear of the plant. It was extinguished just as it reached the bottling house. Two sheds belonging to Mrs. J. Ingram, in the rear of No. 1805 South Vermont avenue, were destroyed, entailing a loss of \$500.

A defective fuse at No. 1637 Taylor street caused a \$450 fire on the roof. The house is the property of Mrs. N. Werna.

The other two fires were grass and rubbish blazes, due to some portions at No. 1033 West Eighth and No. 1438 West Forty-eighth streets.

In the latter instance a fence was burned, entailing a loss of \$100. The false alarm was rung in from Eleventh and Main streets.

Forecasters said a high area in the North and a low area in the South caused the wind to blow so terrifically. He predicted other blows until a rain comes or the "high" and the "low" become more reconciled.

On East Sixth street near Towne avenue a section of a billboard fifty feet long and twenty feet high was blown over. Sections of other boards in various parts of the city were also blown out.

Both telephone companies suffered considerably by broken and fallen wires. A pepper tree cut a Home telephone company cable in two in Hollywood, putting 150 instruments out of business.

A giant eucalyptus tree was blown over at the end of the Temple street car line.

The great quantities of sand that were blown over the city killed eyes of pedestrians, making street navigation difficult, and sifted through the tightest cracks, covering everything with an annoying grit.

The caged animals at Luna Park were so terrified by the blast of Bora that it was found necessary to board up their cages. About eighty feet of the east end of the midway was blown down, causing a loss of from \$3000 to \$4000. All the trees in that section of the city were denuded of foliage.

WE DIDN'T GET HIS.
Former Employee of Aqueduct Tells Inquiries Was Too Late—Charges Irregularities in Bonus System.

Walter Shore, a discharged aqueduct employee, appeared before the aqueduct investigating board yesterday afternoon and testified that he "guessed some one" was getting a big pay-off in connection with the bonus money paid at certain intervals to aqueduct workers.

Shore said he was discharged February 8, a few hours before the time to distribute the bonus money. He said he believed that the bonus which he should have received had been given to some one else. He declared that no reason was given for his discharge and he believed it was for the purpose of cheating him out of his share of the bonus money. By being discharged just at the time he was figured he lost \$15 to \$20.

The aqueduct inquiries are busy engaged getting data and testimony from persons who have complaints to make against the management and conduct of the work. They will make a careful and thorough investigation trip along the aqueduct line within the next week or two. They expect to spend at least two weeks inspecting the big project.

Shore was the only public witness to appear yesterday.

STEAL EVEN HIS HAIR.
Unhappiest Kid in Dent Lodge—Lodging-Keeper by Shun Roomers.
Help Themselves Generously.

Not even the hair a man wears is beyond the cupidity of a sneak thief. C. W. Parsons learned that yesterday to his great indignation.

On account of the extreme inclemency of the weather and added need of keeping his head warm, Parsons is disposed to resent the theft of his toupee even more than that of five razors, a typewriter, revolver, coat, stick pin, two ties, folding rule, broom and \$25 in change.

Parsons conducts a rooming-house at No. 201 East Seventh street. He rented a room to two men Thursday

evening, and discovered yesterday that the bed had not been used. The sham lodgers had removed the counterpane from the bed and had carried away the articles mentioned above, including the treasured wig that was covering.

WOMEN'S WORK. WOMEN'S CLUBS.

BY SYDNEY VORD.

The calendar of red-letter days, for which the Friday Morning Club is becoming rather famous, was lengthened yesterday by a particularly interesting programme, when the dramatic critic of the various local newspapers stood up before the club-women and gave a reason for their being, as it were.

"The Drama From the Critic's Viewpoint" was the subject assigned, and the speakers were Messrs. Frank Colby, Julian Johnson, Edith Lawrence, Othman Stevens and Rex James. By what he called "the long arm of coincidence" it chanced that Austin Adams, author of "The Landlord," was also present and concluded the symposium of opinions by a brief speech.

In the audience was another writer—Miss Zona Gale—well-known as a popular story writer of human interest tales—who is the house guest of Mrs. David Chambers McCan, president of the club, and who was the speaker at the luncheon which followed the regular programme.

The composite conclusions drawn from the sentiments of the half-dozen newspaper men leads one to suppose that the average dramatic critic of this twentieth century is nothing more nor less than a reporter or chronicler of the stage—its entrances and its exits and all the people on it. In short, it is his business to simply hold up the mirror of reflection and then let the public judge of the merits or demerits of the production. One of the speakers, however, who seemed in a cynical mood, cited the awful example of a certain famous London critic who undertook to tell the truth about the stage and as a result lost his job and had to leave town. So, you see, it must be done with a due amount of caution after all.

One was cold-blooded enough to catalogue the genre into types, as, "the prejudiced critic; the abusive critic; the humorous critic; the smart critic; the brutal critic; the flattering critic," etc. but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the habit of truth telling is the best possible asset for the honest critic whose opinion counts.

It was brought out that mortality has been great in the theatrical world of New York during this season in the number of its box office failures—for in this strictly commercial area it seems that no longer is "the play the thing," but, rather, the box office and cash register.

"A manager will throw its and swallow his chewing gum if you suggest a play like 'Rosemary,'" was the opinion of one. "Plays like 'The Girl of the Golden West' please the public better. The reasons advanced for the many failures in the metropolis are many and varied—as usual with the stage—cost, living, the substitution of automobiles for play-going in the world of pleasure, and most of all, the marvelous popularity of the motion picture shows—contribute to the general decline. These last have literally driven cheap melodrama from the stage, and have done a real service thereby. The moving picture show is the most important development the drama has known in recent years as a matter of fact.

The artistic and moral atmosphere of Los Angeles has suffered from the fact that the box office receipts for Anna Held for one week in this city of the Angels totaled up to \$15,500—in a good Government city, too—and more checking still—\$8 per cent. of the audience were women. The high prices for tickets sheds still further enlightenment upon the personnel of the Held audience, indicating that it was the wealthy people who patronized the show. "You can't legislate good taste any more than you can legislate good morals," succinctly observed one of the critics in commenting on this fact.

Austin Adams, who appeared before the Friday Morning Club ten years ago in a lecture, "The Play of the Thing," referred to this fact in the beginning of his excellent speech. He was at that time a guest of the late Madame Modjeska. Arden and she arranged for his appearance before the club. He gave a picture of the present status of the stage, which, I've no doubt, will result in a good deal of first-hand enlightenment on the part of club members just as soon as their remittances of three and sixpence can travel to London and get returns in the shape of that wonderful volume known as the "Blue Book of Parliament," which tells the story of that appeal to Parliament by leading playwrights to abolish the play censor, which failed because, forsooth, the censor happened to be a member of the King's immediate household—so how in the name of royalty of Great Britain could he be abolished? It was a perfect Pickwickian situation, you see, so the twenty-one commissioners appointed got out the bluebook instead.

"If you want some perfectly delicious reading, consisting of some 700 or 800 pages of verbatim reports of what Bernard Shaw and Beethoven and H. G. Wells and other famous playwrights said, when they were under oath to say all they wanted to say, you just write to the registrar-general in England and get a book that contains more enlightened knowledge of the twentieth century drama than you'll find anywhere else in the world," advised Mr. Adams.

All the speakers were entertained at luncheon and Miss Gale made a brief speech after being happily introduced by Mrs. McCan, who paid a pleasant tribute to the newspaper fraternity in her preliminary remarks. Miss Gale resides in Portage, Wis., and began her literary career as a writer of general interest in a Milwaukee paper. Her stories of quaint village folks are now widely read. Her entertaining little speech concluded with this quaint saying: "The earth isn't so full of the fullness of things but you and I can make it a little fuller."

CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR.
Thomas Bowley, 40 years old, janitor of the Walker Theater building, who lives at No. 623 San Julian street, was almost crushed to death beneath an elevator in the building yesterday.

He was removed to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, where it was found he had sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, fracture of the right arm, fracture of a rib on the right side, and a number of bruises and cuts on the head and body. Bowley entered the shaft unknown to E. E. Saville, No. 1224 Maple avenue, the elevator boy, to make some repairs. The cage knocked him to the bottom of the pit. Bowley said Saville was not responsible for the accident.

A Crate of a Doz. Oranges Pre- paid to Any Address in U. S. 85c

That is, where there's a Wells Fargo or an American Express Office. Fine, large, frostless oranges that the folks back East will thoroughly appreciate. (Main Floor.)

Saturday the Day for Outfitting the Youngsters

Especially well prepared is the Girls' Wash Dress Section—the Boys' Clothing Department is to the fore with strong values and throughout the house—in shoes, hosiery, millinery and all young folks' needs—are attractive items.

Candy Special

Peanut Brittle 12½c lb.
1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually 25c.....
(Main Floor)

Children's Hats

In Our Main Floor Millinery Dept.
At \$1.95 & \$2.95

And they're the smartest, down-to-the-moment models we ever seen! Jany little hoods, sailors and pokes in Milano, straw, silk and lace, in a variety of pleasing color combinations daintily trimmed with satin ribbon bows and clusters of small flowers. Effective frames for childish faces.

Sash Pins

50c
An assortment about which we are particularly enthusiastic! For beauty, variety and value they are unrivaled. Judge for yourself!
(Main Floor)

Still More Rogers' Silverware

—to go at prices that demand consideration from all who need a few or many pieces.

Of the many here you are sure to find something you've been needing or wanting for a long while. You'll not have another chance to buy at such conveniently low prices—better decide at once. Always neat and durable, the Rogers ware is noted for its satisfactoriness, and this is in the Arbutus pattern—you'll like it.

Bring your watch here for repairs—our expert watchmaker will put it in perfect condition. All work guaranteed.

Sugar Shells25c
Cold Meat Forks50c
Butter Knives25c
Berry Spoons75c
Cream Ladles40c
Gravy Ladles60c

6 Individual Salad Forks\$1.75
6 Table Knives, with fancy handles to match...\$1.65
6 Dessert Knives, with fancy handles to match...\$1.55
6 Fruit Knives, with fancy handles to match...\$1.50
26-Piece Chest—splendid assortment of silver...\$5.00
42-Piece Chest, with still larger assortment...\$12.50

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Hamburger's

LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE WEST OF CHICAGO
Broadway, Eighth and Hill Streets

Full sizes—some are 24 and 26 inches wide, and nearly 2 yards long. Hemstitched ends. Pink, blue, tan, navy, red, gray, black. (Main Floor.)

Auto Scarfs

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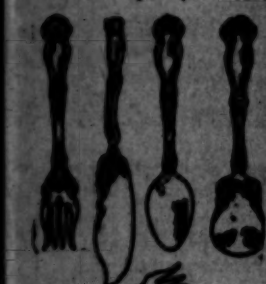
10c bolt White Cotton Tape; 24-yds. 15c Washable Lingerie Buttons10c Gold Toilet Pin Books for only10c Cabinet Wire Hairpins; asst.3c Kid Curlers; 3/4 to 7/8 ins. long5c Basting Cotton; 500-yd. apks. 3 for 10 Colored Finishing Braids, per bolt. Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, doz. Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blk., yd. Spool Silk; black, white, colors, 3 for 10 (Main Floor)

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Elastic; white, blk., yel., for
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Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

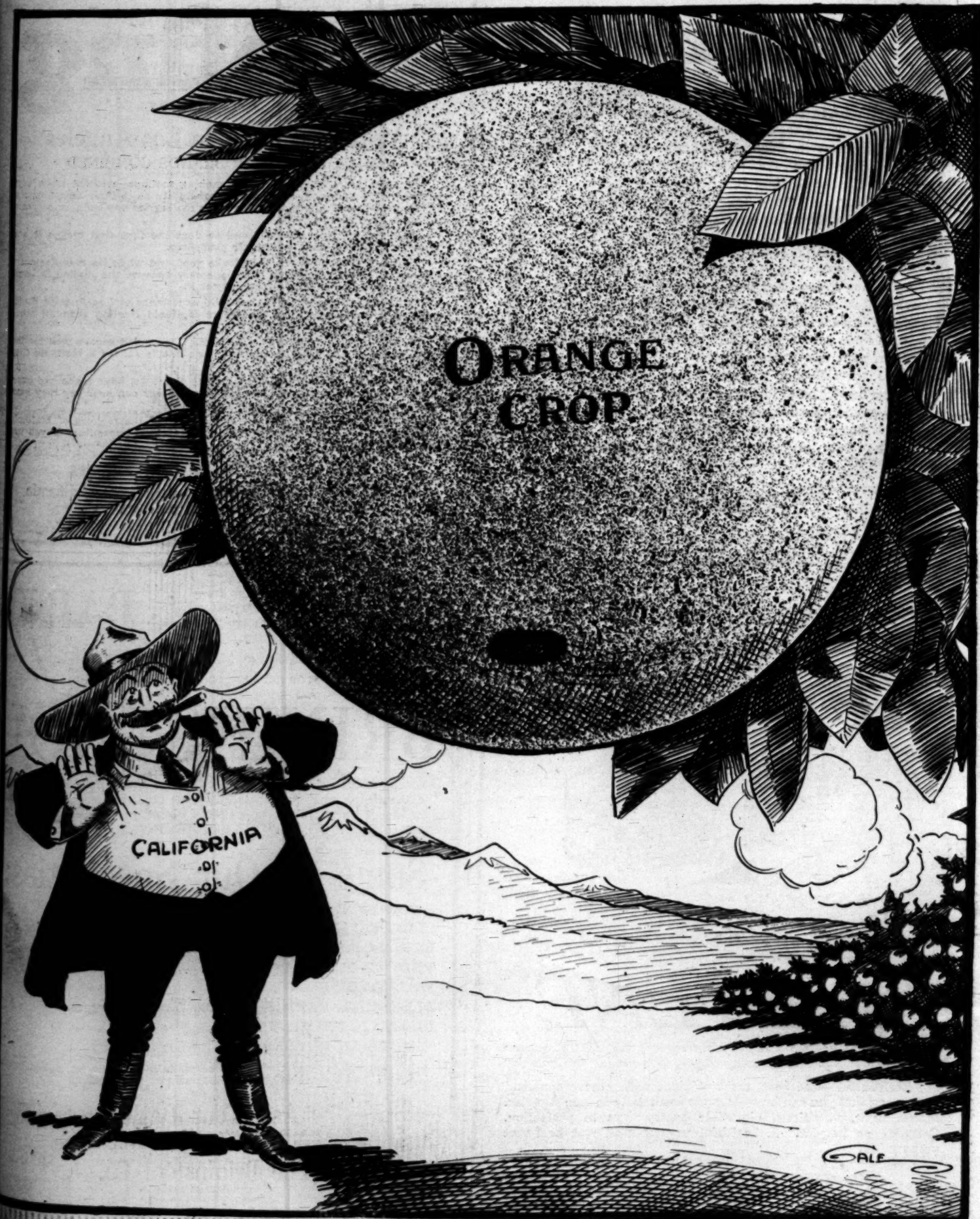


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The Golden Apple of Our Eye.



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champion of liberty, law
up the hands of all good
are honestly seeking to be
the cause of home, country

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Los Angeles
Illustrated
Unique Magazine of the
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HARRISON

Forty Pages—Regular

BY THE W

Dynamiting the Soil.

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THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DEC. 5, 1897
REORGANIZED JAN. 6, 1912.

Devoted to the development of California and the Great Southwest, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant editorials, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Home, the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

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The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheets when required. Old series ended December 31, 1911. New series began January 6, 1912.

To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in The Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

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BY THE WESTERN SEA.

Dynamiting the Soil.

THEY have been experimenting at Whittier with dynamite in blowing up hardpan and adobe soil so as to pulverize it and throw it under and bring the rich soil to the surface. It will be especially useful in softening the soil before setting out trees, and it can be used to advantage in removing stumps.

Game Laws in Alaska.

THE Fairbanks (Alaska) Commercial Club, 100 strong, demands government aid to roads, opening of the coal lands and amendment to the game laws. It does seem hard to be refused a right to dig the coal that is under your feet, and pay \$25 a ton for coal imported from British Columbia and be subject to fine and imprisonment if you shoot a wild goose or club a polar bear or two on Saturday afternoons.

Hens in Alaska.

HENS in Alaska can get \$1 a dozen in summer and \$1.50 a dozen in winter for all the eggs they can lay, and a hen will sell for \$2 in summer and \$3 in winter. But it costs the hen from 4 to 7 cents a pound for the wheat or corn she eats. In the winter, fires must be kept burning in the hen-house with British Columbia coal at \$25 per ton. Lights must be kept going in winter at least five hours in each twenty-four. On the whole it is doubtful if poultry raising is as profitable in Alaska as it is here in California.

Buoys and Girls.

COMMODORE MOFFETT, lighthouse inspector, publishes a list of buoys on the Pacific Coast. His report would be much more interesting and would be read with great avidity by the general public, as well as by mariners, if he would publish a list of girls as well. He states in his report that at Humboldt Bay entrance he has replaced an outside bar bell buoy heretofore reported as missing. Of all buoys a bell buoy who attends upon the bar ought not to be missing, for he might be needed at any time to assist in managing a thirst. These observations were written by an old buoy. See?

Hydro electric Power.

THE acquisition and development of hydro-electric power is calling into being electrically-operated railroads in California that reach out into rich valley farming districts and create new centers of population and trade.

An electric railroad from Stockton through the San Joaquin Valley to the Stanislaus River, thence to Modesto, Turlock and the Tuolumne is in process of completion. It will have 300,000 acres of irrigated land directly tributary to it which will give it 1,500,000 tons of freight. There are 50,000 people now dwelling in the tributary territory, and it is a conservative conjecture that this number will be increased to 100,000.

Spare the Trees.

THE people both of Santa Monica and of Ontario are singing to the authorities the ancient lyric of "Woodman, spare that tree!" Against the cutting down of the trees planted thirty-five years ago the people are protesting. The Times joins in the protest. Old trees in their living state are things that money

cannot buy. Man can wrench a river from its bed and carry it over mountains to supply the needs of a city. He can build great temples and palaces. He can tear down a shack and erect a skyscraper in its place. But he cannot, in two generations, reproduce a tree. When a tree falls it falls to rise no more. Wherefore let the uplifted ax be dropped. Maybe it is a graceful pepper in Ontario. Maybe it is a frowsy old eucalyptus in Santa Monica. But it is a tree. Don't cut it down!

Love at First Sight.

WE HAVE had here in Los Angeles, these beautiful midwinter days, a noted Eastern cantatrice, Madame Esther Palliser of the Crystal Palace. The lady, although a native of the United States, was educated abroad, and has spent much of her life there. She charmed the people of this city by her art, and the country fascinated her with its artistic beauty. She confesses it, as proven by an interview. "I am simply fascinated with the beauty of this glorious place. No other city in the world has ever impressed me in such a short space of time as has Los Angeles." So said the lady when announcing her intention to make her future home here.

The Continental Playground.

THE ENTERPRISING CITIZENS of the beach towns are busy creating the American Riviera. Nature has done her part, and it remains for us to do ours. They are doing their part at many of the beach towns. Long Beach proposes a new boulevard, parked beautifully, and leading by a large lake, which will add vastly to its attractiveness. The boulevard is to be seven and a half miles long. The same beach city proposes to float bonds of a value of nearly \$162,500 for a great pier. Then at Venice there is a new plan. The citizens propose a new sport in hydro-aeroplanes. The pier is there, the sea and the atmosphere, and the amphibious machines will be there, too. They will be like a flock of geese, splitting at one moment the atmosphere in the empyrean, and in the next one the blue waves of the bay.

The Wishbone.

THE nine routes upon which the \$18,000,000 appropriated for State highway purposes is to be expended have been announced by the State commissioners. There will be two great parallel highways running north and south, one traversing the Sacramento and San Joaquin river valleys to the south, the other tapping the coast counties. Two thousand one hundred miles will be constructed at an average cost of \$9000 per mile. The San Francisco-San Jose-Oakland "wishbone" is definitely adopted as part of the system. The west half of the "wishbone" will be formed by the San Francisco-San Diego route. The commission plans a section of highway from Stockton to Santa Cruz which will run westerly from Stockton to Hayward and thence to Oakland. The Hayward-San Jose portion of the route to Santa Cruz outlines the east half of the "wishbone."

Height Question.

THE road of our female fellow-citizens to the ballot box is obstructed with technicalities. The first difficulty encountered was in answering under oath the question: "What is your age?" But able lawyers declared that the answer, "I am over 21," was sufficient, and that trouble was over. Now there arises a question almost as perplexing in the interrogatory: "What is your height?" Not one lady in twenty knows her height, and the answer is: "I don't know," whereupon the registry agent produces his little tape line and proceeds to ascertain the length of the fair one. He can commence at the line where the French heel joins the sole and measure up (if she will let him) to the top of the head. But where is the top of the head? How much of it is rats, how much puffs, and how much switches? A faithful report might read: "Gross height, 6 feet. Tare, 10 inches; net, 5 feet 2 inches."

No Foreign Spellbinders.

TWO New York lady spellbinders—Miss Caroline Whitney and Mrs. Grace Hoy Greeley—have been sent by the National Woman's Suffrage Association to Oregon to assist the Oregonian suffragettes in their coming campaign for the emancipation of woman. But the Oregon women do not need their help. They resent being instructed by New Yorkers. Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunaway, the mother of the Oregon suffrage movement, said: "The women of Oregon prefer to run their own campaign without paying tribute to their New York sisters. They will kill the whole campaign if they come as they did in 1905 and 1906, when the eastern women took it upon themselves to show us how it could be done." The people of the effete East, both women and men, do not understand, they never did understand, that on this Pacific Coast we know all that they know, and we know all that we know besides. Time and again the most famous orators of the East, both Republican and Democratic, have visited us and have been courteously and sometimes enthusiastically received by attentive audiences, and, in many instances, the great orator from the East has had his remarks supplemented and his labored harangue made to look like 30 cents by a short speech from some local spellbinder.

Our Own Belvedere.

THERE are in the world certain view-spots famous where they exist, and indeed famous in the minds of tourists the world over. Perhaps foremost among these is the Belvedere on the Pincian Hill overlooking Rome, from which the whole valley of the Tiber, the plain of the Campagna, and the range of the Apennines, away down to snow-capped Soracte, are all in plain view. The second in fame would probably be held to be San Marino, overlooking Naples with its wonderful bay, the volcano of Vesuvius to the left, the island of Capri, bluer than the blue sea in front, and the lower Apennines far inland toward the east. The third would be held by most people to be the Belvedere at Florence, with the Val Darno stretching toward Vallombrosa, a distance of twenty miles of as beautiful a vale as the sun rises upon, and in front the Bellosguardo, with the sun-kissed land of Italy stretching far away toward Genoa and Pisa. Scarcely less impressive is the view from the monastery of Monserrat near Barcelona.

Perhaps half a million people, perhaps twice or three times that, cross seas and continents and spend thousands of dollars every twelve months touring the lands where these view-points are, with the purpose prominently if not primarily in mind to ascend to these heights and enjoy these views. From the outlook at Florence the sea is hidden. So it is from the Pincian Hill. The view from San Marino and Monserrat is mostly seaward. In passing it might be said that there is a fifth view scarcely less entrancing than these. It is from the high hill above Granada, in Spain, from which one looks down over the Silla del Moro, the beautiful formal gardens of the Generalife, and the strikingly impressive architecture of that old building, over the whole valley of the Alhambra and the gipsy quarter in Granada, while behind, as one looks over these scenes, stretch the Spanish Sierras, a panorama limitless in extent and spotless in their saddle of uncontaminated snow.

A great many Los Angeles people cross our own continent and the Atlantic Ocean, then go up and down and around about the continent of Europe, to be charmed and entranced by the views from these five points enumerated above. It would be interesting to know how many of those who have made the Grand Tour spoken of here know that right at their own doors there is a Belvedere presenting a broader, more beautiful, more enchanting and entrancing view than any of these famous spots in Europe. Lookout Mountain, over Laurel Canyon at West Hollywood, is not famous yet, but, mark the prophecy, it will be before long, and in time will become not one of the most famous in the world, but one that will in its fame eclipse and surpass each and all of the other points of view that so many travel so far, at so much expense, to see.

Now the declarations here are made without reservation, and may be regarded by some as too positive to be justified by the facts. Submit the question to the judgment of those who have seen most or all of the other view-points, and let us be satisfied with the decision. The writer has no fear in making the proposition. Let the jury be only intelligent, and the verdict will be in favor of Lookout Mountain.

Hollywood has been known as one of the most charming spots near Los Angeles for more than thirty years. During all this time it has borne the title, "the frostless belt." It is now a part of the city of Los Angeles, and one of the most beautiful of all our semi-suburbs. Laurel Canyon has been scarcely less celebrated as a picnic ground than Caluenga Pass, or even than Santa Monica Canyon. For many years picnic parties have assembled in this charming little vale to enjoy a day's outing of unmixed pleasure.

But few know Laurel Canyon as it is today. In the old picnic times the road ran but a little way up into the hills, and then it was a strenuous scramble to reach the peaks. Enterprising property-owners have cut a road winding like a corkscrew up the canyon, whose sides are handsomely decked with different kinds of forest growth, to the foremost of all the peaks, which has been named Lookout Mountain. Here an observation pavilion, much like the Belvedere on the Pincian Hill, has been constructed.

From this entrancing "coign of vantage" to the lover of Nature, what may be seen? Straight down from one's feet stretches the level mesa land, swinging around to the right along the range of hills to Santa Monica Canyon. To the left, through Hollywood, across the end of Griffith Park and Tropic, the vision carries to the hilltop at Pasadena, crowned with the Raymond

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as to their own financial
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Hotel. There is a sweep of vision of not less than thirty miles in extent.

The line traced in the last sentence, long as it is, is but just a beginning of the vision that lies under the beholder's eyes. Hollywood, with all its beautiful residences, melts almost unconsciously into the far Wilshire district of Los Angeles, with its hundreds of newly-constructed palaces. From there the eye takes in practically the whole great city of Los Angeles, with its towering spires, and tall skyscrapers. Lifting one's eyes over the city, the vision stretches to the horizon straight away to the plains where Anaheim lies, a distance of thirty-five miles. If the beholder will turn his head a little to the right, the vision sweeps along the whole course of the Los Angeles River to Long Beach and San Pedro. Farther westward lies Los Palos Verdes hills, with Point Firmin at their terminus. From this point past Redondo, Playa del Rey, Venice and Ocean Park, the eye sweeps across that beautiful arm of the ocean to Santa Monica. When the atmosphere is perfectly clear, out beyond the channel rises Catalina, "The Magic Isle." Here is a stretch of coast unmatched from any of the view-points in Europe referred to above, and with none there that approaches it, with the single exception of that around the Bay of Naples. The view-point where we are standing is named here "Our Own Belvedere." The coast line might most appropriately be named "Our Own Riviera." It will lose nothing in any respect by close comparison with that along the Mediterranean Sea from Marseilles to Pisa.

There is just one thing lacking in this entrancing scene from "Our Own Belvedere." That is the element of color. The European scenes are all brilliant as a peacock's tail or as the bosom of the burnished pheasant. The glare of the white houses with their red roofs may not be quite comfortable to the organ of vision, but they certainly do appeal to the person of artistic temperament. Where these cottages and hotels are embowered among well-grown trees, the effect is not so trying.

But in all other respects the result of the comparison will be vastly in favor of the scenes here at home. There is a squalor about most parts of Naples, about many parts of Rome and Barcelona, that we can very well do without. The structures one's eye skims over from Lookout Mountain are all very modern, and there is a monotony in their uniformity of color, many tints of green as most of them present. But with the single exception of Barcelona there is none of these cities that are beautified with the tree growth that decks and adorns the scene between Lookout Mountain and the thickly-peopled center of Los Angeles.

Our scene is in its absolute infancy. Give it a few more decades for development, and it will outshine anything on earth.

How to Make the Mud Fly.

ALL Los Angeles people and Southern California, yes, indeed, the Southwest as a whole, is to be congratulated without measure on the successful sale of the aqueduct, harbor and other bonds offered by the city of Los Angeles. A disturbing question arose in all our minds when the syndicate of bankers who hitherto had financed the aqueduct declined to let us have any more of the sinews of peace for development. It was a strange proceeding, and aroused in the minds of many sinister suspicions that all was not perfectly sincere in this unexpected development.

Well, that is past now, and let it be so. Through the persistent and strenuous efforts of W. B. Mathews, representing the city at the East, and through the well-known ability of Los Angeles to meet these and all other obligations, the sale of the bonds has been brought about. The sum of money to be available amounts to nearly \$10,000,000. This makes the completion of the aqueduct by the end of the current year, we may say, an accomplished fact.

The creation of the harbor is by no means so near in sight as the finishing of the aqueduct work. With the money in hand the city authorities now may go to work with a will and make mud and dirt fly down at Wilmington and San Pedro until we have a harbor worthy of the work done by the Federal government in the last twenty years, worthy of this great and rapidly-growing city, and adequate to meet the demands sure to be made on it as soon as it is finished.

We must keep in mind that ships will be passing through the Panama Canal about twelve months from the current date, or very soon thereafter. The formal opening will not take place

until 1915 shall be upon us, but business will be done through the great cut, as we say, in the spring of 1913. This means scant time to get the harbor in proper shape to let ship and car come conveniently together.

It should be a spur in the flanks of every person on whom the accomplishment of this feat depends to note how wide awake the world is to the impending changes in the commerce of the world sure to take place with the opening of the great canal. Business men manage their own affairs and are seldom dilatory in their administration or blind to opportunities. We have had occasion in the Illustrated Weekly, since its recent reorganization, several times to note the movement on the part of various great international steamship operators to meet the opportunities as they arise in connection with the opening of the canal. Already an immense steamship is on the way from Europe with cargoes of finished products for merchants in the Southwest.

The commerce of the world is facing a transition period of the greatest dimensions. All experts in close touch with the movement of steamship lines over all the oceans are unanimous in the declaration that the canal will revolutionize the world's commerce. It seems to be accepted as a fact that the west coast of America is to be affected more intimately than any other part of the world, and that the influence of the Panama Canal will be felt nowhere so promptly nor so potently as on the Pacific Ocean from mouth of the canal to San Francisco. These probabilities loom up so large in the eyes of the world that they are taking the Secretary of State from Washington to the canal, from where he will visit the republics of Central America.

Let the authorities of the city, in whose hands the spending of this money will rest, and the preparation of the harbor will be, show themselves as far-sighted, as prompt and diligent in their action as are those who manage business affairs.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

So It Always Is.

THERE is nothing new, but much lamentable, in the press dispatch which informs us that the real sufferers from the textile strike in force at Lawrence are the children. The children suffer in many ways. On a cold morning (and the winter has been awfully cold in Massachusetts) more than 200 children, scantily clad, faced the Arctic blasts in "a labor parade." A labor parade instigated by loafers! These children were headed for a great demonstration in the city of New York, and were brought there as a terrible example. Example of what? Of Haywood's strike, in which the attempt was made to enforce the demands of the strikers by the usual methods, including assaults and possible murder.

Dollar Rate Enough.

In our opinion, the railroads are making a mistake in carrying the dollar-rate question from court to court. The Interstate Commerce Commission declared the rate was enough, an appeal was made to the Commerce Court, and it has upheld the decision of the commission. Now an appeal is made to the Supreme Court of the United States. The mistake of the railroads is double. First, it will fail, and then again it creates hostile feeling toward the railroads. In this case the hostility will be well founded, for it is the deliberate judgment of those best informed and least prejudiced that a dollar a hundred pounds is enough freight to exact for transporting lemons from California to the market. The dollar rate is enough for oranges. Why not for lemons?

Fourth to Second Place.

It was a fine record for the city of Los Angeles to make in the building activity of 1911, when it took third place in number of permits and fifth in cost of construction. In the year there were in the city of New York issued 13,095 permits. In Los Angeles 12,498. The building in New York was almost \$168,000,000, and in Los Angeles over \$23,000,000. The year 1912 promises to make a new record, and it will do so if the January pace is kept up, for in that month Los Angeles stood right up second, only New York being ahead of it.

Extending Walnut Groves.

It is just what might be expected, that the farmers of the San Gabriel Valley are engaged this spring in setting out 4000 acres in new walnut groves. This is one of the most enticing fields of enterprise in the agricultural line

we know of. A full-yielding walnut grove will earn good interest on from \$1000 to \$1500 an acre, and earn it with the least risk of failure and the least expenditure of labor and care we know of. The gathering of the crop is about the only real hard work about the industry, and that is usually done in one month of the year. In the spring there is a little plowing and cultivating to do, and in some groves more or less irrigation. But nearly all the work in the walnut grove is done in about two months in the year. This crop is a natural monopoly in California, no other portion of North America in any way rivaling this section.

Old Colony Blooming Out.

Anaheim, the mother colony of all Southern California and of the Southwest, can not be classified as a stand-patter in any sense of the term. In the old colony there was laid the corner-stone of a new high school the other day, which is to be one of a group to cost \$133,000. They are all to be of reinforced brick and fire-proof. The buildings occupy an ample piece of ground, and the group will be in all senses artistic as well as convenient for the purposes in mind.

Democracy in the Schools.

The other day it was regarded as news worthy of transmission that the McKinley Grammar School in the city of Santa Ana had, during the last four months, made trial of self-government on the part of the student body, and that the trial had been so successful that the principal had determined to make it permanent. The writer was graduated from a college in one of the Western States nearly fifty years ago, and self-government on the part of the student body was a permanent system in that institution for years before and for years after. Properly handled, self-government in schools is not only perfectly safe but the safest and best known in educational systems anywhere in our day.

One of the Newer Colonies.

Ontario is one of the newer colonies founded during the last twenty-five years in Southern California, and justifies the foresight of its founders. It is served by three continental railroads, and seems to have use for them all. During the year these railroads handled at the Ontario station 310,678,799 pounds of freight, an increase of more than 50 per cent. over 1910. The revenue coming into the railroad offices there totaled \$1,635,402.36, an increase again of about 50 per cent. The passenger receipts amounted to \$152,154.47. So it goes all along the line. The trustees of the High School sold the school property for \$55,000 in order to carry out plans for new high school buildings to cost \$300,000. A new grammar school is about to be erected there at a cost of \$45,000, and important additions are to be made to other public schools.

May the Lord Forfeit!

The city of Berkeley, the city of classic shades, traditional with seats of great learning, made itself famous or infamous, according to the angle from which the view is taken, by electing a Socialist Mayor. This new Mayor, ex-Rev. Stitt Wilson, is a protagonist of his cult, always on the mouth-firing line, and always firing with that blunderbuss. He is now reported to be taking aim at the public school system, with the purpose, it is alleged, of securing control of this important institution. The dispatch before us says: "At first the Socialist administration was regarded as a sort of a joke, but when notice came some time ago from the government recruiting office that that department was being seriously hampered in getting recruits to the army and navy through the teachings of the Socialists in and about Oakland, and that children in the public schools were being taught that under no circumstances were they ever to have anything to do with the State National Guard or to enlist therein, people began to sit up and take notice." May the Lord have mercy on the commonwealth of California if people of this cult ever get control of the public schools and ever succeed in rooting every spark of patriotism out of the minds of the rising generation.

How to Tell.

If she is statuesque and tall,
A frowning-Juno sort of girl,
The kind to queen it at a ball—
Be sure her name is Dimple Pearl.

But if she's little and alert,
The kind of girl you want to pet,
A blithe companion and a flirt—
Then it's Augusta Antoinette.

—[Walter G. Doty, in Pack]

A DI

JUDGE BURKE there be appointing divorce proctor, who in every divorce case. The compensation of by the plaintiff with this means to put a record in the world. The divorce habit—nated—has rapidly in years in the United thirty-eight divorces there were seventy-t land the divorce rate. In Japan it is twenty it is twenty-three, Great Britain fourte

Collusive divorce courts, but not even collusive divorce real procuring the divor the facts necessary for that constitutes col stance, is guilty of i His wife ascertains divorce. He makes granted. Should the fense and continued t judge have refused a made no defense?

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A Divorce Proctor.

JUDGE BURKE of Chicago recommends that there be appointed for each divorce court a divorce proctor, whose duty it shall be to appear in every divorce case and represent the State. The compensation of the proctor to be deposited by the plaintiff with the court. It is designed by this means to put a stop to collusive divorce cases. It is said that Chicago has the worst divorce record in the world, not even excepting Reno. The divorce habit—if it may be properly so designated—has rapidly increased within the last thirty years in the United States. In 1880, there were thirty-eight divorces per 100,000 people; in 1900 there were seventy-three per 100,000. In Switzerland the divorce ratio is thirty-two per 100,000. In Japan it is twenty-five per 100,000. In France it is twenty-three, in Germany fifteen, and in Great Britain fourteen per 100,000.

Collusive divorces are discouraged by the courts, but not every one understands what a collusive divorce really is. It is not collusion in procuring the divorce, but collusion in creating the facts necessary for the obtaining of a divorce that constitutes collusion. A husband, for instance, is guilty of infidelity to his marriage vow. His wife ascertains his dereliction and sues for a divorce. He makes no defense, and the decree is granted. Should the wife have condoned his offense and continued to live with him? Should the judge have refused a decree because the husband made no defense?

Judge Royer A. Pryor of New York denied a decree of divorce to a husband who suspected his wife of infidelity. The husband pretended to be called by a telegram to a distant city on business. He packed his valise, bade his spouse an affectionate farewell and apparently departed. He remained in the city and at midnight, accompanied by two officers, entered his house with a passkey and caught the woman in flagrante delicto. Judge Pryor refused the divorce on the ground that it was the husband's duty to stay at home and guard his honor instead of purposely absenting himself in order to afford another man an opportunity of invading it. In South Carolina a divorce cannot be obtained for any cause. In New York it can only be obtained for infidelity. In several States incompatibility of temperament is a cause. In the early history of Arizona there was a statute which enumerated the usual causes for divorce, and added: "Any other cause which, in the opinion of the judge, the Legislature would have made a cause of divorce if their attention had been called to the matter."

The Law's Delay.

THEY deal very promptly and not very kindly with criminals up north. On January 23 Luis Freds went into a room in the Klondyke Hotel at Vancouver, where a Hindoo named Ruggut Singh was stopping, held a pistol to his head and robbed him of \$65.

On account of the necessity of obtaining both an Italian and a Hindustan interpreter the trial was delayed, and it was not until the fifth of February—nearly two weeks—that the Italian, who used the heathen Hindoo as his government is using the heathen Turk, got what was coming to him—twenty lashes and ten years' imprisonment.

If the robbery had occurred here there would have been motions to quash the indictment on the ground that on line three of page one the final a in California was omitted. Then there would have been motions for continuances, applications for change of venue, habeas corpus and ne exeat. Likewise demands for trespass quare clausum fregit, Erin go unum and E pluribus bragh, until the Hindoo whose \$65 could not be obtained from the property clerk with whom it had been deposited as evidence, fled the country in disgust.

No Protruding Chins.

THE Gregorian chant is a favorite feature of church music, yet not everybody knows its origin. It happened in this wise:

During the ecclesiastical reign of Pope Gregory there lived a monk, a most astute and progressive man, who had observed that among those common people who chanted the responses some were gifted with peculiarly sympathetic tones. Upon calling the peasantry together, he examined each separately and discovered that the secret was in the formation of the lower jaw, and roof of the mouth; that not one with a protruding chin and shallow arch of mouth was able to produce pure sounds even upon the four or five notes to which the music of that day was limited.

The test thus discovered has ever since been used by managers. If your chin protrudes, lady, it will be useless for you to apply for a place "as a chorus girl."

MEN AND WOMEN.

At Santa Monica, when the laying of the corner-stone of the High School was being done, the platform was certainly adorned by the presence of two very distinguished personages. These were Mrs. Arcadia de Baker, no longer young, but ever beautiful and gracious, and former Senator John P. Jones, something like an octogenarian, but still great.

The British royalties who have been paying New York and Washington informal visits show in their manners the onward strides of triumphant democracy. The Duke of Connaught, before the Press Club at Washington, is reported to have exclaimed, "I am delighted that this affair is so informal. May I ask for a cigarette?" And the captivating Princess Patricia (Pat for short,) condescended to coin a new word, "Your people are marvelous."

America is surely playing Canada the return game up to the very notch. "The Lady of the Snows" sent us not only its vice-royal Governor, the Duke of Connaught, and his Duchess, but also the ever-adorable Princess Pat. Well, honors are even. We have sent to the government house at Ottawa our own Eleanor Sears of Boston. At polo or skating, certainly the American maid and the British princess make a "team" impossible to match.

Los Angeles has been treated to a visit from a very distinguished Frenchman within the last two weeks in the person of M. Casimir-Perier. The gentleman's ancestry has made a distinguished record on the pages of French history. His visit to the Coast was for the purpose of studying conditions here in view of the approaching opening of the Panama Canal. Accustomed as his eyes are to the beauties of La Belle France, he was constrained to confess that to California might be applied the superlative, la plus belle.

Edwin A. Merritt, who has been elected Speaker of the New York Assembly, is called the "Big Moose from the St. Lawrence," and the appellation fits him. He is a huge man, powerful in appearance, with a voice that can carry through the loudest din that ever could be raised on the Assembly floor. Merritt is just six feet tall and is large of girth. He is ruddy-cheeked and bright-eyed, the picture of radiant good health and shrewd humor. He can work like a horse and never seems tired, and that is one qualification which is needed in a struggle to win achievement against 150 other members of the Assembly at Albany.

Phlander W. Barclay, whose home is at Oak Park, near Chicago, has been in Los Angeles for some days. He is known as the founder of the "Borrowed Time Club." The name harks back to the Psalmist and his philosophy, which teaches that "the days of our age are threescore years and ten." No man may belong to Mr. Barclay's club who is not at least 70. The idea is that those who live beyond their limit are borrowing time. The boys used to call this "playing hooky from the graveyard." The proposition is before the community to form a branch of this club in Los Angeles. The guess is not out of the way that says it will be the largest branch of the organization in the world if it takes in all the septuagenarians (and better) in the sunny Southland.

France's new Premier, Raymond Poincaré, is one of the very few prominent French Republicans that went through the Panama crisis absolutely unscathed, and in the Dreyfus matter, while refraining from expressing himself as to the innocence or guilt of the now almost forgotten captive of the Devil's Island, he did not hesitate, both in public and in private, to insist upon the fact that the major did not have a fair trial, and that possibly irregular and even fraudulent means were adopted to secure his condemnation. Incidentally, it may be said that this is the attitude of many thoughtful people in France. In one word, Poincaré's integrity in public and private life, the absolute correctness—the French love to call it the "correction"—of his dealings in everything, have inspired his countrymen of all shades of political opinion with a confidence in his sense of honor, and in his refusal to countenance anything that is underhanded.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is well known as the wife of the American Ambassador to the court of St. James. Mr. Reid was distinguished in the newspaper world before he went into the diplomatic service, having been associated with Horace Greeley and succeeding that great editor in the work of the New York Tribune. Mrs. Reid is a Californian, the daughter of the late D. O. Mills. Mills came to California among the earliest pioneers, poor, and died many times a millionaire. He devoted much of his money to the building of model apartments or modern tenements for the industrious in New York of moderate means. The Reids are well known in London, not only socially, but from their abundant charities. The number of stranded Americans who land in the modern Babylon is equal to that of the fiends by the Lake of Genesaret, and many of them are saved from extreme fates by Mrs. Reid's open-handed liberality. The Mills family stands prominently forward in American history as people of humble origin becoming exceedingly wealthy and not being a little bit spoiled.

Walt Mason The Poet Philosopher

One day my neighbors came to me and stopped a while to chew the rag, and said I really must agree to save the country and the flag. A man like me would elevate the government, to beat the band; so I became a candidate and galloped up and down the land. Ere this adventure came to pass I earned my grub by honest toil; with trusty scythe I mowed the grass, and pushed a plowshare through the soil. Throughout a long campaign I yelled, and won the office I desired; and since a public trust I held, all honest labor makes me tired. I train with all those hungry chaps who bleed and die the whole year round, who wait and wait for little snaps, and who at work are never found. With them I make the welkin throb, with them resort to tawdry tricks; I'd rather have a dinky job connected with cheap politics, than roll in opulence that's won by methods that you deem correct, than wield a pitchfork in the sun, and hold my pride and self respect. The office germ is in my blood, the germ that kills the love of work; and now my given name is Mud; my surname, as you know, is Shirk.

WALT MASON.

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A Tribute to Walt.

Dear Uncle Walt, you are at fault,
When you go reminiscing:
And rave and tear, and scratch your hair,
Or where your hair is missing.

You never know what seed you sow,
When making little rhymelets,
Sometimes you please, sometimes you tease,
But you always get the dimelets.

I've often felt about my belt
A sad and sickened feeling,
But, Uncle Walt, you called a halt,
And gave me a square dealing.

Dear Uncle Walt you are the salt
That tempers up my spirit,
When my heart is blue, I turn to you,
You are the dope to cheer it.

I only hope you'll pass the dope
Which keeps us ever smiling,
My heart just pants about your chants,
While higher art is spolling.

So Uncle dear, don't ever fear,
About your lines not pleasing,
They've cheered me on when nearly gone,
And kept my heart from freezing.

I read your rhymes at breakfast times,
I read them, too, at dinner,
And you can bet one sufragelette,
Dotes on you, you old sinner.

L. M. M.

Nominating Winners at Chicago.

[Leslie's Weekly:] Chicago in 1860, where Lincoln was nominated for his first term, held the first convention which selected a Republican President. Grant (for his first term) was nominated in Chicago, and so were Garfield, Blaine, Harrison (the first time), Roosevelt and Taft.

Blaine's case, in 1884, was the only instance in which a Republican nominated in Chicago failed of election. Cleveland was nominated in Chicago in that year, so that a Chicago ticket carried the country. Harrison, in 1892, the year in which he was defeated, was nominated in Minneapolis.

Chicago has associated its name so often with Republican victory in Presidential campaigns that the selection of that city for the meeting place of 1912 is a good omen for that party.

A Dutch Flower Market.

[Magazine Flowers:] A Dutch flower market is a beautiful sight, stretched along a canal, under the trees, tended by the quaintly-costumed women of the land; flat-boats moored by the water's edge; their masts gently raking the air as they go down; late arriving boats slowly gliding along the water ways bringing their gaily-colored loads of fragile plants and blossoms. The tourist never forgets the flashwies with their baskets, the white-clad cheese weighers of Alkmaar, nor the tulip vendors of Haarlem. But the best sight Holland has to offer is when the spring is drifting into summer and the Haarlem bulb fields are in bloom.

THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

TO FAR-AWAY READERS: One distinct object of the publishers is to make the Illustrated Weekly a publication intensely interesting and positively valuable, not only to California and Pacific Coast people, but to distant readers—to eager and intelligent men and women in New England, New York, Canada, the Middle States, the Central West, Europe and Mexico—all of whom can keep themselves in touch with this great empire of the Southwest by regularly reading the Illustrated Weekly. Being of a permanent character, complete in itself, it is particularly well-suited to the needs of readers at a distance seeking a "net" California weekly instead of the more ephemeral sheets of a daily paper. For the very moderate yearly subscription price, \$2.00, post-paid, the subscriber is supplied with more than 2000 large, handsomely-printed pages, filled to the brim with good reading.



6 [Feb. 24, 1912.]

Los Angeles Times

Money-Making in the Philippines.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

New Industries.

SOME WHICH UNCLE SAM IS OPENING UP TO THE PEOPLE.

FIFTY THOUSAND RUBBER TREES BEING SET OUT—DEVELOPING THE SILK INDUSTRY—THE NEW IRRIGATION WORKS—FORESTS WHICH HAVE TWO HUNDRED BILLION FEET OF BOARD TIMBER—SOMETHING ABOUT THE GOLD MINES—THE MOROS AND WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR THEM.

WASHINGTON (D. C.)—In this, my last letter on Uncle Sam in the Philippines, I want to say something of the new money-making possibilities which are being opened up by the government. I have already written of the fortunes in the development of hemp, sugar and rice, and also of the great coconut groves, which annually yield from \$1 to \$5 per tree. I have written of the public works, the roads and new

it is estimated that the silk business will yield something like \$1000 an acre and that it will steadily grow as to the profits. Connected with the Agricultural College there is now a model silk building in which thousands of cocoons are produced every month and where the students are given practical instruction in rearing the worms.

Philippine Lands.

The total amount of land in the Philippines is said to be about 74,000,000 acres. Of this only about one-fifth is owned by individuals, and the other four-fifths belongs to the government. Uncle Sam has been very careful in granting concessions for this land. Comparatively few farms have been given away, and there will be no waste of government property, either mineral or agricultural, as has been the case with the United States. The friar lands, which covered about 430,000 acres, were mostly good farming property.

increase the amount of the crop to a value of more than \$3,000,000 per year. There are 700,000 acres in that valley that might be irrigated, which if done, will add to its present productiveness more than \$30,000,000 per annum.

The Forests of the Philippines.

The government is taking good care of the forests. It has kept out the timber robbers, and they are practically as they were when we took hold of the islands. Here and there concessions have been granted, and there are sixty steam sawmills in operation, but as a whole the forests are in better condition than when we came in.

I am told it is impossible to estimate the wealth of the lumber resources. An area equal to about one-half of Ohio, Virginia or Kentucky is still covered with virgin timber, and there is perhaps one-half as much more which has been carelessly cut over, but could



Bureau of Science at Manila.

railroads, and something of the other work which is now going on.

So far but few favors have been given to foreigners, and by this I mean Americans and Europeans. Uncle Sam has gone on the motto, "The Philippines for the Filipinos," and he has practically shut out the islands from foreign exploitation. As a result the material development has been slow, but the archipelago has been held as a great savings bank, in which its resources are being kept for the people. It is a question whether they would not be better off if outside investors were allowed to come in and build up the country.

Fifty Thousand New Rubber Trees.

Just now one of the new things in prospect is the establishment of a rubber industry. The Department of Agriculture believes that the islands are well fitted for that, and different kinds of rubber plants and trees were brought in three or four years ago and planted in about eight different provinces. The varieties chosen were many. The most of them came from Ceara and they included not only trees, but shrubs and vines. There were also some Para rubber trees brought from the Amazon Valley. The Ceara rubber did not do, but the Para rubber trees, which produce nearly all the rubber of commerce, have thrived and the Bureau of Agriculture has arranged to distribute 50,000 Para seedlings to the proper localities. These seedlings are now growing in the government nurseries and they will be put out under the direction of the bureau and carefully watched. If they do as well as is expected we shall have a rubber export from the Philippines which will form one of the most valuable assets of the islands. It is the Para rubber that has been introduced into Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies, having created a great boom, which has caused speculation in London and throughout the east.

Developing the Silk Industry.

Another great possibility for the Philippine Islands is in silk culture. It is known that the silkworm has been grown there from generation to generation, and Charles H. Banks of the Bureau of Science at Manila says that nine crops of cocoons can be annually produced. This is about four times as many as some of the other silk countries have, and there is now under way a movement to breed up a race of silkworms there which will outlay all others. The Bureau of Science is making a book to instruct the people how to build up the industry. It gives directions as to how to raise the cocoons, how to feed the young worms, and also how to prepare the raw silk for spinning. As it is now, the islands import the most of their raw silk from China and they mix it with the fibers of the islands in weaving just cloth and other cloths of high price.

The Bureau of Agriculture says that the mulberry tree can be grown all over the Philippines and that it will furnish food for the worms within two years after planting. A three-year-old tree will give enough leaves for a thousand silkworms, and two and one-half acres will support 1000 trees, which will feed more than 3,000,000 silkworms. This number of worms should produce several thousand pounds of cocoons. In short,



Panning gold in Mindanao.



Datto Badao and his Moro wife.

They were bought by the government at a cost of \$7,239,000, which was just about as much as we paid for Alaska, the money being raised by bonds secured by the islands. These lands are being sold and homesteads are being given out on the public lands to Filipinos. The number of homestead applications are comparatively small. There were less than 1500 last year, although the sales of public lands have increased. All lands are sold with Torrens titles, and this system of land transfer is becoming common throughout the islands. There is a vast amount of good lands that will be eventually brought into cultivation, and the archipelago will some day not only produce all its own food, but export rice to China, Japan and other countries of the Far East. Last year the amount paid for rice to outside countries was more than \$3,000,000.

In connection with the rice lands, the government is opening up some irrigation works which will redeem thousands of acres. Rice must have plenty of water, and although the rainfall of the Philippines is heavy, every now and then comes a drought which affects the rice crop. This will be remedied by irrigation. The Bureau of Public Works has just completed a project which has redeemed 10,000 acres, and during the present year it will have another under way which will reclaim 75,000, and it is estimated that such work in the central valley of Luzon alone will



A Moro mother and two daughters of a Datto.

be brought into good, productive condition. The forest experts state that there are about 206,000,000 board feet of timber which could be marketed now, and that a great part of this is located on or near the seacoast in Mindanao and Luzon and could easily be brought down to the ships. There are hundreds of square miles upon which the cut will run from 10,000 to 50,000 board feet per acre.

I wish I could show you these Filipino woods. The trees are enormous. I have seen some hardwood trees so big that you could not reach half-way round them with your two arms, and they rose 150 feet from the ground without a branch. Mahogany boards six feet wide are now and then to be seen, and I have been told that the islands have produced rosewood logs nine feet in diameter. I have ridden on horseback over bridges planked with mahogany and rosewood, and I saw floors in Manila the boards of which would have made excellent piano cases. Mr. Farworthy of the College of Agriculture in Luzon says that the Philippine forests have five times as many different woods as we have in the United States, and that there are several hundred commercial varieties. There is a Benguet pine which is soft, and there are many hardwoods fitted for furniture.

Maj. George P. Ahern, the director of the Bureau of Forestry, says that a properly equipped lumber

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company would run no ri

piners.
The margin of profit is to secure a concession, but that it has a large enough tract which it takes. granted up to tracts of in extent, and that for two age is sold, the land rem the government. The woo four classes, and there is ranges from \$1 to \$5 per cut. The government has is ready to furnish inform ors.

Fortunes in Mines.

We are just beginning wealth of the Philippines. Manila has had mining looking up the possibilities. They say that the islands in gold, copper and iron, covered extensive undergr were made by the Igorrote were so small that a man get in, but farther on, where large rooms had been exca of gold ore taken out. The mills, many of which are w was then panned and melte the islands have been yle the third century A.D., and there have been numerous tives, Spaniards, Englishm

The Spaniards and English work in the Mountain Prov rotes and other head hunter came our miners have scat some of them are now hold ties which were located son

One of the best districts now the summer capital of one company there which which are 135 veins of gold one to twenty feet in width, two miles along the surface, developed for 300 feet below blocked out a half-million to mills they are crushing the amalgamation plates. In o cyanide. The above inform Eddingfield, who is a mini of Science.

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They are mining gold on about 150 miles from Manila and much of the output There is a tract of river fl washed down from the a Zealanders are getting th and others are now brin up and wash out the sometimes found at the bot dirt averages over \$1 per ou Mindanao, and there are co minerals of value in Luzon where.

The Moros in 1912.

'Before I leave the Philip words about the Moros. I went through their country villages on a steamer loader We delivered the mules to t places which had been o fore. I thus had a chance under the Spaniard. There and they were all slave dea Many had been pirates, not and all had a low state of c war was going on among th years to subdue the various that comes from that secti

The Moros are gradually of gainful occupations. Alot for sale. Farther inland t horses. In some places the wilds they gather such nuts demanded by trade. Ti and they are also doing a la and other such things. Th plays about thirty schooners, Paris ready to take the pear The divers are Japanese and

The Moros are also fish places they weave mats and cloth. On the island of Jolo them how to improve their and about Lake Lanao it is more out of their farms. trust Americans. They pro ment being given over to t prefer to be ruled by Uncie and dattos. This is the situ

The Moro Province.

It was in 1903 that Uncle province, separating these p islands and giving them a s ferent from that of the l Moros are under military go capital at Zamboanga and dis boanga, Iligan, Cottobatto a

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The margin of profit is too wide. It costs nothing
to secure a concession, but the company must show
that it has a large enough capital to properly exploit
the tract which it takes. Exclusive privileges can be
granted up to tracts of several hundred square miles
in extent, and that for twenty years. Only the stump-
age is sold, the land remaining in the possession of
the government. The woods are divided by law into
four classes, and there is a government charge which
ranges from \$1 to \$5 per thousand board feet for the
cut. The government has maps of the forests, and it
is ready to furnish information to prospective invest-
ment.

Mining in Luzon.

We are just beginning to discover the mineral
wealth of the Philippines. The Bureau of Science at
Manila has had mining engineers and metallurgists
looking up the possibilities and mapping the country.
They say that the islands hold districts which are rich
in gold, copper and iron, and they have recently dis-
covered extensive underground gold workings which
were made by the Igorrotes. The openings of these
were so small that a man of good size could hardly
get in, but farther on, when the mineral was reached,
large rooms had been excavated and hundreds of tons
of gold ore taken out. This ore was crushed in rock
mills, many of which are still to be seen, and the gold
was then panned and melted into bars. It is said that
the islands have been yielding gold as far back as
the third century A.D., and during the last 200 years
there have been numerous mines operated by the na-
tives, Spaniards, Englishmen and Americans.

The Spaniards and Englishmen were not allowed to
work in the Mountain Province on account of the Igor-
rotes and other head hunters, but since the Americans
came our miners have scattered over the country and
some of them are now holding and developing prop-
erties which were located some years ago.

One of the best districts is near Baguio, where is
now the summer capital of the Philippines. There is
one company there which has thirty-five claims, in
which are 135 veins of gold. These veins range from
one to twenty feet in width, and some can be traced for
two miles along the surface. One company has the ore
developed for 300 feet below the grass roots and has
blacked out a half-million tons of ore. In some of the
mills they are crushing the ore and taking it out on
malgamation plates. In others the ore is treated with
cyanide. The above information comes from Frank G.
Edgingfield, who is a mining engineer of the Bureau
of Science.

Another mining district which is now being exploited
is in the little island of Masbate. This was also
worked by the Chinese, and it has three companies
working in it today. Some of the veins average \$14
per ton, and it is gotten out with air drills.

They are mining gold on the eastern coast of Luzon,
about 150 miles from Manila. This region is an old one
and much of the output comes from placer mines.
There is a tract of river flats upon which the gold is
washed down from the adjacent hills. Some New
Zealanders are getting this gold out with dredges
and others are now bringing in dredges to take
up and wash out the soil. Quartz boulders are
sometimes found at the bottom, and some of the best
dredge averages over \$1 per ounce. There is also gold in
Mindanao, and there are copper, iron, coal and other
minerals of value in Luzon, Cebu, Mindoro and else-
where.

The Moros in 1912.

Before I leave the Philippines I wish to say a few
words about the Moros. I saw much of them when I
went through their country visiting the ports and coast
villages on a steamer loaded with Uncle Sam's mules.
We delivered the mules to the soldiers, and often came
to places which had been opened only a few days be-
fore. I thus had a chance to see the Moro as he was
under the Spaniard. There were about 400,000 of them,
and they were all slave dealers, slave holders, or slaves.
Many had been pirates, not a few were murderers,
and all had a low state of civilization. An internecine
war was going on among them, and it took us several
years to subdue the various tribes. Here is the news
that comes from that section today:

The Moros are gradually engaging in different kinds
of painful occupations. Along the coasts they dry fish
for sale. Farther inland they are raising cattle and
horses. In some places they have little farms, and in
the wilds they gather such things as wax, bark and
nuts demanded by trade. They are making some copra
and they are also doing a large business in pearl shells
and other such things. The pearl industry now em-
ploys about thirty schooners, and there are buyers from
Paris ready to take the pearls as fast as they are found.
The divers are Japanese and natives.

The Moros are also fishing for sponges. In some
places they weave mats and in others make excellent
cloth. On the island of Jolo the government is teaching
them how to improve their herds of cattle and horses,
and about Lake Lanao it is telling them how to make
more out of their farms. The people are coming to
trust Americans. They protest against their govern-
ment being given over to the Filipinos, and say they
prefer to be ruled by Uncle Sam under their sultans
and dattos. This is the situation today.

The Moro Problem.

It was in 1903 that Uncle Sam formed the Moro
provinces, separating these people from the rest of the
islands and giving them a government which was dif-
ferent from that of the Filipinos themselves. The
Moros are under military government with a provincial
capital at Zamboanga and district capitals at Jolo, Zam-
boanga, Iligan, Cottobatto and Davao. There are five

districts, and they cover the island of Mindanao and the
Sulu archipelago. Each district has both Moros and
Christians, but the Christians are comparatively few.
They form, perhaps, one-seventh or one-eighth of the
whole population.

As soon as the country was so divided each district
governor made a count of the tribes of the districts
and a study of them with a view to giving them, as far
as possible, self-government. Councils were formed,
courts were organized and there were tribal courts. It
is provided that both Christians and non-Christians
might appear before the justice of peace courts and
the first courts of appeal, and that if there were dis-
putes concerning the decisions the cases could be ap-
pealed to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.
A police force was organized, and in addition the con-
stabularies or government police of the islands were
placed everywhere. The officials did everything they
could to get the people to go to work. They realized
that the only successful future of the province could
be along industrial lines, and they tried to teach the na-
tives to raise their own food supply. They got some
of them to working on the plantations and timber con-
cessions and in the sawmills, which have been estab-
lished by American and European capital, and as a re-
sult they are now beginning to view life in a semi-civil-
ized way. The government has also improved the sani-
tary conditions. It has been building roads and trails,
and the revenues of the province are steadily growing,
giving more and more funds for public improvements.

The Harem and the Slave.

In some of the provinces schools are being estab-
lished and the officials are doing what they can to get
the Moros to send their children to them. This is dif-
ficult, and it will be a long time before any sort of a
modern civilization can be built up. The work has
to be started at the beginning of things. The people
have little respect for human life. They have al-
ways had slavery, and even now it seems impos-
sible to abolish it. They are also Mohammedans, and
those who can afford it have numerous wives. I saw
one datto, an old rascal named Utto, who was said to
have sixty women in his harem, and I photographed
the Sultan of Mindanao with ten of his wives. I saw
slaves everywhere, and was told that the wife was little
more than a slave. At that time the average price for
a wife was \$10 in silver, a water buffalo and 500 pieces
of rice cake worth 1 cent each. Altogether this made
about \$30, of which \$2 went to the girl and the rest
to her parents.

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Statesmen, Real and Near.

WASHINGTON (D.C.) Jan.—When Representative
Frank W. Mondell, Congressman-at-large from
Wyoming, was first introduced to President
Taft, the President looked him over and said:

"From Wyoming! I'd have said you were from Bos-
ton."
Mondell was vexed for a moment, but President Taft
was right. Stand all the members of Congress in a
row and try to pick a man who has roughed it in the
wild and woolly from the time he was 6 years old and
one would approach Mondell about last. He looks
more like a paying teller or a librarian than a man who
has devoted years to building railroads and towns and
sleeping in the snow. Mondell is what is commonly
termed "clean cut" in appearance. He dresses nattily
but conservatively, and his mustache, instead of look-
ing like a long, raveled piece of rope, is a neat, com-
pact little outfit, such as might be worn by the corre-
sponding secretary of a golf club.

When Mondell first struck Congress, a few years
ago, his hotel room had no steam radiator. Instead,
a colored man came up in the morning and built a nice
fire for one to dress by. It happened that a month be-
fore his arrival Mondell had been on a trip through
some open country and had slept with nothing over
him but some blankets and a tree—and the temperature
down toward zero. The colored man who built the
fire in Mondell's room might have been careless if he
had known this, but he never suspected it. One morn-
ing he was unavoidably late, and found Mondell dress-
ing in the cold.

"Y' all get back in bed," he commanded. "Ah know
y' all ain't nevah got up out o' bed in no such col' tem-
peruh as this."

Just by way of contrast, let us now consider the
case of one of Mondell's Western friends—a former
town marshal of Newcastle, Wyo., which Mondell
helped to build.

This Westerner had relatives in Maryland, and came
on to meet them in Washington. He had a great aver-
sion to being regarded as a wild Westerner, and he
confided to Mondell his desire to shed all Western ap-
parel and look just as Eastern as his Maryland friends.

Mondell steered the man to an exclusive tailor, who
put through a hurry order for conservative Eastern
garb. Then they went to a barber shop, and Mondell
saw to it personally that everything possible tonsorially
was done to eradicate Wyoming from his friend's ap-
pearance.

The Westerner, all barbered and manicured, got into
his neat new clothes, which included a plain pearl-gray
necktie and thin-soled shoes, and started down Penn-
sylvania Avenue. He imagined himself a ringer for
William Faversham. A newsboy waved a paper at
him and shouted:

"Hey, there, Tex! Don't you wanna paper?"

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President Taft gave a little party one night not long
ago to members of the Republican National Committee.
A. I. Vorys, Ohio member of the committee, was on
his way to the White House when he ran into Carmel
Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and a
warm personal friend of Mr. Taft. Thompson hap-
pened to have his automobile near by.

"Get in," he told Vorys, "and I'll haul you over to
the White House."

Thompson drove his machine up the driveway into
the White House grounds, let Vorys out, and was about
to drive out again when a White House guard ran up
to him.

"Get on out now!" said the guard. "We can't have
you hanging around here after you've let out your
passenger."

"Can't I go into the kitchen and warm my hands
over the stove?" asked Thompson, whimsically.

"Cut that stuff and drive along!" replied the guard.

"This isn't any chauffeur's refuge."

So the Assistant Secretary of the Interior smil-
ingly put on the next speed and drove quietly out of
friend Taft's front yard.

Ollie James of Kentucky is not only the biggest
man in Congress, but so far as one can recall offhand,
the biggest man there is anywhere. He appears to
stand about seven feet tall and the general lines of his
frame make one think of the south elevation of a north-
bound \$5000 limousine.

But James doesn't seem to realize what a husky boy
he is. There's a saying that most little men think
they're about four times as big as they really are, and
the rule seems to work backward in the case of James.

The other day he was trudging along toward the
House Office Building, when a friend hailed him from
a few rods in the rear.

"How did you know 'twas me?" asked James in all
seriousness.

It will be a long time before anybody creates the
sensation in the United States Senate that Henry
Cabot Lodge did, when he referred to President Pierce
in his speech on the Russian treaty, and pronounced
Pierce as if it were spelled "purse."

Alfred Sze, the youthful new Chinese Minister, can
now speak English fluently, but when he was attending
high school in Washington some years ago, he had a
weird struggle with his pronouns. It worried him a
lot trying to keep the he and she proposition straight,
and it was a year or so before he ceased entirely to
refer to J. Caesar as "she."

In the private office of Senator Kenyon of Iowa will
be found a pair of dumb bells, a pair of Indian clubs
and a nice little kit of golf tools.

But Kenyon never uses them—says he hasn't time.

If Oscar Underwood should ever run for President
and be elected, he would be not unlikely to rival Mr.
Taft as the traveling President. Underwood craves
travel. He has been pretty much everywhere in the
United States, to Europe, Canada and Mexico, but he
has barely scratched the surface of the traveling that
he desires to do. He likes to get on the train or the
steamer and go some place, and it doesn't matter
much where he goes. If he had nothing to do but
travel, he would just travel.

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Credits.

"We want you," wrote Chester & Mangold, "to have
A credit account on our books:
There's nothing we haven't from bathtubs to salve
From automobiles down to hooks.
We've cooking utensils, and hobble skirts, too,
We've parlor sets, cheese and cement,
And anything else
You may mention, like smelts,
Or clothes for a lady or gent.
There's nothing that's useful, there's nothing that's not!
But we have it sent to us right on the spot,
And if you will call you can choose from the lot,
And not pay a single red cent."

The offer was tempting, so tempting, in fact,
I fell to the glittering bait,
And Maud made a list of the things that we lacked,
To buy them she scarcely could wait.
I got off from business at 4 the next day
And went up to look round the store,
I'd no thought at all
To do ought but to call,
And walk through the place, nothing more.
But when I got there and the lights were so bright,
The things were so pretty, the clerks so polite,
I didn't stop buying until it was night,
And had to leave by the side door.

The statement has only just come for the things
We bought on that credit account:
To wit, thirteen bedsteads, and five diamond rings,
Of nutmeg—gee, what an amount!
An automobile and a racing canoe,
And heavens! what's this—am I ill?
"To one aeroplane!"

Was I, then, quite insane,
And did I think I had the skill?
There are pictures and ink wells and rugs on the list,
Six new dinner sets and some buttonhole twist,
Three crabs (we've no baby)—we bought the whole
gist

Just simply because we'd a bill.
—[William Wallace Whitelock, in New York Sun.]

8 [Feb. 24, 1912.]

Los Angeles Times



THE EAGLE must confess to the enjoyment of many advantages that are not possessed by mere human beings. You-all can vote and hold office and make speeches at banquets, ride in automobiles, settle the tariff and all that sort of thing, it is true. But look at the trouble it puts you to!

And think of the black eyes you get, and the indignation that afflicts you. The Eagle has none of these difficulties. No Eagle has them, much less yours truly who is made of good bronze that will last as long as the Mother Mountains shall last and the heavens are rolled up as a scroll, in the words of the poet whose name for the moment escapes me. Shakespeare caused one of the fellows in a certain justly celebrated play which he wrote to step forth and say that he "would rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman," and I may as truthfully remark that I would rather be the old bronze bird that I am than to be any one of several types of men who have come to my notice.

BUT, listen, dearly beloved. Do not drop me at this early stage of our Sabbath morning discourse. I am in no fault-finding mood this morning, thanks be! On the contrary, I am in that sweet and loving mood that, if I were a man-person, would be described as overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

THE reason of which, I rise to explain, is that there stood under my perch the other day an old man upon

whose head have fallen the snows of many winters, but into whose heart no snows have ever fallen, as far as I am able to judge. At any rate, said snows have long since melted from his heart and have left it as warm as a day in June. He was a joy to me, and when he took his back away from the wall to wander down the street, I felt lonesome, just as I would were I sitting in an aerie from which all my ancestors and the little Eagles had fled.

AS I REMARKED a few lines above, he was an old man. And he was talking about his wife—the wife of his youth, who still abided with him. It may be that you-all will think that The Eagle must be hard up for a topic when he can do no better than to discourse on an old man and his wife. But I am here to tell you that there could be no greater topic for discussion among either Eagles or men. If you-all will think over the lives of a man and a woman who were married in youth and traveled the road of the world together until they sat bent and gray with age, still holding hands as they did in the dusk of the summer evening when first they told their love—ah, you are then thinking of all there is to the scheme of life, my dears.

NOW, this old man who stood under my perch had been halted on the street by a friend whom he had not seen in years. And the friend was asking all sorts of questions. Finally he asked if the old man's wife were still living. "Oh, yes," the old man answered, tenderly, "she is still with me. She is all I have left now, and I am all she has left. You must come and see her. We have grown so much alike—we have been so long together—that we are really one. I guess we are more foolish about each other now than we were when we were courting." I saw the tender mists in his eyes. And, say, do you know that I wanted to fly down to the street to hug that old chap!

DEARLY beloved, if I were a man and not a bronze Eagle, I would pray to God to give me to wed the sweetheart of my youth while yet the bloom was on her cheek and while yet my own life was young. And I would pray at all God's high altars that she and I would be spared to travel life's road together, hand in hand, till the gray end of the road where the sunset fades into night. I would not pray for fame or for worldly riches, nor would I pray for power. Whoever would build empires or conquer nations or lead armies

to the red slaughter of victory, they might do so, for all of me. Only that God would leave me that other hand in mine—that's all that I would ask.

Poor we might be, but what would it matter? Sorrows we would have, surely, for who is without sorrow? And days of trouble would come to darken our pathway; nights of pain and suffering would have to be endured; there would be losses, but what would all these things matter so long as in the gloom, as well as in the sunshine, I should feel that other hand in mine?

OF COURSE, this cannot always be, and life is such a little thing, at best. Yet it has always seemed to me that God particularly loves that man and wife when he vouchsafes the blessing of long life together. When it is otherwise, it is not for us to complain. God knows best. But when He blends two lives into one across the dim trails of many years from youth to age, I hold that it is a token of His special care.

THERE was a time when I did not take much notice of old folks. When I was first brought out here from the foundry in Chicago and they set me up under the flag of glory on the ramparts of the old gray fortress, I was gay and thoughtless like all youngsters. The talkers in the gray fortress were then themselves young. When the circus parades came by it was always the boys and girls that interested me most. At the feasts of which there were so many in the old times—it was the fine young caballeros and the señoritas with the midnight eyes that held my imagination.

But it is different now, although I like youngsters still; and I just dote on babies. Now, dearly beloved, I find myself fairly engrossed in every old person, man and woman alike. I rejoice when I see them loved; my heart aches when I see them neglected or abused. If I were made of gold, instead of bronze, I would put it in my last will and testament that I should be melted up, minted into double eagles of the coin of the realm, and the proceeds turned over to whichever home for old folks would treat them best.

GOD bless the gray heads of the world. Bless them, dear God, whether they be of our race or of another. Bless them in whatever clime they dwell or from whatever land they came. Bless them whether they be Christians, Jews or Gentiles. Lord God of the Ages sitting in your golden chair, keep all old folks within the shelter of your wing.

THE EAGLE



LANCER

THERE is something very naive, very artless about the new republican government's bill for legalizing gambling in Portugal. And it is desperately logical.

Portugal needs money, and the municipalities all over the country are finding it well nigh impossible to care for their poor. There can be no further raise in the taxes and an appeal of such magnitude to voluntary charity is out of the question.

So what can be more simple than to start brilliantly gorgeous gambling casinos, in every town, on the lines of Monte Carlo, and establish a government monopoly in gambling? The bill is very simple. Foreign capital is to be invited and twenty-five-year franchises will be granted. The various cities will take half the profits and devote the proceeds to caring for the poor!

Hell Made Easy.

THE wicked foreigner puts up the money to build the alluring palaces of iniquity. All the world loves a gamble, and all the world will go to Portugal to lose its money—or rather to contribute magnificently to the support of the Portuguese poor. And when the gay charity contributors have somewhat exceeded the bounds of their incomes in their enthusiastic generosity, they will become automatically eligible to partake of the results of their own bounty!

This will soften their woes, restore their self-respect. After all, they are no paupers. Their wild, gay gorgeous gamble was but an insurance against starvation.

Looked at from whatever side you will, gambling becomes a virtue, nay, a stern civic duty in Portugal. Oh, joy!

Titles for Women.

WITH the announcement of the New Year honors conferred on various of his masculine subjects by King George, the English suffragettes have discovered another cause of grievance.

No women are included. No women have been created Privy Councillors. No women dukes, unless

they tagged in under their spouse's coronet. Not even a solitary woman knight! Great actors like Beerbohm Tree, Charles Wyndham and Squire Bancroft become "Sir" with all due éclat, but did Ellen Terry become Lady Ellen Terry at the same time that Sir Henry Irving acquired his knighthood? It's Terrible!

And what about women novelists? Is Sir Rider Haggard superior in any way to Mrs. Humphrey Ward, for instance?

As the suffragettes point out, the women are the only ones who can carry a new title on with any semblance of dignity. And do not the men always declare that they only accepted the title to please their wives?

That most serious and weighty of journals, Vote for Women, has taken the matter up with zealous earnestness—and Washington can thank its stars that it will not be confronted with this problem just yet awhile.

Lingering Good-Bye.

ONE of the surest signs of bad breeding is doorstep lingering. People can learn almost anything nowadays but how to go. They learn how to talk quite glibly, they never forget to say "Pleased to meet you" and "You're welcome." They know all about calling cards—when it is correct to leave one and when the whole pack, when the corner should be turned down, and the meaning of "P.P.C." They can acquire with comparative ease the intricacies of table etiquette, and some of them even learn how to treat their servants. But they never learn how to go.

I don't believe there are ten people in all Los Angeles that know how to take their leave properly. How they linger! What a lot of drivelt they think of to say at the door! How many, many times will they thank you for a pleasant evening and hope they will see you again soon. And then, if you are not spry, they will start telling you all over again what happened to them on the way to your house, how they lost the car and made a bad connection, or how the automobile broke down, or, took the wrong turning, or something. But they don't go, "you know."

I once heard this sort of thing ascribed to shyness, it is a failing to which the arrogantly brazen are equally prone. The next time someone spins you a long yarn about their fine old pedigree and all that sort of thing, don't believe a word of it until you have seen how they take their leave of a hostess. It's an infallible test.

Mal de Mer.

NOW we foresee a wild, mad vogue for Walter Pritchard, the submarine artist of Pasadena. Oh, wily Walter, how well you timed your diving bell party at Catalina. Eighty fair society women to accompany you to the sea green depths, the while you create for them the latest fashion-plate!

Oh, don't pretend you did not know that Paris has decreed sea-weed and the finny tribe for the new millinery adornment! Dear old Neptune is to come into his own, and Undine, the water sprite, is to be the quintessential essence of fashion.

To be really chic, sponges and anemones, embroidered in coral, should form the basis of my lady's costume.

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tume; moonstones, shells and althery sea-weed, blowy green chiffon and frothy tulle. Skin tight robes of fish scales, sleeves fashioned a la poisson, corsets to the ankles and webbed shoes, seal-skin, and necklaces of fishes eyes, whalebone in profusion, and pearls, pearls, everywhere are the dictates of Madam la Mode for the coming season.

Every other source has been fully tapped for Dame Fashion, and now the boundless ocean is to contribute her quota to the swell. An oceanic wave has flooded the Rue de la Paix, and we shall see what we shall see. (See?) The smart hotels will be decorated to resemble ships, the dinner gong will be a funnel, the lounge rocks. The elevator sides will be painted to resemble cliffs, and nautical slang will be comme il faut.

Nautical songs will come back to favor, and sailors will be more popular than ever. So will gulls.

We might have known the hobble skirt was leading up to the mermaid's tail. Natural evolution.

Vive la mermaid!

And Pasadena will indeed be the Crown City, for she alone can boast a Walter Pritchard. She alone can claim an immaculate scion of les beaux arts, a submarine beau amongst beaux, whose entire gallery of masterpieces were painted at the bottom of the sea, the very source of fashion!

Nerves.

THE cult of the nervous temperament has surely had its day. Isn't it about time we relegated nerves and all their tiresome concomitants to the dows? The fainting girl was considered rather chic in Thackeray's day, but we only regard her as a nuisance now, so there are precious few of her left.

And if once the nervous members of the family could be regarded as something of a disgrace, how very soon they would disappear!

"Nerves" certainly are the disgrace of our time. Never in all history was nervous dyspepsia so rampant in the world. The way we shudder if a door bangs, and get all strung up when the least little thing goes wrong; the way we raise our voices almost to a shriek, and work our poor faces about; the way we lose our tempers and allow the most trifling opposition to our plans to throw our whole organism out of gear; and above all the pitiful remedies with which we dope ourselves, are a shocking and most discouraging sign of the times.

Nerves are a matter for great shame. The nervous man or woman is an unhealthy product who is obviously not living a wholesome, sensible life. Nervous temperaments are the outcome of wrong living and are therefore a thing to be ashamed of.

The best and surest cure for nerves is out-door sport. Not watching baseball matches, sitting on a hard seat in a cramped position, yelling your head off with stimulated excitement, and rushing away wildly afterwards to catch a car home, but the kind of sport you have to play in yourself.

You men and women that are a misery to yourselves and to everybody else, take up tennis and play it, take up golf and play it, buy a horse and ride it; and if all these are beyond you, play ball with the baby in the back-yard, but play it strenuously and put your whole heart into it.

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The Man Who Wins the Race.

By George W. Burton.

TEMPERATE IN ALL THINGS. We are all runners in a race of some kind or other. All life is a competition with some other life.

You know the fable of the sun and the blizzard, and man and his cloak. The blizzard and the sun were laughing at a traveler who had a big cloak wrapped around him, and the two entered into a contest to see which would make him take his cloak off. Thereupon the blizzard whistled and howled, blew and blustered, and the greater effort the wind made, the tighter the man clung to his cloak. When the blizzard failed, the old sun came out with his broad, warm smile. The sun left the brow of the traveler and he smiled back at the dispenser of the warmth. When the chill of the blizzard got out of his bones, the cloak hung loosely around him, and warming up a little more, he took it off and laid it across his arm.

If you had been born where I was, and as long ago, you could not have helped learning the Christian scriptures. If you knew these books you would recall the letter the Apostle Paul wrote to his little company of followers at Corinth. And then there would come into your mind that picture of the Isthmian games with the runners flying to the goal where the master of ceremonies sat, with the crown of wild parsley for the victor of him of the swiftest foot. Then you would recall the Apostle's declaration, "He who strives for the mastery must be temperate in all things."

The Isthmian games took place once in five years, and many were the contestants who trained for these games so strenuously in the interim. Just strenuously enough, and not too much so. Can you not conjure up before your mind the picture of these Greek athletes? The glow on their cheeks is of as delicate a pink as that upon the cheek of the loveliest maid. Their skin is white as alabaster without a fleck or a spot, a gleam or anything to mar its clear beauty. Their flesh is as hard and smooth as polished marble. The muscles are well woven as stranded cords, and their sinews are like steel wire. Temperance in all things was their motto. Their eye was not bloodshot by de-lux, their skin was not clouded by overeating, nor their eyelids heavy through want of sleep. They lived a simple life by a strictly-observed rule.

The runner and his training were made an allegory by the apostle. He was not talking to them of foot racing in the Isthmian games. He warned them that

they were not competing for a crown of parsley, perishable in a day. Theirs was an intellectual and moral race, and the crown they looked for was one "of glory that fadeth not away." These Corinthian runners in the spiritual race were exhorted to emulate in its simplicity the temperance of the contestants in the Isthmian games. Moderation in all things in just as essential for the man whose ambition is to reach a political office or to gain any other kind of worldly honors, as for the runner in the Greek games, or as for the one who would in the end gain the "crown of glory."

We have an example of the necessity of moderation in all things before us in a very conspicuous personage of the present day—one if not more. Senator Robert M. La Follette has been running a political race for nearly a quarter of a century, and has made a good deal of rapid progress over the track. He has outdistanced many other runners. But mark, he failed to reach the goal. The goal he set before his eyes away back in the days of comparative obscurity was the chair in which the President of the United States sits. Like the runner in the Isthmian games, no matter how fleet his feet were at the beginning or the middle of the course, it was all in vain unless he reached the winning post in the stadium before all other competitors. To fall down in the middle of the course was flat failure and nothing else. That is exactly what Senator La Follette has done. Failure is his achievement. Why?

Because he failed to observe the rule laid down by the writer of the epistle to the Corinthians, borrowed from the runners in the famous games in which the Greeks delighted. Instead of being temperate in all things, Robert M. La Follette has been intemperate in nearly all things. Among the things the runners in the race had to be temperate about was their own training for the contest. Too much, even of a good thing, makes it a bad one. So the athlete can have too much athletic training to make a winning in the contest. This is known by all athletic trainers. The Wisconsin Senator has been utterly intemperate in his race for political honors. He has devoted so much time that he has not had enough for recreation, for sleep, or even for properly partaking of his meals. For this reason, right in the very race course, with the goal in sight and other runners by his side, some of them a little in advance of him, he suffers physical

collapse, falls by the way, and his competitors all get an advantage of him that he can never recover.

But La Follette has been intemperate in other things more disastrous to his political career than too much work. He has been utterly immoderate in speech, unrestrained and intemperate in his language. His last appearance in public, followed immediately by his collapse, was an example of his disastrous lack of moderation of speech, of temperance of language. In an assembly of writers for the press, indeed a guest of theirs, he was guilty of two immoderate, intemperate utterances. He lauded the magazine literature of the day and the writers thereof beyond all bounds of moderation and truth, and condemned the daily newspapers in just as unmeasured and undeserved language. Robert M. La Follette never qualifies his language. He knows only one figure of rhetoric, hyperbole, and neither diplomacy nor truth restrains his use of superlatives. As for the daily press, he characterized that as totally, unequivocally and unexceptionally under the influence of malign, corrupting influences, and while the magazine muck-rakers are all patriotic seekers of the truth, the men who write for the daily press are, according to his statements, hirelings without conscience and citizens without honor.

How intemperate La Follette's views of all rich men and of all their great enterprises and achievements are! There is no discrimination nor exception in his mind. They are all bad. The Standard Oil Company, prosecuted by the government for crushing all competitors by underselling them, and the American Steel Company, under prosecution under the Sherman law because it did not compete with its competitors, but maintained prices, are both equally criminal, unsafe and undesirable. In Senator La Follette's political philosophy, to be rich means to be a criminal, and to carry on great enterprises constitutes a sin.

Look at the great men of the world, how restrained they were in speech, how moderate in their condemnation and praise, how temperate in all things. There comes up before one's mind the vision of two exceedingly distinguished Americans, who, from smaller beginnings than Senator La Follette ever knew, won the goal he has failed to reach. How absolutely temperate in all things, speech among the rest, was Abraham Lincoln. How mild and gentle was every utterance of William McKinley. And they reached the goal.

Sayings of Burdette, the Genial Philosopher.

A MAN can hardly be so bad that he won't have some friends. The trouble is, however, that a bad man's friends are so much like himself he'd be better off without any.

A swelled head doesn't hurt the owner nearly so much as a swelled foot. But it irritates everybody else a great deal more. The swollen foot is a personal affliction. The swelled head is a public nuisance.

And so the dying banker, restored by the air of liberty, is able to take an ocean voyage to try the baths at Nauheim. Some of the people who trusted him would like to try a bath at home, if they could afford the water.

Yes, son, "honesty is the best policy," if you are going to shape your life by policy. But if you fail to keep up your policy just once, the whole life insurance lapses. Make your honesty a principle—that's paid up.

A woman down in Washington is attracting attention by wearing diamonds in the heels of her shoes. That's where a kangaroo shines. Also a mule. Some women wear their jewels in their hair. These also attract attention. Others wear them in their heads. These attract no attention. Only admiration.

There is an old story of a man who was very poor because all his wealth was in a million-dollar bill. That is the poverty of specialization. A man who owns a heavy stable is not admitted into the society that "owns its own carriage." Mrs. Lofly has but one carriage. But she has a hundred other things—only one of each kind.

The founder of Christianity told his disciples that the greatest work of faith, such as the removal of mountains, required "fasting and prayer." Nowadays, when the churches inaugurate a mighty movement, they give a banquet and make speeches. The old way seems to have worked very well. "But John P. Robinson, he said, they didn't know everything down in Judee."

Why have women such a horror of growing old? Because of the kind of men they have always heard de-nominated as "old women." It is a foolish fear, because no woman was ever the sort of a thing an "old woman" of the male sex is. On the other hand, there is never a type of womanhood called an "old man." She never outgrows her distinctive womanhood.

In the first 400 years of its existence, Christianity was able to overrun and conquer the world. In these days of its many millions of men and money, it is barely holding its own place. That is the difference between fighting outside the breastworks, and huddling in a fort, between a defensive campaign and a war of conquest. A garrison never captures anything, and, as a rule, is eventually captured itself.

It isn't enough to be as "harmless as a dove." A dove is as helpless as it is harmless. You may trust a boy with an automobile. He won't run into anybody else, but can he keep other drivers, reckless and careless, from running into him. That's the wisdom of the serpent. Half the skill of the good chauffeur is in keeping out of the way of blundering stupidity or half-drunken recklessness.

Two distinguished evangelists who have been preaching in Los Angeles, went a fishing over in Catalina waters, for recreation, going by themselves, taking no witnesses. Wisdom is justified of her children. A miserable cynic once said, "If you want to retain your reverence for your pastor, never take him fishing with you." Why? I don't know. I didn't ask. "I gin it ter you as it were gun ter me."

The man who runs to tell you all the mean things he has heard about you, because "he thinks you ought to know them," may be your friend. But I'd like to bet you one (1) million (000,000) dollars that you don't love him. There are people who tell you these things, not to see you improve by correcting your faults, but to watch you squirm under the exposure.

Yes; I have seen men weep, under strong emotion of sorrow or shame. And I have come straight away. That is a time when a man doesn't need and doesn't want you near him. And I have seen a man cry because he was angry. Then I have started away a little quicker and gone farther. That is a time I didn't want him near me. A weeping man isn't good company under any circumstances.

Of late years you may have observed that I have an occasional attack of pessimism. Maybe it is one of the infirmities of age. I don't know. I am not an expert on old age. This is the first time in my life I ever experienced it, so I don't know much about it. When I want to know all about old age, its gradual approach, its symptoms, its changing desires, its grow-

ing feebleness, its meditations and reminiscences, its motives and emotions, its reasons for things, its hopes and its fears, and all things physical and mental that pertain to senility, I read some work on psychology written by some gifted young philosopher of either or both sexes, just out of the high school or in the junior year at college, and then I know so much about it I wish I had died before I found it out. Bill Nye is dead, Josh Billings is dead, Artemus Ward is dead. Mark Twain is dead, but we still have with us the young writers on The New Thought, and the gaiety of the nations is in no whit diminished. But, as I said, at times it occurred to me that maybe Dr. Osler, though he spoke in jest, was in a measure correct, save in his age limit. That should always be set two or three years ahead of the age of any writer on this subject. The limit should be one of conditions. I have sometimes thought that when a man grew to be so old that sight was very dim and hearing very dull; teeth gone and taste impaired; strength faded, mentality waning, life a shadow and his existence a burden upon those whom he loved—I have thought it would be a kindness to open the door of his prison-house and let him go free. I am so cured of that wicked imbecility that I will never have it again. A well-known physician, who medicines to body and soul, came here a few days ago, Dr. Grenfell. One night I heard him say, in the course of a lecture, "I am a surgeon. My mission is to prolong life. And that is a guarantee that I believe it is worth living." I took that one dose of the "Grenfell elixir," and bear willing and grateful testimony that I am a well man. That is great doctrine. Life is worth living. Clear down to its appointed time. The race isn't a good one unless it is run to the very goal. The runner may leap through the tape with the Pauline shout, "I have finished my course." Or, tired and blind and deaf and dumb he may fall fainting across the line—in either case he has finished his course, he has "run not uncertainly." He hasn't cut a base, and he has leaped on the home plate ahead of the ball. He's home and he's safe. He has tallied. And you couldn't say that of him and he couldn't say it of himself if he cut third or lay down ten feet away from the plate. The wild beasts may be right when they tear a wounded comrade to pieces. He's only a beast as they are. But the life of a man is worth saving and help nursing and living to the very end. That's a doctor's gospel, and he practices it even more than he preaches it. Life is as precious to the good physician as it is to God. And he's right when he won't let a man die so long as he can keep him alive.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE

Peanut Brittle 12 1/2 lb. 1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually 25c.
3c Basting Cotton; 500 yd. sp. 3c
Colored Finishing Braids, per box
Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, etc.
Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blk., etc.
Baby Trust Under the Glass

Who's Who---Why, How and Wherefore.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

THE DECENT MAN'S REWARD.

THAT was an interesting occasion at Corona on the afternoon of January 17 last, when 200 of the busiest men in Riverside county assembled in the packing-house of the Chase Plantation to do honor to a young man of 80 years, who is the head of a corporation owning the largest orange grove in the world, 1000 acres in the property, 750 of them planted to citrus trees and valued at \$1,000,000. This great property is the creation of the guest of the occasion, who undertook it when past threescore years old. Around the packing-house was a great array of automobiles that brought fruit growers from all parts of the orange belt. The 200 guests around a dozen tables were served by a "galaxy of High School girls, all in white and flower-decked."

The guest of the afternoon was Ethan Allen Chase, born at Turner, Oxford county, Maine, January 18, 1832. One could have told that he was a Yankee by his given name. His parents must have been patriotic Americans to have honored their child with the name of the famous hero at Ticonderoga.

This boy was born on a farm, as were thousands of the men whose names adorn American history. The life of the boy was destined to be exceedingly eventful. Leaving home at the age of 14, with his father, he went to a place on the Kennebec River near Augusta. Two years later he moved to Massachusetts and served for a couple of years in the railroad station for the Old Colony Railroad. This put railroad engineering into the boy's head, and he intended to follow it for a life calling. But in 1850 he found it possible to attend the Hebron Academy, and school life turned his mind to teaching. Away back in 1851 he was teaching school down in Georgia. In 1853 he was back in Maine, where he joined his father and brothers in getting out timber for shipbuilding. From the shipyards of Maine in those days were turned out the American clipper ships, the most beautiful things that ever spread canvas to the breezes and cut the salt seas. The shipbuilding industry being slack, young Chase went to his native town and engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware. Just here came the turning point—the wood-turning point, so to speak—of his life, for a New York nursery firm, finding him a good salesman, sent him on the road to sell trees. He succeeded, and having saved \$1000, in 1859, with his brothers he went to New Brunswick and organized a general merchandising concern, selling nursery stock on the side. Then the war broke out, and the famous "Trent affair" threatened so much to bring on war with England that the Yankee boys returned to their own country. Nursery stock was still Ethan Allen Chase's principal concern. In 1868 the Chase family went to Rochester, N. Y., and there founded a nursery business known all over North America. At times the concern had as many as 500 traveling salesmen. At the end of fifty years of tree selling, Ethan Allen Chase may well lay claim to be numbered among the greatest tree planters of the century.

The business prospered in every way, and Mr. Chase, now on "Easy street," indulged himself in the pleasure of travel. This brought him to California as a mere tourist, without any intention of remaining, in 1891. But the spell of California's sunlit skies of glory, her grand uplift of purple mountains, and the shimmer of her cerulean seas, acted upon Chase as upon hundreds of thousands of others. His first investment in California was \$5000 for ten acres of raw land and \$2000 for seedling orange trees to plant the holding.

He returned to Rochester in November, closed his house, with the cellar full of coal, in order to reach California "before the snow began to fly." Soon after he was joined by his sons. In the summer of 1895 he sold out all his eastern business and took up his abode permanently at Riverside, where he and his sons founded the great nursery business that bears their name, and started planting orange groves on hillside barren as a bald head.

Such is briefly the history of the Maine boy, who at 60 years of age began life over again in California, and now with his sons owns the matchless Chase Plantation at Corona. And that, it seems, is only one of their holdings. For they did not close out their nursery business at Riverside until they had 2000 acres planted to citrus trees.

Santa Monica's Grand Old Man.

The New York Sun, when Senator Lorimer's case first came up before the Senate, giving a sketch of the Illinois statesman, sensational in its elements, closed by calling him "a typical American, born in London."

There are a lot of typical Americans born in the British Isles, and one of them lives in Santa Monica. Senator Lorimer may be typical in political trickery (at least that is what he is charged with before the Senate.) Our California man is typical of American statesmanship in everything that is high and honorable, and in nothing that is of a contrary nature.

This grand old man whom Santa Monicans and the people of all Southern California delight to honor, as do also those of the old Sagebrush State of Nevada, was born at The Hay, Herefordshire, England, January 27, 1829. He is therefore just past his eighty-third birthday. But though born in Great Britain, he has every reason to be typical of American life, for his

parents brought him as a child to America, and he was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, O., and had his education finished under a private tutor.

John Percival Jones (you see, there is good, shrewd Welsh blood in his veins) is a pioneer among pioneers in Southern California. He arrived here as early as 1850, and became interested in the San Vicente Rancho, near Santa Monica, where he made his home in 1875. The Jones family, like most of the people of that part of England, were miners, and when they moved to America they still continued interested in that calling. John Percival was about 20 years of age when the story of the discovery of gold in California reached his ears. He was then employed in a bank in Cleveland. The mining fever inherent in his blood soon drew him west. With others he procured a little bark, sailed down Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal, St. Lawrence River, and then faced the stormy North Atlantic. The little ship manned by the little band of Argonauts battled wind and tide, defied icebergs around Cape Horn, until finally they reached the Bay of San Francisco. Immediately he took to the mountains of Trinity county, where he mingled mining with politics, serving the public in the most admirable way in many capacities. When 38 years of age, in the prime of life, with many experiences, still poor, the story of the discovery of the Comstock lode in Nevada came over the Sierras, and John P. Jones was very soon "Johnny on the spot."

In 1860 former Senator Jones and the late Col. R. S. Baker came into possession of the San Vicente Rancho and constructed a wharf and started a railroad, intended to reach Salt Lake. You see how far-sighted the man was, for it was nearly forty years after when Senator Clark and his associates matured the plan hatched in the brain of John P. Jones.

In 1873 the people of Nevada elected the man to the United States Senate, and he wore the toga with distinction and honor to himself and benefit to the people for a period of thirty years. He was a powerful debater, a skillful parliamentarian, and one of the most influential members of that august body, probably the greatest legislative assembly the world has ever known.

After thirty years of service in the Senate, and a busy life of more than sixty years, John Percival Jones lives quietly and happily in his beautiful home at Santa Monica by the Sea, beloved and respected by a vast number of friends all over the Pacific Coast. He has accumulated and lost fortunes enough to make him a J. P. Morgan or a Rothschild, but the ups and downs of life had little effect upon the rugged courage of this man of mixed Celtic blood. Anyhow, in his old age he has more of this world's goods than necessary to any life, but which in the hands of its owner is always a blessing not only to himself but to many others.

Senator Jones's kindness of heart is illustrated by a story often credited where it does not belong. In the early days, with a very human fancy for domestic pets, he imported a pair of rare dogs. In due time came two beautiful puppies, and every person of taste in Los Angeles county wanted one of the little dogs. Senator Jones's kindly heart put a positive veto on his lips from saying no. Mrs. Jones said to him one day, "My dear, there are only two pups. Are you not promising them to a great number of people?" And the Senator with a Celtic twinkle in his eye, replied, "My dear, he is a very mean man who hesitates to promise a pup to a friend." Senator Jones's liberal hand has given away gifts of far more value than pups, and he has seldom promised anything that he did not perform.

Our Modern Jonah.

Now let no reader jump at a false conclusion from the headline. Sailors of all nationalities have a grudge against the man the whale is alleged to have swallowed. They think that all who wear the garb of the prophet are dangerous passengers on shipboard. Now about the subject of the following sketch, while there may appear to be a good deal that is fishy, he is not a preacher of the ordained kind, nor is there anything sinister about his personality on sea or land. The point is this: If Jonah of old did not know a good deal about fish, who in the name of common sense did? The man we wish to tell our readers about is a Californian (by adoption) who knows more about fish in a minute than Jonah knew in all his life, or perhaps than any other man that ever lived, not excepting Agassiz.

Did you ever attend a great gathering of men of national importance and see a tall, well-developed man dressed in plain black, with his double-breasted Prince Albert buttoned closely around his portly person, with a face grave almost to the degree of severity, but only full of profound thought, talk about fish? If you did you have been in the presence of David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, the greatest authority on fish in the world. He knows them in all their native haunts and habitats, has them classified in his mind by genus, species and variety, and can tell you their value for food uses as well as one of the members of the beef trust could discourse of beefsteaks and mutton cutlets.

David Starr Jordan was born at Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, January 19, 1851. You see he has a right to be the stand-up, vigorous man he is physi-

cally, for he is not much if any past the prime of life. He also has good reason for the thoroughly well-developed mind he develops whenever he erects his six feet several inches upon any platform and proceeds to address any assembly however distinguished. Alas! Mater! Why, he has been mothered so often that he has to address them as Almae Matres. He was through Cornell and Harvard, then took a course in London, followed by one in Paris. And in going through these four institutions, David Starr Jordan moved circumspectly, not foolishly, in no hurry, with his eyes open, looking to the right hand and to the left and picking up not merely crumbs but masses of knowledge at every hand's turn.

June 1, 1891, he came from Indiana to California to be head of the Stanford University, and still occupies the presidency of that institution. Professionally he is listed as a naturalist.

While President Jordan is recognized the world over as an authority on fish, that is not the only subject he has mastered very thoroughly. He can spend an interesting hour telling the American people of their gross carelessness and extravagance in exterminating from the waters of their country fresh and salt members of the finny tribes, which, carefully guarded, might be made to yield millions of dollars worth of food annually. At one time, from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountain chain, all the streams and lakes in the United States teemed with sturgeon. This subject may be "caviar to the general," but it is a matter of profound regret to Dr. Jordan and to all thoughtful Americans. Russian caviar has been made mostly in New Jersey, and in the roe of American sturgeon for the most part. American fishermen, with a ruthlessness that was criminal, netted sturgeon by the dozen, the hundred, in thousands and tens of thousands, and the roe from the carcasses, and left that to feed the crows. There is not one member of this tribe of fish in thousands of rivers and lakes all over the United States. If they are ever again peopled with sturgeon, it will be by a carefully-conducted campaign of the Federal government, and the task will be accomplished at great expense. From that species of fish to the salmon of the Pacific Coast Dr. Jordan can pass, and give interesting data touching the threatened extinction of this king of game fish and most delicious of food fishes. The Sacramento has been depopulated of them, the Columbia is in a fair way to become so, the catch on Puget Sound is not near what it used to be, and unless the hatcheries are carefully managed, in a few years Alaska salmon will be scarce. Dr. Jordan is doing, no doubt, a great work at the head of the great institution of learning over which he presides, but there is no question that he is doing the world more good by his earnest pleading for the preservation of the food fishes of our waters in the oceans and inland.

But it was stated above that fish is not the only important subject on which this great educator is well informed. There is among us a little clique of narrow-minded, mischievous people always stirring up trouble in the industrial world. A lot of these are criminals with a past, and now under indictment for conspiracy to murder before the courts. One of the most malignant forms of activity this clique has entered into is known under the name of the "Asiatic Exclusion League." It is senseless, mischievous, and may lead to grave international troubles. A few years ago it barely missed creating a war between our country and Japan. Dr. Jordan has spent much time in the Orient, and has given China and Japan, their present status and their future probabilities, very close attention. It is always interesting to hear him discuss the international relations between ourselves and these oriental countries. His discussions of them are always upon a broad basis of practical common-sense, of international equity and amity, and of still broader grounds of human sympathy.

Of views which preclude all thought of calling him a canter or a "psalm singer." Dr. Jordan's views of a religio-philosophic nature are of the utmost interest to the well-cultivated, broadly-developed mind. Some of his books on topics of this kind are no less than fascinating to those who are able to understand them.

The New Campanile.

The solemn blessing of the reconstructed Campanile of Venice has been definitely fixed for April 25, the feast of St. Mark.

The new Campanile, which is a perfect reproduction in every detail of the old one destroyed on July 14, 1902, is practically ready, and all the scaffolding has been removed with the exception of a small portion around the spire above the tower where the bronze angel, sixteen feet high, will shortly be set in place. In order to protect the workmen from the bitter cold on the top of the tower, which is 323 feet high, the upper portion of the cusp has been inclosed in wood. To this point the different parts of the bronze angel have been hoisted and they are being put together and gilded. When finished the figure will be riveted to a movable iron bolt which will enable the angel with its disheveled wings to turn with the wind and thus serve the purpose of a vane.

As this work is very difficult, fully two months will be needed for its completion. The loggia or vestibule on the east side of the Campanile is almost ready and it is now being roofed over and paved.

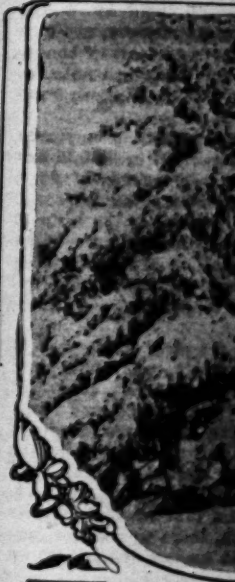
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FUN IN

EVERY time the snow comes up the Arrowhead friend had furnished us with a hot and who knew insisted that springs along the way, a tial filling of one canteen.

The fires of last summer to these hills. But it is growth springing from the sun was sufficient to and collars came off the from our spirits, too.

We were ready for the to it. Then, when it real



look, and solemnly took a canteen. The perversity to wander off to the left switchbacks, when it should gully to water. It destroyed trails. We decided to put after, along with plenty of Tiny patches of snow path, and we ate them up dusty.

The man with the cane from the crowd. Just as at his desolation he was covered and the canteens.

Strange how refreshing slope can be! Also how when it has drawn up to lent cushions, and a footmodate the feet of the entire.

A little later, almost were transferred to a duplicate table. Here we ate, up to it, urged on by a hostess's ment than that you take more exercise. We found

snow of the last storm lay the shady slopes. Here it four rude sleds lay idly at they did not lie idle long. swift procession down the up. The swiftest, and the board with a sheet of tin

Over at one side was a soon discovered. If the sled got a whirl in the middle, end that was exciting. Sometimes you didn't. But sled acted, it always just re and everybody was satisfied, bled on her head and saw a and northern lights mixed

Darkness and hunger final

The second evening we in one of the Pine Crest been rarely satisfied. The blazing log fire, that made back, the chocolate and cal mountain experiences, parti fighters of last summer, the had, and would have again should have made for a p and over came the refrain: "I want to see it coming down the trees!" "It always wait

Therefore.

ch if any past the prime of life on for the thoroughly well-cultured whenever he erects his six in any platform and proceeds to however distinguished. Alma been mothered so often that he as Almae Matres. He went Harvard, then took a course in one in Paris. And in going institutions, David Starr Jordan not foolishly, in no hurry, with to the right hand and to the left crumbs but masses of knowl-

from Indiana to California to d University, and still occupies institution. Professionally he

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When Mountains Are Painted White.

By Clara Keller.

FUN IN THE SNOW.

EVERY time the snow falls in the San Bernardino Mountains we remember that it is only six miles up the Arrowhead Trail. This time some kind friend had furnished us with two canteens and a warning against a hot and waterless trail. But the one who knew insisted that there were two permanent springs along the way, and protested against the partial filling of one canteen in Coldwater Canyon.

The fires of last summer have given a tragic look to these hills. But it is comforting to see the green growth springing from the roots of every burned bush. The sun was sufficient fire for us. Gloves, sweaters, and collars came off the outward man, and were shed from our spirits, too.

We were ready for the first spring before we came to it. Then, when it really did appear, we gave it one

we grumbled at the moon that shone through the window, for it hadn't a vestige of a cloud before its face.

In the midst of the discussion, one of the men, to escape Caruso, went down to his cabin to stir up his fire. When he went out he had on a black fur cap pulled down over his ears. He came back with a straw hat perched on top of his head, explaining, whimsically, that the weather had changed. When we left he charged us all to pray for snow.

We did not find the weather any different as we stepped outside. But we couldn't hold a grudge against a moon that was laughing at us through the pines, and making a wonderland out of the snow-covered hillside. We decided that, after all, snow on the ground was not so bad, if we couldn't have it suspended in the air and hanging on to trees.

In what seemed the middle of the night the wind began to blow—the kind of a wind that makes you snug-

each tree turned whiter, though the wind twisted and shook them. The wind twisted and shook us, too, and the snow tried to cover us up, but we plowed our way through it over to the coasting hill.

We had to get rid of the new-fallen snow before the sleds would budge. Then our path was narrow and straight, leaving out the sensational whirls. But it had gained in swiftness, and we were experiencing the novelty of playing out in a storm without even getting wet. We suspected that our feet were frozen, but we really could not take the time to find out.

When we finally made our way back to the Inn, we were called on to admire two foxes caught that morning in traps. Propped up in the snow they patiently stood for their pictures.

That afternoon we made the trip down in machines—an adventure in itself. At Horseshoe Bend we Southern Californians held our breath. Here the wind sweeps up through a burned forest. Every branch and twig was sheathed in sheets of icicles four and five inches in width, and all delicately turned to the north as the wind blew. If there is ice in fairyland this was like it.

It had stopped snowing and the clouds closed in on us. We could see just a little way on either side—white trees, dim trees, ghosts of trees, then mist that seemed endless. It was as if there were one little island in all the world and we happened to be on it. Possibly the next moment we too would be swallowed up in mist. Then on the switchbacks the sun struck through and we were back in the land of reality.

When we expressed our gratitude for the storm to our hostess, she replied graciously: "Pray don't mention it. We will have another for you some day."

Customs from Crusade Days.

[London Chronicle:] The army has many survivals besides the "flash." When an officer draws his sword or returns it to the scabbard he always brings the crossbar of the hilt to a level with his lips. The custom is a reminder from the time when the hilt represented the cross and the owner of a sword kissed it as



Near Squirrel Inn.

The Sentinel.

look, and solemnly took a very small drink out of the canteen. The perversity of trails now led this one to wander off to the left to indulge in a series of switchbacks, when it should have led down a rocky gully to water. It destroyed some of our faith in trails. We decided to put this trust in canteens, hereafter, along with plenty of water.

Tiny patches of snow began to appear beside the path, and we ate them up, pretending they weren't dusty.

The man with the canteens began to walk away from the crowd. Just as we were beginning to wonder at his desertion he was back again—Squirrel Inn discovered and the canteens dripping.

Strange how refreshing water and a downward slope can be! Also how luxurious is a big fireplace, when it has drawn up to it wide rockers with corpulent cushions, and a footrest long enough to accommodate the feet of the entire party.

A little later, almost without effort on our part, we were transferred to a duplicate fireplace cheered by a table. Here we ate, up to the danger point, and past it, urged on by a hostess who asks no greater compliment than that you take two.

To avoid a just retribution we started out after more exercise. We found it on Pine Crest Hill. The snow of the last storm lay several inches deep on all the shady slopes. Here it was crusted over. Three or four rude sleds lay idly at the foot of the hill. But they did not lie idle long. They were soon going in swift procession down the hill and in slow procession up. The swiftest, and the favorite, was just a plain board with a sheet of tin nailed to the under side.

Over at one side was a particularly icy place, we soon discovered. If the sled was properly steered you got a whirl in the middle, and a double whirl at the end that was exciting. Sometimes you stayed on, and sometimes you didn't. But no matter how erratic the sled acted, it always just refrained from braining you, and everybody was satisfied, except one girl who tumbled on her head and saw a choice collection of comets and northern lights mixed up with her stars.

Darkness and hunger finally drove us indoors.

The second evening we were gathered together in one of the Pine Crest cabins. We should have been rarely satisfied. The quaint long room with its blazing log fire, that made every one sit respectfully back, the chocolate and cake, the laughter over old mountain experiences, particularly those of the fire fighters of last summer, the glorious coasting we had had, and would have again on the morrow—all this should have made for a present content. But over and over came the refrain: "Wish it would snow!" "I want to see it coming down!" "I want to see it on the trees!" "It always waits till we're gone!" And

gle down closer in the blankets. Along with it came a murmur of voices that grew more and more insistent. Finally it was born into my sleepy consciousness that all this excitement had a cause—a worthy cause. It was really snowing. Suddenly everybody made a dash for the windows. Some one ran past the open door and gave a shriek of delight: "It is snow! I stepped in it!"

As the light grew, we lay in bed watching it sift down on the roof. It came, not in flakes, but in powder, a shifting fairy veil. But it was in earnest. By the time we were dressed it had covered the outside stairway two inches. It took courage to plant a desecrating foot on that whiteness. And before we were down we were well powdered.

One of the men was missing. Pretty soon he came in stamping off the snow with a regular eastern stamp, and announcing: "I've been over to tell W. to stop praying. This crowd has to get home."

Our table was drawn three-cornered-wise up to the fireplace, and through the glass on either side we watched the play of the storm. The wind started up again, and with it came a whirlwind of snowflakes. Some one rushed to the window crying: "Look! Look! W. must be praying again!"

Fortified by coffee we braved the storm. We did not want to miss anything. Already every pine needle and bush was crusted with ice, and minute by minute

a Crusader. The sergeants of one regiment wear their sashes on the same shoulder that their officers did, because they brought the remnant of it out of action, all the officers being killed. Nowadays officers wear the sash round the waist. Rifle officers do not "hook up" their swords, for the reason that they were once cavalry. That omnipotent person, the battalion sergeant major, lets his sword rest in the scabbard. An old catch question was, "When does the sergeant major draw his sword?" The answer is, "At the trooping of the color."

Anniversary of the Handkerchief.

[London Globe:] A curious anniversary which fell on the second of this month has passed unobserved. It is the anniversary of the introduction of the pocket handkerchief in the form we know it. In early time and well up to the period of the French Revolution the handkerchief was of various shapes, each country having its own style.

One day at the Trianon Marie Antoinette remarked that it would be an improvement if handkerchiefs were made square. Louis XVI. adopted the suggestion and on January 2, 1785, issued the following decree: "The length of handkerchiefs manufactured in this kingdom shall henceforth be equal to the breadth." The revolutionists disturbed everything that savored of royalty, yet they did not interfere with this decree.

12 [Feb. 24, 1912.]

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated

The Day of the Buffalo and the Hunt.

By Edwin L. Sabin.

AN OLD TIME PLACARD.

RAILWAY EXCURSION and BUFFALO HUNT.

An excursion train will leave Leavenworth at 8 a.m. and Lawrence at 10 a.m. for

SHERIDAN.

On Tuesday, October 27, 1868, and return on Friday. This train will stop at the principal stations both going and returning. Ample time will be had for a grand Buffalo

HUNT ON THE PLAINS.

Buffalo are so numerous along the road that they are shot from the cars nearly every day. On our last excursion our party killed twenty buffalo in a hunt of six hours. All passengers can have refreshments on the cars at reasonable prices. Tickets of round trip from Leavenworth, \$10.00.

A ROMAN HOLIDAY.

ALMOST like a burlesque reads this old placard once posted in a Kansas Pacific Railroad station; almost like a burlesque upon a fictitious "wild and wooly West." Nevertheless, there it was displayed, in good faith, urging people to take a Roman holiday; and read it many a man who snuffed in disdain at the thought of paying even as little as \$10 to kill a "buffler." Today men pay ten times as much to kill far less.

The doom of the buffalo loomed and culminated so swiftly, to the minds of the world, that it still is well-nigh unbelievable; and few western hunters with the least grace of imagination, but cherish deeply the dream that in threading some lonely dell or rounding some abandoned butte they yet shall encounter a huge bulk, long unmolested, flotsam from the days of yore. But the accidental buffalo seems to be as rare and as evasive, in the flesh, as the camels of the Arizona and Nevada deserts.

In the United States, in the Yellowstone National Park and upon the Ravalli range in Montana (the stamping ground of the famous Pablo herd) do roam a sprinkling of buffalo free and practically unrestricted. But no railroad is advertising excursions to hunt them down, although cars could be packed with "sportsmen" anxious to pay \$1000 apiece for a shot.

The last actually wild buffalo (mountain bison) recorded killed in the United States, were killed in 1897, in South Park, Colo.; the hides were pickled and the slayers were punished.

Considerable sentimentality has been wasted upon the buffalo, just as considerable sentimentality always is wasted upon the past. His departure hence in manner crude and hasty was a shocking tragedy; but he had served his purpose and it was inevitable that he make way for progress. He had fed thousands of people; he supplied the flesh and also cooked it, and he was shelter and warmth. Had it not been for the buffalo it is doubtful if the beaver-trapper would have been enabled to open the mountain trails; it is doubtful if the early explorers could have pushed forward, cutting loose from every base; and without the bois de vache fuel alone it is doubtful if the plains would have been crossed by trader or emigrant. The very trails were the buffalo trails, and the railroad engineers did not disdain to use them; but before that the buffalo had indicated passes, and fords, and the points of the compass.

Today, what would he do, upon the plains? What would 5,000,000, or 5000 of him, do, blundering about among and through barbed-wire fences and hay stacks and sugar-beet fields? As criterion are the antelope—those melancholy, nonplussed survivors, some within rifle shot of Denver city itself; girded by fences, pestered by sheep and cattle, and chased by irate ranchers in automobiles. The buffalo has gone, and the antelope, too, might as well quit.

Of buffalo meat we have no need; of buffalo robes we have no need; of buffalo hunts we have no need. But of the buffalo's pasture we have great need. He incumbered valuable earth.

However, it is but natural for man to look back and sigh over "what was," instead of accepting the truth that he puts his cake to the best use by eating it. The extermination of the American bison certainly was and is deplorable—not because of the effect, but because of the utter recklessness and improvidence with which it was accomplished. A modicum of conservation in the slaughter would have retained the buffalo a little longer, would have invested his death with a little more honor to himself and a little less opprobrium to his executioners, might have converted his death more to the benefit of man and less to the benefit of the wolves and buzzards—but, he would have been dead today, just the same. It was Kismet.

The quantity of the buffalo, in buffalo days, is beyond our present comprehension. When we imagine things by tens of thousands the result is only a confusing mass, covering various areas according to our individual judgment. But over a space 1000 miles square—from Omaha to the Great Salt Lake, from

Canada to Central Texas—roamed the buffalo by divisions, by brigades, and by regiments.

The Rev. Dr. Elijah White records that upon his return from Oregon in 1844, throughout 800 miles of the road, from the Green River eastward to where the trail left the Platte, buffalo were constantly in sight. Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, conducting the northernmost survey, in 1853, to determine the best railroad route to the Pacific, states that near the Cheyenne River of South Dakota they ascended a hill, and that "for a great distance ahead every square mile seemed to have a herd of buffalo upon it. Their number was variously estimated by the members of the party—some as high as half a million. I do not think it is any exaggeration to set it down at 200,000. I had heard of the myriads of these animals inhabiting these plains, but I could not realize the truth of these accounts till today, when they surpassed anything I could have imagined from the accounts which I had received."

By the appearance of a trail, crossing a slough, he estimated that at least 100,000 had trodden it.

Gov. Thomas L. Young of Ohio declared that in crossing the plains in 1854 he saw a buffalo herd, in the Platte Valley, fourteen miles long and two or three miles wide! Col. Henry Inman in the fall of 1868 rode by horse for three days through a herd "which must have numbered millions." In May, 1871, Col. R. I. Dodge drove a team thirty-four miles, from old Ft. Zara to Fort Larned, in Kansas, and twenty-five of the miles were continuously through buffalo.

Buffalo so thickly crossed rivers that the current was dammed and a distinct back-water set in. A column of buffalo held up the Lewis and Clark expedition, descending the Yellowstone, for an hour, ere the boats could penetrate through. In the spring of 1869 a train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad was delayed, at a point between Ft. Harker and Ft. Hays, from 9 in the morning until 5 in the evening, by a herd crossing the track.

Capt. Howard Stansbury, in his expedition of 1840 to explore the valley of the Great Salt Lake, writes that the buffalo were "like herds of cattle, grazing in peace and fancied security." They reminded him of pastoral scenes in Ohio. And immediately the hunter, Archambault, shot down four when one was plenty!

The lively A. D. Richardson, touring the plains and mountains West in 1859—his companion de voyage chancing to be Horace Greeley—remarks that the buffalo made the prairies look like "bushes covered with ripe whortleberries." Saying that "these animals add inconceivably to the poetry and life of the plains," he proceeds at once to pepper an unfortunate, inoffensive, tame bull, which greets each ball from the Sharpe's rifle with a "nervous movement and a switch of the tail, as a sensitive horse would respond to a fly!" The final visible result was that after four or five shots the pestered animal turned and limped slowly away into a ravine—there probably to die. Whether this was but a staccato in the "poetry and life of the plains," Mr. Richardson does not chronicle. He only continues to shoot.

To the Indian of the West the buffalo was the staff of life; he was practically as useful as—nay, he was more useful than the palm to the Arab, the bamboo to the Javan. The Indian of the plains used ALL a buffalo. He was an economist as well as a conservator.

Of the hide (records Capt. W. P. Clark) they made robes, lodges, lariats, ropes, trunks or par-fleche sacks, saddles, saddle covers, shields, frames for war bonnets, gloves, moccasins, leggings, shirts, hats, gun covers, whips, quivers, knife scabbards, cradles, saddle bags, saddle blankets, decorations for saddles, beds, bridles, boots, a kind of sled for hauling the meat over the snow, and from the thick part of the skin of the neck a glue.

From the scalp lock, a long tuft of hair on the forehead, they braided lariats, and with the other hair they stuffed pillows. From the horns were manufactured spoons, cups, dishes, powder horns, arrowheads, and bows, and the horn tips were fastened to slender poles for use in games.

From the sinews they made thread, bowstrings, ropes, glue, and stiffening for bows. From the thick ligament of the upper part of the neck was made a pipe; from the center bone of the hump was made an arrow straightener; from other bones, arrowheads, and skin scrapers, or "fleshers." The rough tongue served as a hair brush; the shoulder blades as axes and knives and hoes; the ribs, as small dog-sleds; the thigh bones, as deadfall traps; the tall, war-club handles, knife scabbards, and medicine rattles; the udder, when dried, as dishes, tobacco sacks, etc.; the paunch, as water sack; the teeth, as necklaces.

Even the dried pulpy matter chipped from the hide in dressing it was saved, to be boiled down and eaten—when it tasted "much like potato."

The work of butchering or dissecting the carcasses fell to the squaws, who followed the hunters and rushed with their knives upon the field. The ordinary butcher knife was the only utensil; but the hide was laid open, the flesh stripped, the limbs unjointed, the ribs disconnected, and with a fore hoof wielded as a hammer the skull was beaten in, all more rapidly than can well be imagined. The Hon. Charles Augustus

Murray, British traveler whose travels in North America in 1834-35 included "a summer residence with the Pawnee tribe of Indians," narrates that two or three Pawnees entirely dismantled a buffalo carcass and packed it away on horses, in fifteen minutes!

The white man's operations were after a fashion similar, although not so efficacious nor quite so speedy. Owing to the hump, the buffalo was not rolled upon his back, to be cut up, as are domestic animals, but he was propped, like a boat, with his forelegs spread as "stays," or else his head was twisted under to "chock" him.

"Our knives are quickly hauled from their sheaths—he is rolled upon his brisket—his hide is slit along the spine, and peeled down mid-rib; one side of it is cut off and spread upon the sand to receive the meat; the flesh on each side of the spine is pared off; the mouth is opened and the tongue wrenched from his jaws; the ax is laid to his ribs; the cavity opens; the heart—the fat—the tenderloins—the tepid blood—the intestines, of glorious savory sausage memory, are torn out—his legs are rifled of their generous marrow bones; all wrapped in the green hide, and loaded on animals, and off to camp." (Farnham's "Great Western Prairies," 1843.)

This was mountain-man butchering, in approved style. For ye habitant of the far West in buffalo day was an epicure, and out of the 2000 pounds of flesh, bone and hide only certain portions met his approval. In particular these were: the depouille, or the strip of fat, sometimes four inches thick, lying along the spine from shoulders to tail; the fleece, or the heavy flesh covering the ribs; the hump and the hump ribs; the liver, heart, tongue, marrow, tenderloin, and intestines.

The depouille, or spoil, that fat strip which was to the happy slayer the buffalo's scalp, was eaten raw, slightly warmed, or fried. When cold and congealed it was called "trappers' bread," and was deemed sweet and exceedingly nutritious. The liver was devoured when raw and yet quivering, and was sopped in the gall, as a sauce! This was an acquired taste, like the taste of the banana, or of tea. But even the Hon. Augustus Murray gives his word that when the palate was once acclimated to the dish, there was naught better as an al fresco lunch. The tongue was cooked by being fried in the marrow fat, or was boiled until the skin peeled off, leaving the meat tender and juicy. Dried, the tongues were articles of trade and export, and "hung in clusters from the ceilings of the fur posts." The thigh bones were the marrow bones. The marrow ("trappers' butter") was roasted in its giant receptacles, which afterward were cracked so deftly that their contents were exposed without blemish, to be licked out; or, turned out with knife or stick, the marrow was heated a pound to a gallon of water, and mixed with blood "to the consistency of rice soup." Taken straight, the marrow was pronounced by critics such as the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, who toured the "far West" in 1859, and by his countryman, John Palmer, Esq., to be "perfection;" as a pudding, seasoned with salt and pepper or with gunpowder, it rivaled the famous blood puddings of German Pennsylvania and New York. "It was better than our fathers' foaming ale. For while it loosened our tongues and warmed our hearts toward one another, it had the additional effect of Aaron's oil; it made our faces to shine with grease and gladness." There you have Farnham's grateful tribute.

The western epicure laid some stress upon cutting the tenderloin WITH the grain, so that the flap, when roasted upon sticks, should not be drained of their juices. As for the intestines—they were wound spirally on sticks, held to the fire until they oozed, and then were gracefully and luxuriantly swallowed in fashion of spaghetti a la Italienne, by being slowly absorbed, digurgitated, or what you will. Or, SOMETIMES first turned inside out, as precaution, they were stuffed at intervals with the minced tenderloin, well seasoned, were roasted upon sticks, and as the celebrated "boudins" (sausages) of voyageur, trapper and trader, were engulfed with rapture unspeakable. Tradition claims that nothing, not even the marrow, could surpass buffalo "boudins." But they appear no more upon bills of fare, no matter what the easterner first adventuring the trans-Missouri West may anticipate.

All western travelers of buffalo times waxed enthusiastic over the flavor and wholesomeness of buffalo flesh. It seems to have been the especial gift of the gods of plain and mountain for the folk who must have traverse. Enormous quantities were eaten at a sitting, and no ill-effects followed. The daily allowance at the fur-company posts, to the engages or employees, was eight pounds a day per man—and as a rule this was consumed to the last vestige.

The flesh was "pleasing to the eye and palate"; it was coarser than beef, juicier, and with the fat and the lean better distributed; and Dr. Josiah Gregg, that truthful historian of the old Santa Fe trade, while carefully admitting that probably the open-air work and the salty diet of the march may have stimulated appetite, admits also that "the flesh of the buffalo I think, as fine as any meat I ever tasted; the old hunter

will not admit that the meat is also very even aperient quality.

The usual dietary Rufus Sage fried a and sipped it down. "Strange as it may sound, unpleasant feeling a potation."

According to the pepsia, prevent constipation, put flesh upon store a dead man against the vegetarian to win money!

To Lewis Garrard ("Trail") in the pursuit of lightfully wild sensation, experienced the same. pressed human emotion, Irving, Parkman, Fre Cooke, writer, explorer at the butts, and all the greatest sport in so wide a range of nature.

"A most exciting sport those engaged in it," by the Oregon Trail, "Late Alcalde of St. said upon the standp Dodge calls him a tir him as an ass in a li

"There is a mixture look of these huge bulk forward, with a wild head and she the cue of Pantaloon about in a fierce yet glaring venomously fury."

Not recognizing him novice on foot approach "When he gets within with heads erect, tails and eyes that seem to walk uneasily to and pawing the earth and Presently one bull st twenty or thirty yards and returns into the the hunter continues incontinently take to

And Col. Dodge fu proclivity, and a natu way, seemed to incen cause of the death "of to whom buffalo killing meat, and who would their way to kill." Bu to be resisted."

Therefore, A. D. Rie the call of the wild, a

Aye, a ridiculous "wild ox" of the plain front—dwindling off so small smooth hindquar crooked legs apparent the slender tufted tail Nevertheless, "their ad thundering gallop over fronts and dangling hanging tongues, as th tive engines at every blood settle a little h "Commerce of the Pri

The buffalo's nose v instrument, it, with r sight was only fair, ve his boss, and he cou would charge—but in wounded; and the cha short and easily eva that of a good horse; could gallop or rack (h hill for hours. Capt. R through ten miles of reports that at the end than at the beginning.

The "sport" in buffa horseback; aside from wholesale a business" avers Lieut. George Fr lish globe trotter whoo tain man in the far We er's day. And Col. Dod in spite of the "know horse, the thundering turmoil, the dust, the near proximity and fe through," about the cha which soon palls."

To concoct the enjo air, the high sky, the v sense of lawless freedo bridle; the rush of the ceptive, childish chime who, when pressed clo to Irving, "of all an look at!

The real danger was sending himself and ri the hunt!

Hunt.

those travels in North America, a summer residence with a buffalo carcass in fifteen minutes! were after a fashion simultaneous nor quite so speedy. was not rolled upon his back, but he was his forelegs spread as twisted under to "chock" his hide is slit along the ribs; one side of it is and to receive the meat; the spine is pared off; the tongue is wrenched from his mouth; the cavity opens; the blood—the tepid blood—the generous marrow bones; and loaded on animals, his "Great Western Pral-

butchering, in approved far West in buffalo day the 2000 pounds of flesh, portions met his approval. depouille, or the strip of back, lying along the spine, and the heavy flesh and the hump ribs; the tenderloin, and intest-

fat strip which was to scalp, was eaten raw, when cold and congealed and was deemed sweet. The liver was devoured and was sopped in the acquired taste, like the. But even the Hon. that when the palate there was naught bet- tongue was cooked by or was boiled until the meat tender and juicy. es of trade and export, the ceilings of the fur the marrow bones. The roasted in its giant re- cracked so deftly that without blemish, to be knife or stick, the mar- gallon of water, and consistency of rice soup!" pronounced by critics Berkeley, who toured the countryman, John Pal- as a pudding, seasoned powder, it rivaled the man Pennsylvania and our fathers' foaming tongues and warmed it, it had the additional our faces to shine with you have Farnham's

the stress upon cutting so that the flaps, when drained of their juice, wound spirally on coaxed, and then were swallowed in fashion of slowly absorbed, in- Or, SOMETIMES first, they were stuffed at cerloin, well seasoned, as the celebrated "bou- trapper and trader, were able. Tradition claims now, could surpass buf- no more upon bills of orner first adventuring anticipate.

so times waxed enthusi- moneness of buffalo the especial gift of the folk who must here were eaten at a sitting. daily allowance at the es or employees, was and as a rule this was

the eye and palate"; it and with the fat and the Dr. Josiah Gregg, that Santa Fe trade, while the open-air work may have stimulated flesh of the buffalo is, tasted; the old hunter

will not admit that there is anything equal to it. The meat is also very easy of digestion, possessing even aperient qualities."

The usual dietary was at least one-third solid fat. Rufus Sage fried a mass of depouille or fat in a pan, and sipped it down—six gills of liquid grease. "Strange as it may seem, I did not experience the least unpleasant feeling as the result of my extraordinary potation."

According to the West, buffalo fare would "cure dyspepsia, prevent consumption, amend a broken constitution, put flesh upon the bones of a skeleton, and restore a dead man again to life." Not much chance for the vegetarian to win his case, opposed by such testimony!

To Lewis Garrard ("Wah-to-yah, and The Taos Trail") in the pursuit of the buffalo there was "a delightfully wild sensation." The buffalo may have experienced the same. But Master Garrard rightly expressed human emotions, for he has many supporters. Irving, Parkman, Fremont, Farnham, Philip St. George Cooke, writer, explorer, traveler, soldier, all took a turn at the butts, and all declared that buffalo running was the greatest sport in the world. Never an animal had so wide a range of mankind enemies.

"A most exciting sport to the spectator as well as to those engaged in it," amplifies Edwin Bryant, en route by the Oregon Trail, in 1846, to achieve the sub-title, "Late Alcalde of St. Francisco." And still naught is said upon the standpoint of the buffalo except that Col. Dodge calls him a timid bully, and Irving would stamp him as an ass in a lion's skin.

"There is a mixture of the awful and the comic in the look of these huge animals, as they bear their great bulk forward, with an up-and-down motion of the unwieldy head and shoulders; their tail cocked up like the cue of Pantaloon in a pantomime, the end whisking about in a fierce yet whimsical style, and their eyes glaring venomously with an expression of fright and fury."

Not recognizing him as a joke and a mountebank, the novice on foot approached a herd with heart in mouth. "When he gets within 300 yards, the bulls on that side, with heads erect, tails cocked in air, nostrils expanded, and eyes that seem to flash fire, even at that distance, walk uneasily to and fro, menacing the intruder by pawing the earth and tossings of their huge heads." Presently one bull starts upon a furious charge—for twenty or thirty yards; thinks better of it, stops, stares, and returns into the herd. Other bulls imitate; and if the hunter continues to approach "the whole herd will incontinently take to its heels!"

And Col. Dodge further explains that this bullying proclivity, and a natural indisposition to get out of the way, seemed to incense the onlooker, and has been the cause of the death "of thousands, at the hands of men to whom buffalo killing was no novelty, who needed no meat, and who would not have gone fifty yards out of their way to kill." But "the temptation was too strong to be resisted."

Therefore, A. D. Richardson and all must respond to the call of the wild, and blaze away.

Aye, a ridiculous contrast in effects was this great "wild ox" of the plains; with his tremendous shaggy front—dwindling off so abruptly and shamefully into his small smooth hindquarters accentuated by their slender crooked legs apparently bending under his weight, and the slender tufted tail like the tail of a shaved poodle. Nevertheless, "their advance is somewhat fearful—their thundering gallop over the dry plain, their lion-like fronts and dangling beards, their open mouths and hanging tongues, as they come on, puffing like locomotive engines at every bound, does at first make the blood settle a little heavy about the heart." (Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies.")

The buffalo's nose was his main defense; a wireless instrument, it, with radius of a mile about. His eyesight was only fair, veiled as it was by the long hair of his boss, and he could see only straight ahead. He would charge—but in bravado, unless cornered or wounded; and the charge, while exceedingly quick, was short and easily evaded. His speed was two-thirds that of a good horse; his endurance was superb, for he could gallop or rack (he never trotted) up hill and down hill for hours. Capt. R. B. Marcy pursued a buffalo bull through ten miles of rough country, at hot pace, and reports that at the end the animal was running stronger than at the beginning.

The "sport" in buffalo hunting was the chase upon horseback; aside from this method, the hunt was "too wholesale a business" to furnish much fun. Thus avers Lieut. George Frederick Ruxton, that young English globe trotter whose keen delight was to turn mountain man in the far West of Kit Carson's and Jim Bridger's day. And Col. Dodge is authority for the view that in spite of the "knowledge of danger, the rush of the horse, the thundering tread of the flying brutes, the turmoil, the dust, the uncertainty, and, above all, the near proximity and ferocious aspect of the lumbering throng," about the chase itself "there is a sameness which soon pallis."

To concoct the enjoyment were combined the pure air, the high sky, the wide expanses, of the plains; the sense of lawless freedom in the shooting and the loose bridle; the rush of the horse, and the pleasureably deceptive, childish chimera of ferociousness in the quarry who, when pressed close by the hunter, was, according to Irving, "of all animals the most diabolical"—to look at!

The real danger was possible misstep by the horse, sending himself and rider sprawling. However, ho, for the hunt!

As says Webb's old-time chronicle, "Buffalo Land": "There is a musking taint in the air, from the game ahead. Put in your spurs, comrade; don't spare. . . . Look out for that creek! . . . Another hundred yards, and we are close beside him. The long tongue is hung out, and his head lies low, diverging ever so little as we press up opposite his fore shoulders. . . . Some of our bullets are telling; you can hear them crack on his hide. There is a red spot, not bigger than the point of one's finger, opposite a lung. . . . Half a score of balls have been pelted into his big body. . . . He slows up—there is danger; look well to your seat!"

"That was a narrow escape, comrade. The bull suddenly whirled on his forefeet for a pivot, and your horse's chest . . . grazed the black horns. The pony's swerve barely saved you both."

"Now he stands sullen, glaring at us. The wounds look like little points of red paint, put deftly on his shaggy hide. . . . The large eyes roll and swell with pain and fury. He is measuring our distance. . . . Bladder-like bubbles sputter in ebb and flow, from the red holes over his lungs. Tiny doors for death's messengers to have entered in."

"What a marvel of size and ferocity he looks. . . . Down drops his head into battery again . . . but bison charges are short ones. Our animals spring away, and he stops. Signs of grogginess are coming on him. How he hates to feel his knees shake, straightening them out with a jerk . . ."

"But at last gradually and gracefully he sinks, doubling his legs under him. . . . There is no flurry, or motion of any kind denoting pain. Unconquerable to the death, he suddenly falls on his side, the limbs stiffen, and he is dead."

"Twine your hands in the long beard, and in the mane. . . . Was there ever so big a bison?"

But verily, of the two species of animals there waiting, methinks that the buffalo were the nobler.

In running buffalo before the days of the cartridge breech-loader, the professional hunter was accustomed to carry balls and powder loose in a pocket, and to load swiftly without wad or patch—wetting the bullet in the mouth to make it stick momentarily inside the barrel. The muzzle of the gun was lowered abruptly, across the saddle horn, and the piece was fired without bringing stock to shoulder. Many buffalo could be killed this way in the course of an hour.

Of the tenacity of the buffalo it is not pleasant to think. Apparently he died always with great unwillingness, and with much deliberation, and his demise at the hand of the greenhorn and novice was but butchery. He stood upright, and braced, to the uttermost second, and when he fell he fell all over. Impotent to harm, but the absolute delineation of incarnate fury, he was kept alive by his rage long after he should have succumbed. His very weakness, under his ebbing life, incensed him, and he helplessly bellowed hoarse challenges to the pale specter.

However, we must not blame the hide hunter alone for the extinction of the buffalo. The hide hunter was the accelerator, but the fly-wheel of fate was in motion, steadily and irresistibly grinding the machinery of the gods, long before the skin hunter was in evidence.

The touch of the white race—that touch which, like a plague, cuts its swath wherever it falls—shriveled the buffalo. The buffalo were sufficient for the Indian—but not for more than the Indian. And the buffalo and the Indian went away together—went together from the land which cared not a whit.

The Santa Fe Trail, in the Southwest; the Oregon Trail, in the north, crumpled the herds and drove them scattering ere yet many of the future skin hunters were able to lift a rifle. Then, midway, appeared the Pike's Peak Trail, along which "every emigrant is ambitious to shoot a buffalo; and whitened skulls, perforated by bullets, make the road a Golgotha."

The beaver trappers of plateau and mountain had been living upon buffalo year after year—killing by wholesale, but selecting only the best among the dead animals, and of these gleaming just the few tidbits, abandoning to the wolves meat by the half-ton. "All intercession in favor of the poor buffalo is looked upon by these old mountain men with a strange mixture of wonder and contempt," reports Capt. Stansbury, after his hunter Archambault had shot down four and had left one untouched.

Bustling winter camp and summer rendezvous, the beaver trail and the lodge, must be supplied with meat, ever more meat; and Bent's Fort on the Arkansas, Ft. Laramie on the Platte, Ft. Bridger, Ft. Davy Crockett, Ft. Hall—all the trading posts and many an army cantonment in the heart of the buffalo range demanded their daily toll, while the ready sale of robes incited the Indians to treble their own output. Speaking realistically, 'twas more than flesh and blood could stand.

Josiah Gregg, upon the plains in 1840, notes that the buffalo "have very sensibly decreased within the last ten years," and if the present rate of havoc is maintained he foresees their ultimate "total annihilation from the continent."

In 1843 Fremont states that "the extraordinary rapidity with which the buffalo is disappearing from our territories will not appear surprising when we remember the great scale on which their destruction is yearly carried on."

Chronicles the Rev. Elijah White, upon the Oregon Trail in 1844: "They (the buffalo) are rapidly vanishing from the country, and must continue to do so, while they are unceasingly sought by the whites and the Indians; stimulated so to do by the white man's finery."

In 1845 Col. Philip St. George Cooke of Dragon

service on the plains remarks that the day of the buffalo was passing. He had traveled 500 miles out of Ft. Leavenworth, along the Oregon Trail, without seeing one!

In 1846 Ruxton records: "It is a singular fact that within the last two years the prairies, extending from the mountains to 100 miles or more down the Arkansas, have been entirely abandoned by the buffalo."

In 1859 Capt. R. B. Marcy rode from the Missouri to Laramie and saw "no buffalo nor signs of buffalo."

In 1865 H. H. Sibley of Minnesota predicts that "in twenty years from this time, the buffalo, if existing at all, will be only found in the wildest recesses of the Rocky Mountains," and the Hon. Mr. Sibley, erstwhile fur trader, organizer of Minnesota Territory, and Minnesota's first Governor, was not far wrong. To succeed in trading and in politics requires that one be a good guesser.

In 1877 J. H. Beadle, the journalist, warns: "So disappears the noblest of our wild game. The tourist who would see a buffalo in his natural state must not long delay."

Long before this had the Indian waxed alarmed. In 1842 the Sioux were mystified and somewhat perturbed by the scarcity of buffalo upon the old-time Platte grounds; in 1857 Lieut. G. K. Warren's army detachment, upon a topographical survey in the Black Hills country, were stopped by the Sioux lest they should interfere with a herd of buffalo now being solicitously guarded until the "robe season" should open; and finally even old Stone Calf, the Cheyenne chief, still holding to the ancient belief that the buffalo issued each spring, like bees, from holes in the Staked Plains region, began to fear that the "Bad God had stopped the holes up!"

The year 1872 sounded the national "hark-away!" of the American bison. The buffalo country was being stormed by three columns; the Union Pacific Railroad, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the Santa Fe Railroad. On these three lines of attack the campaign set in. Transportation being assured, the sordid depths of commercial lust were stirred to a very turmoil. Whereas previously it had been but a few Parkmans killing old bulls for their tails; a few mountain men killing four animals where one was sufficient; a Duke Alexis and party in killing a hundred a day for forty days and representing each animal by a pinhole in a bit of paper; a Buffalo Bill killing forty-eight in thirty minutes, as exhibition, and 4862 in a season, as section hands' food; a small army, red and white, of robe hunters, rivaling the "sportsmen"; now it was merchants of a hundred towns outfitting the skin hunters, whose only thought was hide. The result of this sudden increase was a saturnalia of slaughter.

"Train after train of railroad cars rustling over the plains, every window smoking with the bombardment like the portholes of a man-of-war. Upper Missouri steamers often paddling in a river black with the crossing herds, and pouring wanton showers of bullets into their shaggy backs. To the south Indians on horseback, to the north Indians on snowshoes, and around the outskirts the whites, on a variety of conveyances, and all, savage and civilized alike, thirsting for buffalo blood." And "Congress did not interfere, only talked." During the six years, 1871-1876, that it talked, the slaughter continued unabated, and outlasting the talk continued after the talking was done.

What reports of the slaughter, rather than of the talk, have come down to us, that we may read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest! Hides in piles as large as small cottages, awaiting shipment at the railroad stations; on the plains carcasses so thick that a man might walk all day, stepping from one to another; 16,000 killed in the year, and not even touched by the killers; the price of hides dropping as low as 65 cents—this the market worth of a buffalo; animals driven from their winter coverts so that they died until their white skeletons extended in a long ghastly array eighty miles wide; animals kept from water until they were desperate, and came staggering on to the muzzles of the rifles; the plains, once sweet with the dry winds, the sage and the flowers, turned putrid with decaying flesh; at last, yes, within two years, "save miserable captives in station corrals, and rarely a worn old fellow in some hollow, not a buffalo to be seen on the Kansas Pacific where seven years ago they actually obstructed the track." And, finally, from Kansas alone the bones of 31,000,000 carcasses shipped in box cars, to perform the lowly office of fertilizer and of carbon.

Thirty years before this great tragedy Washington Irving stood beside his first buffalo and "could not but look with commiseration upon the poor animal that lay struggling and bleeding at his feet." Thirty years after the great tragedy a contributor to a Denver paper writes:

"I have hunted buffalo for their hides, and have seen 72,000 of their skins piled at one station on the old Kansas Pacific Railroad for shipment. I have seen the freshly-stripped carcasses glistening in the sun on the Kansas plains in every direction, as far as eye could reach. But my conscience has never justified the wanton slaughter, and my participation in the destruction will continue to be one of the most regrettable things of my life."

Thus went the buffalo. He went not without his mourners, even among those who did him to death. He went not without his revenge, in shape of bloody raid and campaign by the Indians who would have saved their hunting grounds. But he went with the most amazing waste of natural resources that the world has yet seen.

...; bla., white, tan, doz., 12.
Elastic; white, bla.

...the Glass
...a special investigating committee, was
...averted by a compromise resolution

...the Race

Zon

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly.

Feb. 24, 1912.] 15

Good Short Stories.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered from Many Sources.

Compiled for The Times.

A Why Road.

JOHN SLOAN, the well-known artist of New York, takes the same intelligent interest in architecture as in painting.

A New York architect, aware of Mr. Sloan's excellent taste, took him in his motor car to see a huge and costly country house that he had erected for a millionaire on a bluff overlooking the Hudson.

As the architect stood with Mr. Sloan on the terrace of the new property, he looked up at the mansion's showy facade, and said thoughtfully:

"Stupendous! But I haven't decided yet what kind of creeper to have in front."

"The Virginia creeper," said Mr. Sloan, "would cover it up quickest."

The Average Boy.

LORD TANKERVILLE, on the Cunard pier in New York, said of the international school question:

"The subject of the American versus the English school has been too much discussed. The good got from a school depends, after all, on the schoolboy itself, and I'm afraid the average schoolboy is well satisfied in that classic schoolboy letter home which said:

"Dear Parents: We are having a good time now at school. George Jones broke his leg coasting and is in bed. We went skating and the ice broke and all got wet. Willie Brown was drowned. Most of the boys here are down with influenza. The gardener fell into our cave and broke his rib, but he can work a little. The aviator man at the race course kicked us because we threw sand in his motor, and we are all black and blue. I broke my front tooth playing football. We are very happy."

Looked.

WALTER DAMROSCH, at a musical dinner in New York, told a leap-year story.

"There was a bachelor," he said, "who had courted a young lady for a long time without coming to the point, and one evening in leap year, the young lady being very musical, he took her to a concert.

"The orchestra played No. 6, a selection that seemed to the bachelor very beautiful. He bent over his companion and whispered:

"How lovely that is! What is it, do you know?"

"She smiled demurely and replied in a low, thrilling voice:

"It is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'"

"And at the same time she handed him her programme, pointing to No. 6 with her finger.

"He read and started, for the real name of the selection was 'Mendelssohn's Wedding March.' The bachelor bought the ring, I believe, next day."

The Old-Time Attitude.

MRS. MARTHA VAN RENSSLAER, professor of home economics at Cornell, said at a tea at Sage College:

"Woman today considers the conduct of a house a science worthy of study. That is a proper and laudable attitude. It is a modern attitude, too. For in the past housework was looked down upon.

"I shall never forget a remark of a poor, worn-out old woman in a slum. She was washing a heap of dishes. She hadn't scraped them first, and her dishwasher was in consequence thick with grease, while she refused to float on its surface.

"Priming her hands into that horrible, lukewarm water, the woman said to me:

"And to think, miss, that I'd ever come to this! That was so highly educated that before I was married I couldn't even fry a steak."

When the Senator.

THE late Senator Edward Carey Walthall, during the almost eighteen years that he so ably represented the State of Mississippi in the Upper House of Congress, was on one occasion in New York, and while there was the recipient of the obsequious attentions of a negro waiter. Wishing to acknowledge the courtesies, in addition to the customary tips, he remarked:

"You are from the South, aren't you, Bill?"

"Tansil" replied the negro, displaying two rows of ivory-white teeth. Then, surveying the Senator's broad-brimmed hat, his gray hair, reaching down to his neck collar, his black string tie, and his frock coat, the son of the ante-bellum gentleman, he commented:

"An' I reckons you is too, Boss. Fac' is, boss, dey can tell generally tell us Sudeeners wherever dey sees us."

J. T. D.

When the Senator.

WITH all the bachelor's wonted cynicism George Ade, at an after-theater supper at the Ritz-Carlton in New York, was talking about marriage.

"What is, after all, a happy marriage?" he said. "A happy marriage is one wherein the husband endures discomfort and doesn't complain, while the wife doesn't complain and endures discomfort."

When the Senator.

DAVID WARFIELD, at a curio sale in New York, related experiences of "the road" to a little group of children.

"I like the road," he said. "I find the same intelligence in the West and South that I find here in New York. Occasionally, though, I admit, the train service on the road might be better."

Then, with his quaint, gentle smile, Mr. Warfield told three railroad stories more or less apocryphal.

"Once, on a Wise-county train in Virginia," he said, "we stopped in the middle of a green field, and after half an hour's wait the conductor strolled through the cars asking: 'Has anybody got a piece of string? The machinery's broke down.'"

"Another time, on a hot day in Arkansas, we were all very much annoyed on the Cannonball Flyer by a one-legged beggar who kept pace with the train from Searcy to Lonoke, going from one open window to another and pestering us to death with his doleful solicitations.

"But my worst experience befell me in Alabama. I was traveling on the limited, and was in a great hurry to get to Demopolis, but just outside of Eufala the train stopped. After about ten minutes' delay I got out and walked up the track to the locomotive. The engineer and fireman sat on the steps of the cab enjoying their pipes.

"Gentlemen," I said, "what's the trouble? Why this stoppage?"

"The engine's gone off the boil," said the engineer.

Wires Crossed.

THOMAS A. EDISON was accepting blandly a reporter's apology for an error in a quotation.

"Oh," Mr. Edison said, "I am rather well used to being misquoted. Science and scientific terms are always confusing to the lay mind. No wonder, either. Listen to this."

Here Mr. Edison drew a yellow telegram from his pocket.

"I got this telegram from an assistant, an electrician, this morning," he said. "Listen." And he read:

"Wire with no outside outside. Put inside wire outside and outside inside. Need more outside for inside."

Didn't Charge "Noddings."

A MAN named Frank T. Clark, living in Western Kansas, was once driving south from Cimarron through a waterless region and reached the farm of a thrifty Dutchman who had sunk a well and charged a quarter of a dollar for watering each horse. A donkey was usually on hand to draw the water, as was also the Dutchman to receive the money.

On this occasion, neither donkey nor Dutchman being in sight nor responding to call, Mr. Clark proceeded to draw water for his team. As he was about to leave he saw the owner of the well some distance off. Throwing a half-dollar on the well curb, he called out: "Here's your money."

"Oh," drawled the Dutchman, as he lazily removed a pipe from his mouth, "I don't charge noddings ven der man is der donkey himself."

M. C. C.

Come Before.

A PROPOS of Washington's Birthday and the Revolution, Prof. Reginald P. Craven, the noted surgeon, said in the course of a lecture in Duluth:

"In one of George Washington's letters—the only humorous letter Washington ever wrote—he tells of a Revolutionary veteran with one leg.

"The veteran's granddaughter and another little girl were playing together when the old fellow clumped past.

"Your grandfather has only got one leg, hasn't he?" said the visiting little girl.

"Yes," said the other.

"Where is his other leg?" went on the visitor.

"'Ssh,' was the reply. 'It is in heaven.'"

Antiquated.

GOV. DIX of New York, apropos of a startling piece of political corruption, said with a grim smile:

"A twentieth-century politician, you see, is just like a piano."

"How so, sir?" an Albany reporter asked.

"If he's built on the square he's considered old-fashioned," Gov. Dix replied.

A Pulpit Dictum.

BISHOP SANFORD-OLMSTED of Colorado was being complimented in Denver on his sermons, which are always as brief as they are eloquent.

"Yes," he said, smiling modestly, "I believe in short sermons. I always try to remember in the pulpit that excellent dictum of Dean Hodges:

"A preacher mustn't imagine that he can make a discourse immortal by making it everlasting."

A Typographical Error.

PRESIDENT FARRELL of the United States Steel Corporation was discussing in New York an interview with a confrere.

"My friend was misquoted," he said—"innocently misquoted—but the misquotation, all the same, changed the whole meaning of his argument.

"It reminds me of an odd typographical error. George

Brown was to marry Mary Jones, and the local paper in announcing the marriage said:

"George and Mary have been chums from childhood."

"But the compositor made this read:

"George and Mary have been chumps from childhood."

The Birthday Present.

"BIG TIM" SULLIVAN was being congratulated by a New York reporter on the superb charity of his annual Christmas dinner to 7000 Bowery men.

"Well," said Mr. Sullivan modestly, "I confess it's at least a charity that pleases its recipients. It's not like the young lady's birthday present to her beau.

"A young lady, having landed a young man at last, thought she'd give him a birthday present. So she went into a cigar store and said:

"Give me 5 cents' worth of your very best cigars, please."

Not Nowadays.

A MILLIONAIRE said in the restaurant of the Waldorf-Astoria:

"I once spent Washington's Birthday with Henry M. Flagler in his magnificent Florida residence. As we took our coffee, after luncheon, under a palm in his Palm Beach garden, Mr. Flagler praised George Washington's truthfulness.

"He said we didn't now draw the same sharp line between truth and falsehood that Washington drew. He said a school teacher once requested those children who had never told a lie to raise their hands.

"After a doubtful pause two or three little hands went up. Then another hand was raised and lowered uncertainly, and its small owner asked:

"Teacher, is it a lie if nobody finds it out?"

The Literary Wage.

A NEW YORK magazine editor was talking at the Authors' Club in New York about the poor pay of novelists.

"In England," he said, "they pension their novelists. Joseph Conrad now has a pension of \$10 a week. Conrad, I understand, is rather bitter about the financial failure of his beautiful books.

"A little girl in a Geneva pension once looked up from a magazine and said to Mr. Conrad:

"What is the meaning of penury, sir?"

"Penury, my child," the novelist answered, "means the wages of the pen."

Unfortunate Habit.

"THERE would be fewer divorces," said "Big Tim" Sullivan, at a banquet in New York, "if men treated their wives with absolute equality. There are too many husbands of Cholmondeley's stamp.

"As Cholmondeley blew the froth from a large glass of beer one evening, a friend said to him:

"I hear you've had your pay raised, Cholmondeley."

"Yes, but it did me no good." And Cholmondeley drained his glass and pushed it to the bartender for refilling.

"Did you no good? Why not?"

"I talk in my sleep," Cholmondeley snarled, "and my wife got on to it."

Never too Early.

SENATOR ATLEE POMERENE, at a recent banquet in Washington, pointed out the harm that is caused by discord.

"Nothing can be achieved," he said, "without harmony. Yet there are men who, knowing this, still won't work to bring harmony about. Time enough for that, they say, later on.

"These chaps treat harmony as the sinner treats his sins.

"It is never too late to mend," the sinner says. And on that score he keeps on sinning forever."

The Untrained Librarian.

A CHICAGO librarian was praising Andrew Carnegie.

"In a recent letter from Mr. Carnegie," he ended, "the great capitalist said he always saw to it that the librarians employed in the Carnegie libraries had a good, sound knowledge of literature.

"He added that he didn't want any librarians like a Cleveland one to whom a visitor said:

"I'd like to have Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound,' if you please."

"'H'm,' the Cleveland librarian answered loftily, 'we don't stock unbound books in this library.'"

Precaution.

A DEAF old lady took an ear trumpet into a church

in the Scottish Highlands where such a thing was unheard of. The elders, being afraid that this was some new form of suffragette disturbance, decided to give the bearer of the strange-looking instrument a word of warning, and deputed one of their number to do so. As the service commenced he walked slowly up the aisle until he reached the old lady who was sitting on the front seat; shaking his finger at her impressively, he said, in a loud whisper: "Wan toot, an' you're oot."

M. C. C.

Peanut Brittle
1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually
25c.

12½c
lb.

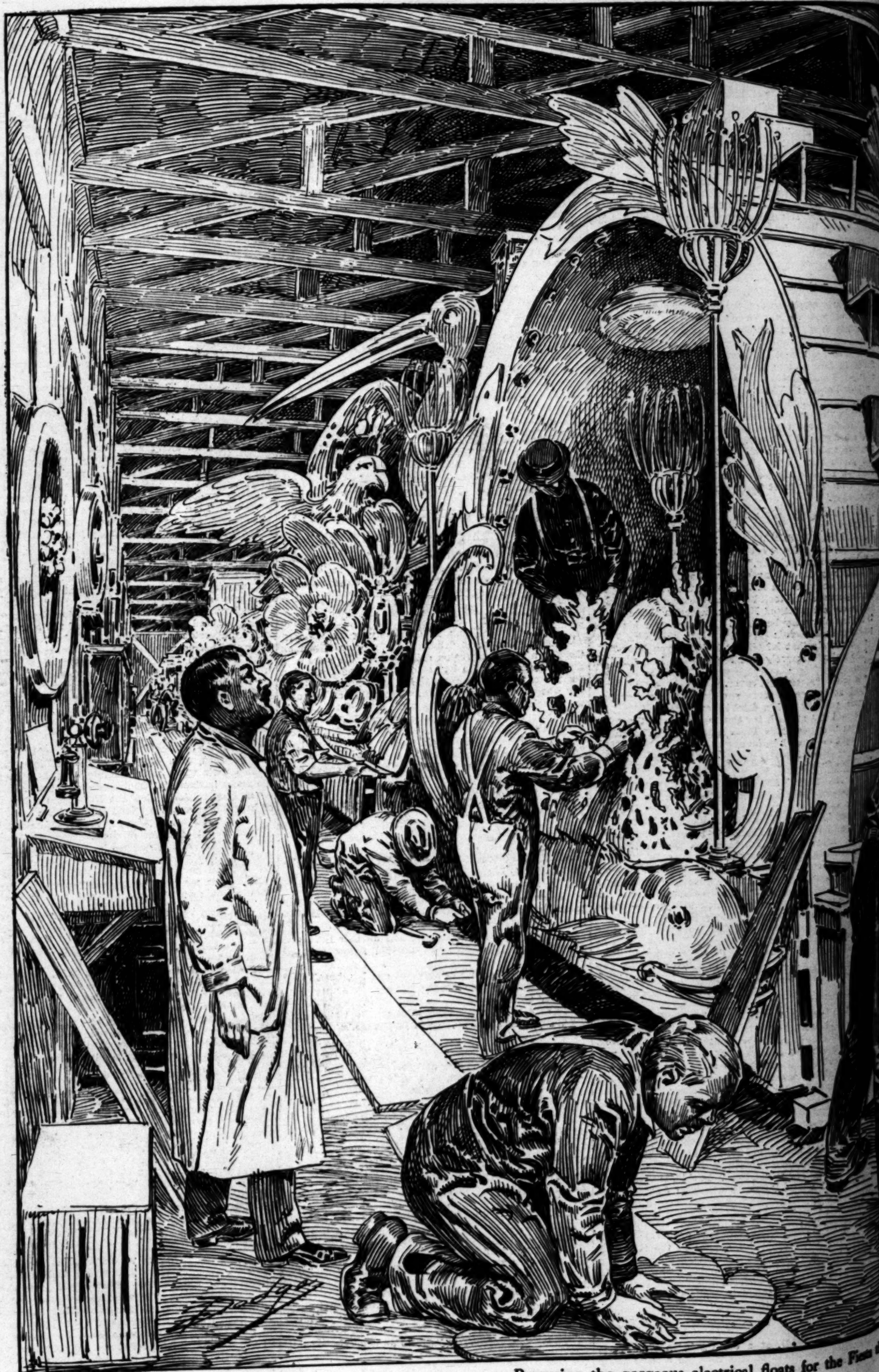
Colored Finishing Braids, per bolt.
Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, etc.
Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blk.

Money Trust Under
the Glass

16 [Feb. 24, 1912.]

Los Angeles

TO DELIGHT THE EYE



Preparing the gorgeous electrical floats for the Fiesta

[296]

The TIMELY ED

KEYNOTE: Nature cures, not

TYPES OF

There are three sorts of attitude, habitual, and habitual type is that which we have at in that which is reproduced in the habitual types are those produced, come to modify even give him a particular constitution; in fact, habitual material and physical being in a type not inborn; hence, nature reproduction of the outer man, the giving of the outer feeling within. Continued indulgence of feeling will make that trait; so beware, young sculptor, haps carving for eternity.

Attitude and Bearing.

Let us first draw the distinction of attitude and bearing. Attitude is the permanent character of attitude, we speak of the type when we speak of bearing, we speak of the bearing. One's bearing is not may be created by habit; the nature. A man's habits color to pass for a gentleman, but he. On the other hand, the principle: "He disguised himself among the people, but his habit him." Every habit indicates sentiment. For instance, into

The Upright Man.

God, in His wisdom, love and very summit of the universe, a divine law in that he is most right he is physically, the morally; for uprightness is a the moral law. Christ healed soul, hence did not exclude a man is not perfect, not who never be a perfect fulfillment. Man is a radiation from the more perfect the radiation is. "No good thing will I withhold uprightly." This is as true in spiritual sense. He who puts with the divine ray, that is, all the universe with him.

In the Image of God.

Man, as a triune being, is assessing all the attributes of position in his natural state. The serpent is the nearest to men alone of all creeping things. The worm is the next in order, but and down. Then we have the etc., till we reach man standing. The lowest forms of not only occupy horizontal position. Little development of brain, systems. The force of evolution from the horizontal plane. Forms of life—bird and mammal, right, and with immense development. Man, having been estate, should never so degraded low it; and yet we see men of inclining toward the earth, so for what is low.

An Inhabitable Man.

Represents the animal nature the earth; a disposition to get radiations are in the breadths, the depths; hence the natural of a too strongly animal nature and earthly or material things, so to speak, that meets him and radiates in all directions toward the earth live mostly. Those who gravitate toward the purer and more ennobling, are a less tendency to the earth and

Characteristics of Walking.

The question is often asked, "walk, and what are some of walking?" A perfect walk should be, in time, as music. The straight. Bobbing up and down, must be avoided as gymnastic work of the man in walking. The vital division of the strongest portion of the frame, the thigh does most of the work, the thigh should be lifted and foot hanging loosely. The plants the foot as simultaneously. In transferring the foot, so the ground. High stepping is for man nor horse can afford it to do or races to run. The torso in harmonic sympathy with even Bear in mind that the manner

Los Angeles Times
THE EYES

The Human Body And the Care and Health of It. II*

TIMELY EDITORIALS.

KEYNOTE: Nature cures, not the physician.—[Hippocrates.]

TYPES OF MEN.

There are three sorts of type in man—the constitutional, the passionate, and the habitual. The constitutional type is that which we have at birth; the passionate type is that which is reproduced under suffering or passion; the habitual types are those which, frequently reproduced, come to modify even the bones of a man, and give him a particular constitution. Habit is a second nature; in fact, habitual movement fashions the material and physical being in such a manner as to create a type not inborn; hence, named habitual. A perfect reproduction of the outer manifestation of some passion, the giving of the outer sign, will cause a reflex feeling within. Continued indulgence in any one form of feeling will make that feeling the predominating trait; so beware, young sculptor, each day you are perhaps carving for eternity.

Attitude and Bearing.

Let us first draw the distinction between the terms attitude and bearing. Attitude is the temporary condition of being from which emotion springs, while bearing is the permanent character. Then, when we speak of attitude, we speak of the temporary in nature; but, when we speak of bearing, we speak of habitual attitude. One's bearing is not necessarily inborn, but it may be created by habit; that is, it becomes second nature. A man's habits color his actions. "He tried to pass for a gentleman, but his bearing betrayed him." On the other hand, the principle is illustrated by saying: "He disguised himself as a workman, and went among the people, but his habit of command betrayed him." Every habit indicates either a condition or a sentiment. For instance, intoxication or repose.

The Upright Man.

God, in His wisdom, love and power, placed man at the very summit of the universe, and he nearest fulfills the divine law in that he is most upright. The more upright he is physically, the more upright he should be morally; for uprightness is an outward expression of the moral law. Christ healed the body as well as the soul, hence did not exclude any part of God's law; for man is not perfect, not whole, if he is ill. He can never be a perfect fulfillment of a law that he violates. Man is a radiation from the finite to the infinite; the more perfect the radiation the more perfect the man. "No good thing will I withhold from him who walketh uprightly." This is as true in the physical as in the spiritual sense. He who puts himself in coincidence with the divine ray, that is, divine law, has God and all the universe with him.

The Image of God.

Man, as a triune being, is an expression of God, possessing all the attributes of God. Contrast man's position in his natural state with that of the serpent. The serpent is the nearest to the earth, and his movements are all of all creeping things are sideways. The worm is the next in order, but its movements are up and down. Then we have the alligator, cow, horse, dog, etc., till we reach man standing erect—the lord of all creation. The lowest forms of life, worms, fishes, etc., only occupy horizontal positions, but they have very little development of brain, and very simple nervous systems. The force of evolution has tended ever to lift from the horizontal plane up through the higher forms of life—bird and mammal—till we have man upright, and with immense development of brain and nervous power. Man, having been exalted to his high position, should never so degrade himself as to sink below it; and yet we see men of strong physical natures leaning toward the earth, showing thereby an affinity with what is low.

Upright Man.

Represents the animal nature, in his tendency toward the earth; a disposition to get down on all fours. Man's motions are in the breadths, while the animal's are in the depths; hence the natural tendency of an animal, of a too strongly animal nature, is toward the earth, and earthly or material things. Man is the only animal, as to speak, that meets his fellow breast to breast, and radiates in all directions. Those who gravitate toward the earth live mostly on the material plane. Those who gravitate toward that which is higher and more ennobling, are found to be erect, with a tendency to the earth and earthly things.

Characteristics of Walking.

The question is often asked: "What is a perfect walk, and what are some of the characteristics of walking?" A perfect walk should be rhythmical, that is, in time, as music. The perfect walk must be straight. Bobbing up and down, pitching, rolling, strutting, must be avoided as gymnastic crimes. The great work of the man in walking falls to the lot of the leg—the vital division of the leg. This is the most important portion of the frame. In modern athletic sports, the thigh does most of the hard work. In walking, the thigh should be lifted forward, the lower leg should hang loosely. The unbending of the knee should be avoided. The foot as simultaneously the weight sways on the ground. High stepping is fine in sound, but neither the horse can afford it when either has work to do or races to run. The torso and head should sway in harmonic sympathy with every motion of the legs. Bear in mind that the manner in which you support

the body is an expression of mind and heart. In the carriage of the torso, the predominant zone is very significant of the being. Above all things, protruding of the abdomen should be avoided. If carried too far forward, it shows one to be led by his appetites. Such a one will step very heavily upon the heels, paying due deference to the earth for his physical support. If the head and face are forward, especially with upturned nose, it is indicative of one led by curiosity—prying into other people's business. If the head is lowered it shows a reflective or subjective state. It may be shame, it may be grief. We must judge by other things being equal.

Carriage.

The best carriage of the body throws the emotive zone into prominence. The feet, being mental, are typical of the understanding. They may guide, but being nearest the earth, they perform the more menial service, and as such should follow. By all means avoid walking heavily upon the heels. It is often done to display courage, when real courage is lacking. One who is strong will assume weak attitudes, while one who is weak will assume strong attitudes. Walking heavily upon the heel when the heart is palpitating with fear, is equivalent to the boy who whistles to keep up his courage; the more need of courage, the louder he whistles. When the teacher walks before the pupils of a school for the first time, if she walks with an outward appearance of strength and command, but is conscious of her weakness, the smallest child in the room will intuitively know it, and take advantage of the situation, while, on the other hand, her quiet manner, and perfect repose will put every child on his good behavior. "Still water runs deep," and he will not dare even to agitate it.

"Chesty."

The emotive condition of the man is shown by the development of the torso. It may be only physical development; hence, we say again, other things being equal: One with a narrow, sunken, contracted chest not so capable of a noble, generous impulse from the emotive nature. The chest is the seat of honor, and as such it should lead; that is, it should be the most prominent zone in the carriage of the body. It indicates power, courage, endurance, etc. Care should be taken, however, not to make it too prominent; that is, so prominent as to cause one to think that it is a strong attitude assumed by one who is weak. The skulking walk, the panther-like tread, the zigzag movement, are all expressive of the character of one whose honor, manliness and uprightness are no longer manifest. Such a one cannot walk uprightly, nor can he keep in the straight and narrow path. Not only are we cautioned not to turn to the right nor to the left, but we are also told that our progress should be upward as well as onward.

The Straight and Narrow Path.

One should not be hampered because he walks in the straight and narrow path. Some men walk so straight forward that they dare not even look to the right nor to the left for fear of losing their balance. No man who does right will ever be hampered by law, or anything; for, when hampered, he loses his manhood and becomes a slave. A man should be free, free to do anything that he desires; but he should not desire to do anything that does not conform with the highest ideals of true manhood, uprightness, truth and law.

Take a Walk.

Those who have no money to spare for riding in an auto, and who do not enjoy the sensation to be derived from a seat on the hurricane-deck of a high trotting horse, and who do not like to run down people on a bicycle, can obtain plenty of recreation and promote their health by walking. It requires but a little effort of the muscles to walk, and even the small expense of shoe leather may be saved by going barefoot. Unlike boating, or fishing, or riding, walking requires no preparation, and it makes no draft upon the brain. Walking and thinking can go on together, and if a happy thought strikes the walker he can take out his memorandum-book, or the back of an old letter, or use his cuff and jot it down.

"When Lucilius and Scipio used to go into the country, escaping from their labors in the city as from bondage," said Cicero, "they used to go picking up shells along the shore at Caleta and descend to all sorts of frolic and recreation."

Cicero called the pedestrianism of these ancient philosophers a "descent," yet he added the comment, "no one seems to me to be free who does not sometimes do nothing. There should be a haven to which we could fly from time to time, not of sloth and laziness, but of moderate and honest leisure."

Webster composed his reply to Hayne while shooting plover in the marshes of the Potomac. John Quincy Adams, when President, walked every morning before breakfast from the White House to the botanical gardens and return. Tom Reed was a famous pedestrian, but declined to accompany Uncle Joe Cannon in his daily walks. "I cannot," said he, "keep up with that damned prairie chicken." The philosopher Hobbs walked miles every day until the close of his long life, and he especially loved to climb a hill. Immanuel Kant walked every day, no matter what the state of weather, and he never carried an umbrella. Hobbs lived to be 92, and Kant remained on earth until he was 80. Goldsmith and Addison, and Lamb repeatedly traversed the whole of London, lingering only in those streets where second-hand book stores abounded.

Archbishop Whately composed the "Elements of Logic" during his constitutional walks, in which he was always accompanied by three fuzzy-wuzzy dogs, and during which he smoked seven pipes of tobacco. He lived to a good old age, and if it had not been for his indulgence in the precious weed he might have been alive to this day.

If Timothy Dwight had not rested himself from his studies and brain labors by walking, he would have died early, instead of dilating as he did. At 17 he was master of the grammar school at Newham, in Massachusetts; and before he was 20 he was a tutor in Yale College. He taught six hours, studied nine hours, and took no exercise. Fortunately, he was struck with blindness and was compelled to give up study. He then began taking long walks, recovered his sight, and re-established his health.

Beethoven was troubled with deafness and nervous irritability, from which he recovered by walking. Rousseau almost lived in the open fields. Walter Scott, though partially lame, was a famous walker. Dickens was noted for his pedestrian tours, and he introduced into his works the persons whom he encountered in his journeys from his sanctum to his home. Prof. Wilson was not only a walker, but a boxer, leaper, runner and all-around athlete. When George IV visited Edinburgh, "Wilson was at Kelso, and proposed to go by coach; but the seats were all taken. So, next morning at 4, he bathed in the Tweed, dressed himself in hodden gray, took up his staff, and walked the distance of fifty-two miles, reaching Edinburgh in time for dinner."

Take a walk every day. Instead of being a strap hanger in a trolley for twenty minutes, start twenty minutes earlier and make the two miles in forty minutes. Notice things as you go, and add to your store of knowledge. "When it was observed to Aristotle that a certain man had derived no benefit from his travels, the Greek philosopher observed: 'That is owing to his having traveled along with himself.'"

There is no place in America where the weather and the thermometer invite one to take a pleasant walk for so many days in the year as in Los Angeles. Ride in the trolley to Venice, for instance. Seek the shore of the sounding sea, snuff the ozone, stroll briskly along the cement walk listening to the wash of the surf, and watching the antics of the babies and the spooning of the lovers. In an hour, if you are a good walker, you will have passed through Ocean Park and reached Santa Monica, where you can find another trolley car that will bring you home via Hollywood.

Or walk northward to Highland Park, or eastward to the cemetery, or southward to Strawberry Park (where there are no strawberries.) There are good roads, beautiful gardens and pleasant sights in every direction.

Take a walk!

The Law's Delays.

One of the books of Charles Dickens, whose centennial was recently celebrated, hinged upon the unreasonable and unjust delays of the courts of justice at that time, some cases lasting from one generation to another. We need today in America another Dickens to write up this subject, which has become a public scandal, and a menace to the integrity of our social system, besides tending greatly to increase the prevailing social unrest. President Taft recently said:

"One reason for the delay in the lower courts is the disposition of judges to wait an undue length of time in the writing of their opinions and judgments. I know, for I have been a sinner in that regard myself. In English courts the ordinary practice is for the judge to deliver judgment immediately upon the close of the argument, and this is the practice which ought to be enforced here. In the Philippines we adopted the system of refusing a judge his regular monthly stipend unless he could file a certificate with the receipt for his salary that he had disposed of all the business submitted to him in the previous sixty days. This has a marvelously good effect in keeping dockets clear."

Here is another statement by E. M. Grossman, a member of the St. Louis bar:

"Nowhere else on the globe, with the possible exception of Spain, is to be found such a studied, well-wrought scheme to defeat the law of the land. Nowhere, whether in the literature of the times or the gatherings of men, not even in the midst of any assemblage of the most ultra-conservative members of the legal profession, can be found a sincerely disinterested apologist for our system of courts and legal procedure. The delays, the expense with which ordinary litigation is attended, have outworn the patience of lawyers and laity alike. The courts, which should be a haven of refuge for those troubled in material things, are as plague spots, to be shunned and avoided."

While we are reforming so many things it seems appropriate that we should not overlook what is sometimes called the "fount of justice." There is an old saying, you know, that a stream cannot be any purer than its source—although that is not altogether true, for water does purify itself when running through the open air.

A Literary Hog.

That man Francis Bacon must have been a literary hog. Not only is it claimed by some that he wrote Shakespeare, but now, according to a London dispatch, the assertion is made that he wrote the King James version of the Bible. What next?

The Alpha and Omega of Health. By E. B. Warman, A.M.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Mottoes:

The body is the servant of the soul, and a servant should be robust.—[Rousseau.]

The man who never makes mistakes never makes anything. Many chips, broken instruments, cuts and bruises belong to the history of any beautiful statue.

Alphabet of Health.

Aim high—mentally, morally, physically.
Breathe deeply. Bathe daily.
Cut loose from everything detrimental.
Drink several glasses of cold water daily.
Exercise judiciously, systematically, regularly, daily.
Fear nothing; fear is negative.
Get fresh air day and night.
Heed nature's slightest warning; heed it at once.
Indulge in sun baths.
Judiciously guard all nervous expenditure.
Keep your mouth closed when exercising—and when angry.
Laugh at misfortunes—your own, not others.
Masticate your food until it near-liquefies.
Never neglect the care of your teeth.
Over-exertion in any line should be avoided.
Persistently keep a correct position of the body.
Quit worrying if you wish a long life.
Realize that all days are holy.
Sleep eight hours—when possible.
Take a daily air bath—if only for five minutes.
Use every talent that God has given you.
Violated laws of nature must be paid in full.
Waste no time in denying the evidences of the senses.
X-pect what you desire.
Your mental attitude today determines your success tomorrow.
Zealous be in every cause; but not over-zealous.

Health Is Catching.

A HEALTHY man is a bundle of radio-activity. Health is as contagious as disease, and much more to be preferred. We should never speak of having good health—there is no other kind; hence the word "good" is superfluous. It is also just as much an error to speak of "ill health," "poor health" or "tolerable health, thankie." There can be no modification of the term, as the word itself means wholeness. Health is wholesome. Health is ease, and any other condition than that is disease. One may as well speak of a "widow lady," or a "wedding trousseau," or "funeral obsequies," or "free gratis" as to preface the word health with any modifying term.

"You seem to enjoy good health." Why shouldn't I? Why shouldn't everybody enjoy good health? As far as I am individually concerned I couldn't enjoy any other kind. 'Tis true, there are some persons who appear to enjoy what they call "poor health." If you were to take it away from them, if you were to restore them to health, they would miss something and would mourn for it. Such persons would rather be ill than well, and their name is Legion; hence the doctor need have no fear that, like Othello, he shall ever have occasion to exclaim: "Othello's occupation's gone." Those persons remind me of the old lady who when told she was looking well, said: "Oh, yes, I am well, very well; but I always feel bad when I feel well because I know I'm going to feel worse afterward."

The Primary Object.

HEALTH should be the primary object of every form of physical exercise. I am sorry to say this is rather an exception than a rule. The fact that teachers of physical training have increased and multiplied throughout the land, and yet the doctors, hospitals and cemeteries are more liberally patronized than ever is a severe blow against the noble calling.

Why is this? First, mere muscle-making seems to be the paramount object with the majority of teachers; second, it is very rare to find a teacher who takes his own medicine; third, the average teacher of physical training is either ignorant of the laws of health and hygiene and sanitation and food values and all things pertaining thereto or he knowingly violates them, in consequence of which he does not inspire one with confidence in his methods.

As a result of this fact, which has faced me in my professional work throughout the length and breadth of the land, it must not be thought strange if I everlastingly harp on this one string—no system of physical exercise, per se, can ever bring you health if at the same time you disregard the laws of right living. This includes the question of eating, drinking, bathing, breathing, etc., all of which are of the utmost importance and will receive their full and due consideration in time. Important as they are, however, there are other things that precede, in order that these may be the more effectual. Let us start at the very beginning—that's a good place to start anything. In this case, for the class of work, we must lay a good foundation in order that the superstructure may be secure. Then—

Before Arising.

NEVER jump out of bed with a hop, skip and jump if you have any regard for your heart. Oh, yes, it is all right to have the spirit and the feeling that you can do it; but don't. Take a lesson from the cat. Begin by stretching the entire body while lying flat on the back. Tense your arm muscles, leg muscles, neck muscles, abdominal and back muscles, chest muscles. First tense, then relax; tense again and again following each tensing or stretching with a complete relaxing. This

increases heart action gradually (it has been working on half time all night unless you have retired with a stomach full of undigested food,) and, at the same time causes arterial distention in the most natural and effective manner. This is in full accord with physiological law.

After Arising.

CLEANSE the teeth, rinse the mouth, gargle the throat, drink one or two glasses of cold water (not hot if you have any regard for your stomach.) Then take some form of physical exercises (without apparatus) that will bring into healthful action every muscle and every joint of your body. Exercise vigorously but not violently. There should be no heat in the room, and to derive the greatest benefit you should remove your night dress or pajamas (to let your entire body breathe) and, when possible, take your exercises before a full-length mirror (there is a physio-psychological effect in watching the play of the muscles.) Follow the exercises with a suitable bath (always bathe after, not before exercising.) By a suitable bath, I mean that it should be one best suited to the needs of the body rather than to the whims of the mind. I would say, preferably a cold-water bath, provided you have sufficient vitality for reaction; if not, such a bath will do you more harm than good.

Health Essentials.

THESE are of the utmost importance in not only obtaining but in retaining health.

1. We eat and drink to make lymph and blood.
2. We should exercise to aid their circulation.
3. We should breathe deeply to oxygenate them.

Health Preservers.

IT IS of equal importance that the four eliminating or depurating agents of the body should be kept normally active without resorting to drastic remedies. These are the four chimneys of the human body, and if any one of the number becomes blocked or choked or in any way interfered with, it causes extra duty to fall upon the three others.

1. The Lungs—by full breathing.
2. The Kidneys—by water drinking.
3. The Bowels—by proper eating and drinking.
4. The Skin—by daily bathing and water drinking.

Lay Well the Foundation.

THE very corner-stone of health and all that pertains thereto consists of correct position of the body when standing and sitting, and correct carriage of the body when walking.

The athlete when on the gymnasium floor and under the inspiration of his work, and conscious of the fact that the eyes of his pupils and possibly the public are upon him, and that his every movement is closely scrutinized, steps lightly, buoyantly, proudly. But when upon the street he lets down the chest, shuffles his feet and becomes exceedingly careless of the body that has been so carefully trained. This is all wrong. This is where "physical education," a term that I coined many years ago to meet the exigencies of the occasion—means so much more than "physical training" (too often physical straining) or "physical culture." By physical education I mean educating the muscles of the body to hold the bony framework (the anatomical structure) as nature demands for health and strength. The bones are not made to support the muscles, but the muscles to support the bones and hold them in their right relationship each with the other. This relationship does not and cannot exist when one is careless in his standing position or slumps down in the chair when sitting—sliding forward and sitting on the end of his spine.

When physical education is properly taught—taught in its fullness and entirety—one will no longer be obliged to be conscious of his position in standing, sitting and walking. It becomes habitual through correct training.

We never do a thing well until we forget the means whereby we learned.

That which does not become a part of you in your training, 'twere better that it depart from you.

Correct Position—Standing.

THIS means the harmonic poise of the entire body. The chest should be prominent, the hips and abdomen drawn back, the chin drawn slightly in. The weight of the body should be neither upon the heels or too far forward, the center of gravity lying midway between these two extremes. Do not bow back nor bend forward nor allow the chest to sink. When you have correct position—standing—you will bear your weight so lightly upon the heels that you will be able to rise on your toes without swaying your body one particle forward. In ascending or descending thus the body will not sway either backward or forward.

To know what correct position is, is one thing; to get it, is quite another; to retain it habitually and without effort is the sum total of the "knowing" and the "getting."

Harmony is the law of the universe. Correct position is the law of health. It is a physiological fact and an osteopathical principle that the functions cannot be right unless the structure is right. As a rule, when you ask a man to "brace up" he braces back, thus throwing the body as much out of poise as when he stoops or leans too far forward. That little word "poise" is very significant; so significant, in fact, that when you see a man or woman well poised, physically, you are quite

sure to cognize it. Step into a physician's office and observe carefully the perfect poise of the human skeleton when properly articulated and suspended from the head.

Avoid extremes. In leaning backward and standing heavily upon the heels (the position almost universally assumed) there is an undue pressure over the kidneys and a congestion at the base of the brain, the latter causing a most violent headache in the back of the head. To remove the pain, remove the cause by securing and then maintaining the correct position of the body. Realizing that this is much easier said than done, I give, herewith, the quickest and surest method of obtaining correct position of the body when standing.

How to Obtain Correct Position—Standing.

STAND against the wall—or door; first touching the heels to the baseboard, then pressing back against the wall, touching as much of the body as possible—all of leg, shoulders and back of head. This brings the shoulders to a natural position and prevents their being thrown too far back—a grievous fault. When touching the head to the wall—with the chin drawn in, as tilted up—you will observe that the chest is expanded muscularly (not by inflation.) This gives you what I have designated as active chest.

Standing thus against the wall is only a means to an end in securing correct position. Standing thus your entire weight is upon the heels. To secure poise and perfect position the whole body must sway from the door without moving the feet or bending any part of the body, the only movement being the necessary pivoting at the ankle joint. In order to do this correctly, the head, to avoid thrusting the head forward by yielding of the neck muscles or bending at the waist muscles or swaying forward at the knees only—imagine an inflexible rod extending from the crown of the head through the neck joint, waist, hip joint, knee joint and to, but not through, the ankle joint. Were this the case you would correctly transfer your weight from the heels to the center of gravity and then secure the desired results.

Correct Position—Sitting.

WHEN sitting your body should be as well poised from the hips as, when standing properly, it is poised from the ankles. In both cases the same action is to be observed; that is, avoid any undue curvature of the spine, either forward, backward or lateral. To do this, sit either on the forward edge of the chair when at the table to eat or at the desk to write, or, instead, sit as far back in the chair as you can without your back touching the chair back. Do not have the chair so close to the table or desk as to cause you to crook the spine or drop the chest. Keep your eye (your mental eye) on your backbone. That right, all right; but it is never right (in either a standing or sitting posture) if there is a hump in it. A straight spine is a long life.

By observing this caution you will be able to work more hours with less fatigue; eat without crowding the digestive organs and, in both cases you will avoid any interference with circulation—a most important matter as regards the prevention of digestion, liver, irregular heart action, insufficient respiration, headaches and the thousand and one things that follow closely and inevitably upon the violation of correct position, especially the position of the chest.

The foregoing has reference to your position when you have work to do that requires sitting; however, when you wish to rest when at a lecture or entertainment or church there is no harm in leaning back in the chair, but as you do so you should not slide forward in the seat, thus allowing the chest to sink. The importance of this cannot be too strongly impressed.

Carriage of the Body—Walking.

TO START right, to avoid the general tendency of allowing the body to settle, take your position one more against the wall, sway forward to correct position. Keep the chest active and the chin in, thus giving the chest the appearance of leading; the abdomen never. The chest represents honor; the too great prominence of the abdomen represents appetite—appetite should never have the appearance of leading. Do not try to strike the ball of the foot first, nor allow the heel to strike heavily; but the ball and the heel will strike the floor almost simultaneously. With every step you take forget that you have any legs, the legs are conscious you are of them the better. They should be well pivoted at the hips and with only such unconscious knee action as comes from the result of the necessary stride. Always feel an impulse from the chest—an impulse as if an invisible something were leading you upward and upward. You will observe a lightness of step, firmness without rigidity, and a general buoyancy probably never before experienced. You will be able to walk miles with greater ease than you have previously walked a few city blocks.

The foregoing applies with equal force to young and old in every walk in life. Do not fail to keep the wall of the chest raised and fixed (muscularly,) the breathing at the waist (diaphragmatic) and the mouth kept closed.

The athlete should show he is an athlete at all times and on all occasions. He should show it because he can't help showing it; he should show it by his carriage in repose, his clear complexion, his bright eyes, his buoyancy and his general manly bearing.

Why It Is to a Starve

WHITE flour is an enemy because it is lacking in building qualities, for these as whole-meal flour a large percentage of the granular salts, or mineral elements, have been removed. We wise "civilized" people grain to the hogs—and the impurities they contain. Following article on consumption of fine flour for Good Health (Battle Creek).

"A form of neuritis is coming increasingly common symptoms of this disease for a long time, but some have been rapidly. The first signs and tingling of the palms of the hands are certain of the muscles are often impairment of memory in the hands and feet affect the arms and legs of the body, especially the legs. may be paralyzed to such walking. Sometimes the wrist. The abdominal muscles may extend to the heart is affected, as complete heart failure as the pneumogastric nerve. There may be tingling, pains. The pains are frequently confined to the characteristic of all these muscles. This tender muscles or in muscles paralysis. The disease is rheumatism. The symptoms of those of trichiniasis, with confounded.

"A form of the disease noticed in the Far East, and the Malay Archipelago was quite prevalent at one time the Japanese army in the Berlin, however, is not been observed in large numbers. Alabama, among the Chinese, among the fishermen various parts of South America years ago an outbreak of ankylosis at Little Rock, Arkansas of this disease in considerable number of cases energies to a search for the sometimes fatal malady. I been made with the feeding stances experiments have been made.

"Holst published some of a study of scurvy and the crews of sailing vessels the articles used on these other animals as exclusive. He found this to be and preserved meats, and means which had been exposed degrees or more. Schumann's exhaustive research upon the conclusion that polynuritis is phosphorus. According to substance more important health of the nervous system, not, of course, light phosphorus which are found on but that which is elaborated and is found in combination other elements in wholesome compounds of phosphorus for assimilation by the human body to a temperature. These phosphorus compounds, especially from rice, removing the bran. Schumann in very small amounts Schumann and others about neuritis had been produced were rapidly cured by the use of phosphorus, pigeons, apes, pigs, and rats—in which polynuritis was produced, with a waste of the muscles, and hemorrhages after death showed it was found that pigeons on a diet of polished rice and addition to the diet of about wheat bran was quite sufficient of the disease and to maintain man given a similar quantity effect a rapid and complete been produced. Beans or peas found also to give rise to beriberi. It was found that beriberi nations using unpolished rice

into a physician's office and perfect poise of the human skeleton and suspended from the ceiling backward and standing (the position almost universal at the base of the brain, the headache in the back of the head, remove the cause by maintaining the correct position of the head. This is much easier said than done. The quickest and surest method of the body when standing.

—standing.
All—or door; first touching the floor, then pressing back against the wall of the body as possible—back of head. This brings the position and prevents their being a grievous fault. When touching the chin drawn in, not to the chest is expanded (this gives you what I call the chest).

The wall is only a means to an end. Standing thus your feet are heels. To secure poise and the body must away from the feet or bending any part of the body being the necessary pivoting order to do this correctly, that the head forward by yielding of the neck at the waist muscles or knees only—imagine an inflexible crown of the head through the joint, knee joint and to, but point. Were this the case you would weight from the heels to the feet then secure the desired result.

body should be as well-poised when standing properly. It is in both cases the same cause—avoid any undue curve—forward, backward or lateral. The forward edge of the chair or at the desk to write, or, in the chair as you can without chair back. Do not have the feet or desk as to cause you to lean back. Keep your eye (your nose). That right, all right; either a standing or sitting position. A straight spine a long

on you will be able to work fatigue; eat without crowding in both cases you will avoid circulation—a most important prevention of digestion, torpidity, insufficient respiration, and one thing that follows upon the violation of correct position of the chest. Reference to your position when at requires sitting; however, when at a lecture or entertainment harm in leaning back in the chair should not slide forward in the chest to sink. The importance strongly impressed.

and the general tendency of attitude, take your position once away forward to correct posture and the chin in, thus giving of leading; the abdomen, presents honor; the too great a represents appetite—appearance of leading. Do of the foot first, nor allow the ball and the heel will simultaneously. With every you have any legs, the less the better. They should be with only such unconscious as the result of the necessary impulse from the chest—an impulse were leading you to observe a lightness of body, and a general buoyancy experienced. You will be able to sense than you have previously

with equal force to young and Do not fail to keep the walls (muscularly,) the breath (rhythmic) and the mouth kept he is an athlete at all times should show it by his activity, his bright eye, his buoyant bearing.

White Flour.

Why It Is to a Great Extent an Actual Starvation Food.

WHITE flour is an emaciated, starvation food, not because it is lacking in protein or flesh and muscle building qualities, for it contains almost as much of these as whole-meal flour, but because in bolting flour a large percentage of the important and necessary organic salts, or mineral elements, which lie next to the bran, have been removed.

We wise "civilized" people feed the best part of the pig to the hogs—and then we eat the hogs, with all the impurities they contain.

Following article on some of the ill-effects of the consumption of fine flour bread is from an editorial in Good Health (Battle Creek):

"A form of neuritis known as polyneuritis is becoming increasingly common in civilized lands. The symptoms of this disease are often more or less obscure for a long time, but sometimes they make their appearance rapidly. The first symptoms are simply numbness and tingling of the fingers and toes, burning of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet and legs. Certain of the muscles are tender on pressure. There is also impairment of memory and strange, vague sensations in the hands and feet. These symptoms usually affect the arms and legs rather than other parts of the body, especially the legs. In extreme cases the muscles may be paralyzed to such a degree as to interfere with walking. Sometimes the toe drops, in other cases the wrist. The abdominal muscles are paralyzed. The paralysis may extend to the throat. In certain rare cases the heart is affected, as shown by rapid pulse and complete heart failure as a result of the affection of the pneumogastric nerve, which controls the heart. There may be tingling, burning, aching and shooting pains. The pains are likely to be worse in the leg, and frequently confined to the soles of the feet. Most characteristic of all these symptoms is tenderness of the muscles. This tenderness may exist in paralyzed muscles or in muscles which show no evidence of paralysis. The disease is often associated with chronic rheumatism. The symptoms not infrequently are simply those of trichiniasis, with which disease they may be confounded.

"A form of the disease known as beri-beri was first noticed in the Far East, particularly in India, Japan and the Malay Archipelago. This form of polyneuritis was quite prevalent at one time among the soldiers of the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war. Beri-beri, however, is not confined to the Orient. It has been observed in large insane asylums in Arkansas, in Alabama, among the Chinese and Japanese of California, among the fishermen of Newfoundland, and in various parts of South America and Australia. A few years ago an outbreak occurred in the State Insane asylum at Little Rock, Ark. Since the extensive outbreak of this disease in the Japanese army, a very considerable number of scientists have devoted their energies to a search for the causes of this curious and sometimes fatal malady. Numerous experiments have been made with the feeding of fowls, and in a few instances experiments have been made upon human beings.

"Holt published some four years ago the results of a study of scurvy and beri-beri as occurring among the crews of sailing vessels. He found that many of the articles used on these ships when fed to birds and other animals as exclusive dietaries gave rise to neuritis. He found this to be true of white wheat bread and preserved meats, and it was especially true of meats which had been exposed to a temperature of 248 degrees or more. Schaumann, who reported in 1910 an exhaustive research upon this subject, reached the conclusion that polyneuritis is due to a division of organic phosphorus. According to this scientist, there is no substance more important for the maintenance of the health of the nervous system than organic phosphorus, and, of course, light phosphorus or compounds of phosphorus which are found on the shelves of drug stores, but that which is elaborated by the alchemy of nature and is found in combination with protein, fats, and other elements in wholesome foodstuffs. The delicate compounds of phosphorus which have been prepared for assimilation by the human body are destroyed by heating to a temperature of 248 degrees or more. These phosphorus compounds are also extracted from foods, especially from rice, by the process of milling in removing the bran. Schaumann found that in white wheat flour the precious phosphorus compounds are present in very small amount. Experiments made by Schaumann and others showed that animals in which neuritis had been produced by eating fine flour bread were rapidly cured by the use of wheat bran. In animals—pigeons, rabbits, apes, dogs, cats, goats, guinea-pigs, and rats—in which polyneuritis had been produced by feeding on white flour and polished rice, death was usually produced, with a wasting diarrhoea, loss of appetite, paralysis of the legs, cramps, convulsions, edema of the muscles, and hemorrhages. Examination of the tissues after death showed degeneration of the nerves. It was found that pigeons died in three or four weeks on a diet of polished rice and white wheat bread. The wheat bran was quite sufficient to prevent the symptoms of the disease and to maintain health and weight. In a case given a similar quantity it was found sufficient to effect a rapid and complete cure when the disease had been produced. Beans or peas boiled with soda were found also to give rise to beri-beri.

"It was found that beri-beri does not occur among the natives using unpolished rice. Fletcher, Fraser, Ellis,

Braddon and others have shown that a diet of unpolished rice will not produce beri-beri. Unpolished rice affords the necessary two grams of phosphorus a day. Polished rice contains very little phosphorus. It was found, however, that the evil effects resulting from feeding polished rice were wholly prevented by the use of peas or beans, which furnish phosphorus in abundance. Schaumann observed that beri-beri might also be one of the consequences of intestinal auto-intoxication. The putrefactive processes taking place in the intestine prevent the absorption of the organic phosphorus so that the tissues become diseased and undergo degeneration. Schaumann believes that scurvy is produced by the same cause, and suggests that the same may also be true of rickets, pellagra, and osteomalacia or softening of the bones; that is, that each of these conditions is probably the result of deficiency in some particular form of organic phosphorus.

"The unwholesome effects of white flour are very well shown by an experiment made by Schaumann. Well-grown pigeons in good condition and fed on a variety of foods were placed on an exclusive diet of fine flour bread which was guaranteed to be unadulterated and made from unbleached flour. Although they ate the bread with a relish, they soon began to lose weight, suffered from diarrhoea, and later polyneuritis followed, and death occurred on the fifteenth day. On a diet of whole-wheat bread none of these symptoms appeared, but the pigeons remained in perfect health and gained considerably in weight. A change was made in the case of certain other pigeons; fine white flour had been substituted for whole-wheat bread. The result was to cause them to abandon the eggs on which they were sitting and to eat their eggs.

"Holt, Schaumann and others have made observations which confirm the above with reference to the superiority of whole-wheat breads. The symptoms of rickets in children, almost universal in Germany, in some respects closely resemble those of neuritis; hence the importance of giving first attention to the diet of these children, taking special care to supply an abundance of ordinary phosphorus. White bread contains only .2 of one per cent of phosphorus, while skimmed milk and margarine contain only .03 per cent. It is more than probable that rickets among the English and American people is largely due to the deficiency of many of our common foodstuffs, such as fine flour bread and potato, in organic phosphorus salts.

"It is high time that there should be a revolution in our bread-making processes, or at least the material used for bread making. The German finds in his coarse schwartzbrot an abundance of organic phosphorus. The American housewife feeds her children with bread prepared from the finest of flours, from which organic phosphorus is almost wholly excluded. Graham flour, whole-wheat flour, peas and beans must enter more largely into the dietary in connection with such foods as the potato and polished rice."

To the above interesting and valuable article it should be added that iron is by no means the only mineral that is deficient in bolted flour. Iron is indeed one of the less important of the twelve minerals found in the human body. Other minerals greatly lacking in the white flour are potassium, sodium and magnesium.

Also, it should be remarked that it is not necessary to consume the bran of the wheat in order to obtain most of the organic salts in the grain. Indeed, when a person suffers from inflammation of the lining of the stomach, it is inadvisable and injurious to eat bran bread until the digestive organs become normal. The flour called "seconds," or "middlings," contains all the goodness of the wheat, except the bran. The principal mineral found in the bran is silicon, which is contained in the nails, teeth and hair. It also is useful in keeping the heat and electricity of the body together. By eating freely of lettuce, and other raw vegetables, also of figs and strawberries, you will get a sufficiency of silicon.

Eating by Habit.

FOLLOWING are truthful remarks from the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette:—They are entirely in line with statements that have been made in these columns. The "American plan" of eating—which is now fortunately going out of fashion—has been the cause of an immense amount of dyspepsia and other digestive troubles:

"A prolific cause of chronic indigestion is eating from habit, and simply because it is meal time and others are eating. To eat when not hungry is to eat without relish, and food taken without relish is worse than wasted.

"The aborigine who has to stalk and kill his deer before breakfast suffered none of the modern disorders of the stomach. No doubt he went hungry many a time, but to be hungry is far better than to be 'food drunk'—a term invented by Edison, and fitly to be applied to most of us most of the time.

"That good old feeling called hunger is in a fair way to fade into mere tradition. The average man, perhaps, cannot say that he has really felt that sensation once in a dozen years.

"To be sure, when a meal is delayed beyond the customary time, habit protests in an uneasy feeling which is erroneously supposed to be hunger. But the genuine, sharp, gnawing demand of the system for food most of us left behind with our childhood."

Time.

"TIME is but a stream—I go a fishing in. I drink it at it, but while I drink I see the sandy bottom, and detect how shallow it is. Its thin current slides away but eternity remains. I would drink deeper, fish in the sky whose bottom is pebbly with stars." —[Thoreau.

Character.

"IT IS not what a man gets, but what a man is that he should think of. He should first think of his character, and then of his condition. He that has character need have no fear of his condition. Character will draw condition after it.—[Henry Ward Beecher.

Immortality.

THERE is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to live this life and live it as bravely and faithfully, and cheerfully as we can.—[Henry Van Dyke.

A Delicate Distinction

"MOTHER," asked the little one, on the occasion of a number of guests being present at dinner, "will the dessert hurt me, or is there enough to go round?"—[Exchange.

Oxypathy

Has Brought Perfect Health to Many of Your Neighbors—Why Not Let It Cure You?

We don't care how skeptical you are of the power of the Oxypathor to help you. Faith has no part in this cure; many of those who have been cured by the Oxypathor had no faith—had not the slightest hope that there was any relief or cure for them. For had they not already vainly dosed and doctored for years? But they tried the Oxypathor in spite of their skepticism. That's the point we want to emphasize—they gave it a chance to cure them, and that's all we ask of you—you owe that to yourself.

The wonderful strides Oxypathy is making is well illustrated in the following, which is only one out of the never-ending stream of similar letters which we receive EVERY MONTH.

Rheumatism and Heart Trouble

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1912.

Gentlemen:—Have been troubled with rheumatism for 20 years, often suffering intense pain, with limbs so swollen they had to be swathed with bandages from the feet up. I also suffered from stomach and liver trouble, and had to take stimulants to keep up the heart action.

Last September I bought an OXYPATHOR which has relieved me of almost all my troubles, my general health also being better than for years. I am 72 years old but feel better now than when I was 50.

I can most heartily recommend your OXYPATHOR to every one who is suffering.

EMILIE ESLER.

37 East Ave.

Whenever you find a person knocking OXYPATHOR you know for a certainty that they have never really investigated it, and they are simply showing up their ignorance upon this one point; they may be ever so clever upon other things, but in this respect they are WRONG, absolutely WRONG.

OXYPATHOR is a proved proposition, and is spreading rapidly throughout the whole world, far too rapidly to suit those upon whose toes it treads, for like the Bible, its gospel has been translated, and has had to be printed into every tongue.

We say most positively that the OXYPATHOR gives a sick person the best chance of recovery of anything the world has thus far found.

There are scores of users of the OXYPATHOR in Los Angeles who will tell you that they would not take \$1000 for their Oxypathor could they not replace it. These people are not fools, but many of them, of the highest prominence, and they will only tell you this because they have PROVED its value, and they KNOW WHEREOF THEY SPEAK.

GIVE YOUR BLOOD OXYGEN AND YOU CAN RID YOURSELF AND STAY RID OF DISEASE.

For Oxygen means bright red, vigorous, healthy blood, and disease cannot exist in the body blessed with this sort of circulation. This is proved by the experience of many right here in our city.

You have no right to be sick when oxygenated blood means health. And with OXYPATHOR you can have oxygenated blood. You have no right to be weak, when in your own hands is the means of clearing away the poisons in your system, rebuilding the worn-out, diseased cells and restoring health and strength in the whole body. No matter how long you have suffered, no matter what treatments have failed to help you, no matter who has pronounced your case beyond help, investigate Oxypathy. If you can arrange, we will be very glad to have you call at our office. It always gives us pleasure to explain the merits of the Oxypathor, no matter whether you have any idea of purchasing one of the instruments or not. Or, if more convenient, we will send a representative to call on you. But whatever you do, Don't Fail to Investigate.

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\$9.00 Waltham or Elgin Watch in gold-filled case, guaranteed 20 years, \$9.00. This is absolutely the best watch value on the market today, and we have so much confidence in its goodness that we will send either a ladies' or gents' watch by express for your inspection. Send for complete catalog.

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CRUTCHES, TRUSSES, BRACES, YUCCA JACKETS, ARCH SUPPORTS, ELASTIC HOSIERY, YUCCA ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

213 1/2 So. Hill. Western Asseptic Furniture Co. Main 6630.

Peanut Brittle 12 1/2 lb. 1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually 25c. Colored Finishing Braids, per box. Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, etc. Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blk.

The Drug Superstition. Every Dose Inevitably Diminishes the Patient's Vitality.

DRUGS have been weighed in the balance of Practical Experience and have been found wanting. That drug therapeutics are on the wane and daily growing in disfavor admits of not the slightest question, says Dr. Leon Patrick in Health Culture. Not even the activities of the medico-political machine enforced by organized manufacturing pharmacists and retail druggists can hold back the rising tide of reason which is destined to revolutionize the practice of medicine and banish drugs to the dust bin of forgetfulness.

The belief that drugs cure disease is what may be called a relic of the dark ages, when disease was thought to be a demonic obsession, or invasion by an evil spirit. Consistent with their superstitious ignorance the medicine men sent forth the edict that the demon, or evil spirit, could be driven from the body by the swallowing of poisonous concoctions and obnoxious potions.

Pure air, sunshine and proper feeding would make the disease-producing devil too comfortable. The theory, therefore, that only poisonous and bitter things were of any value in curing disease took strong hold upon the primitive mind and laid the foundation for one of the most destructive and horrible practices in the annals of history, namely, the drugging or poisoning of the sick. I say poisoning of the sick advisedly for, as Alonzo Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons has said: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality." Further, William S. Sadler, M.D., director of Chicago Institute of Physiologic Therapeutics, frankly affirms that: "Alcohol and many other drugs, instead of being preventive or a cure of disease, are in themselves a direct cause of disease. Drugs expend the vital energy, but in no way contribute to the production of vital strength, and this is the great difference between drugs and foods." Obviously any treatment that has a debilitating effect upon the vital power is a remedy worse than the disease.

Incidentally, the only capital we have to work with in maintaining health and curing the sick is vitality. In a general way the human body resists disease by means of certain inherent and automatic tendencies of self-defense, which are resident within the body. The sum total of these "fighting powers" or resisting measures of the body is spoken of as the individual's vital resistance. It is a safe axiom to build on, to say that anything that lowers the vital resistance increases the intensity of the disease-process and diminishes the possibilities of recovery. This being true, it logically follows that he is the best physician who knows best how to conserve the vital energy of his patient, and it is upon this vital principle, and naught else, that every physician has had to rely for the cure of his patient.

There is no such thing as cure outside of the natural tendencies of the body to assume the normal when from any cause it is forced out of its normal state. Nature has been thoughtful enough to place in our bodies all the elements and principles which comprise the meaning of the word remedy. Generations ago this self-balancing, self-repairing power was recognized by the more thoughtful fathers in medicine and was duly christened by a name in their pompous Latin—the vis medicatrix naturae, the healing power of nature.

Think of the ridiculousness of any inert drug taken into the system competing with the immortal creative principle of all life! This creative principle does not inhere in any drug or artificial agency. It takes the Creator of the original tissues of our body to restore these tissues when diseased or destroyed. In the final analysis, all cures are self-cures, all healing is self-healing. That is to say, the potency resides within your own anatomy or nowhere.

When we call attention to the fact that the human body contains only fifteen distinct elements, and that these are assimilated by the system only when ingested in their organic state as found in the air, water, fresh vegetables, fruits and other foods, the public will understand that the reason drugs have failed to remedy physical defects and deficiencies is because they are foreign to the body and incompatible with vital force.

Gradually, as doctors and patients both become more intelligent, they learn that drugs are not to be depended upon. No less an authority than William Osler has announced that "he is the best physician who knows the worthlessness of drugs."

It is a physiological fact that drugs possess absolutely no curative power in and of themselves. Drugs at best do nothing more than palliate and mask symptoms—thus becoming allies of the disease. Nature alone cures and she is at it just as long as there is life in the body. All the physician can do is to correct the abnormal conditions and instruct the sick how to cease building disease—remove the obstacles in her path and Nature will soon do the rest. Our proper function, as physicians, is to intelligently assist Nature in her efforts, instead of thwarting her at every turn and suppressing every symptom as quickly as we can find a drug club to beat it down with. Suppressing a manifestation of disease is not curing—not by any means! We must co-operate with Nature in disease as in health, and this is the problem that calls for scientific common-sense in a doctor.

There is but one cure, and that is safe, sane and rational—remove the cause. It is impossible to cure anything with drugs. There are a dozen different reme-

dies that will stop the pain, from opium and chloroform down to the coal-tar products (phenacetin, acetanid, etc.) and the bromides. But not one of them cures in the sense of doing anything toward removing the cause. In fact, they bring relief only at the expense of the heart and stomach, and how any intelligent physician can hope, or expect, to correct a deranged constitution by using drugs that will impair the digestive and nutritive functions is more than I can understand.

"Medicine is only palliative, for back of disease lies the cause, and this cause no drug can reach."—[S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D.]

It matters not what the disease is, whether it be catarrh, dyspepsia, measles, typhoid or insanity—drugs can do nothing more than to give a little temporary relief. Meanwhile the cause—wrong living—is left to seek expression in some other way.

Aside from the specific toxic action, the continued use of so-called tonics, or the mineral acids and salts, will create nervous disorders through their power of stimulating reflex irritations—and in the end they render the disease incurable. For this reason, drugs are playing a rapidly-diminishing part in our warfare upon disease.

It is as our clever editor-physician William J. Robinson phrases it: "The art of drug therapeutics, as now practiced, is based upon a curious mixture of science, luck and humbug." But we who are on the side with nature please ourselves with the idea that we are in the great current in which the true intelligence of the time is moving.

The relief of disease is no longer a matter of providing a few magic powders or soothing potions. We have got past that. People are beginning to think, and when people think they advance.

"The power that is now shaking the very foundation of orthodox medicine is nothing more than the voice of the people calling out for something better; for a closer adherence to natural law; for better understanding of the cause of disease; for the simpler, more effective physiologic therapeutics.

"Meanwhile the healing professions are being reluctantly forced to acknowledge that there are but five great tonics known to the medical world, and only five—proper food, fresh air, cold water, sunshine, and good cheer. All others are frauds or merely temporary substitutes which act in direct opposition to nature's plan of cure.

"After a careful searching of the records we must concede that drugs are by no means the universal panacea which the ascetic philosophy of all ages has extolled them to be; that medicine has never been a science and never can be. In truth, it is purely guess-work, and very bad guessing at that. Moreover, if we are doing any logical, deductive thinking along this line, we can appreciate the poignant truth contained in Dr. Cooper's caustic aphorism: 'The measure of one's faith in drugs is the measure of his ignorance.' I, for one, can personally substantiate this statement. I was raised and educated in the fog of medical dogma; and not until after I had traveled the barren sands of custom (professional precedent) and had been shocked by the cold bath of experience did I give up my blind, implicit faith in the greatest myth in existence—the erroneous belief that drugs cure disease.

"Even now, in writing about them, there are moments

when I can hardly think of them without the superstitious reverence which was bred in me, and which is so hard to slough off.

"Superstition has always been propagated by the doctors. But a new day has dawned, and with it the blackness of medical superstition will disappear as a bad dream, a miasmic mist before the rising sun of reason.

"You know as well as I do that disease is a condition arising from avoidable causes—it is the result of violating the common laws of health and is cured or arrested by an observance of the same laws and not by the administration of any drug. Think it over. You don't have to guess."

Good Sight Good Health

It is difficult to realize that the relation of eye strain to headaches and other functional disorders was not appreciated by physicians until within thirty years ago. If an otherwise healthy person complains of headache the chances are defective vision is the cause, says a recent writer in the American Medical Association Journal. These "ocular headaches" come on at any age.

The headache is the evidence of eyestrain which if not corrected by rightly fitted glasses, may be the beginning of serious future conditions. Disordered nerves is one result of eyestrain. Various diseased conditions of the eyes even cataracts and ultimate blindness, are other results. Without good health one gets little satisfaction out of life, and good health, taken at the right time is usually within one's grasp.

Look at the case of Miss Jennie Williams, a former Los Angeles school teacher, who suffered for years from eyestrain that no oculist she went to ever seemed able to reach. Of what she suffered she says:

"Previous to coming to Dr. McCleery I had been compelled to take a year's vacation because of continuous nervousness and headaches, but with no relief when school work was resumed. I was becoming discouraged and was expecting to have to give up all work that involved continuous use of my eyes. His lenses and his method effectually cured me of the trouble." This is but one of many cases that have been relieved by Dr. McCleery's prescription glasses and his method. Years of experience in the handling of difficult cases have made him an expert in such work. He never takes hold of a case that he does not help and thus make life more worth the living. He uses no "drops" in any person's eyes. His method of determining the actual conditions is superior to "drops." His facilities for the proper grinding of lenses are unsurpassed in Los Angeles. No charge for consultation, or for examination when glasses are taken.

Rightly Fitted Glasses From \$1.50 Up
Toric Lenses From \$3.00 Up
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DR. McCLEERY FIFTH AND BROADWAY
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Specialist and Optician. Over Owl Drug Store.

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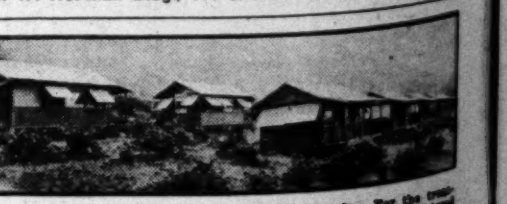
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to cure. But don't take drugs. Our Dilator combines electricity and dilution and affords a positive lasting cure for Piles, Hemorrhoids, and Poor Circulation, Constipation, Gastritis and Insomnia.

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The "New Hygiene" It Is Necessary in

WHILE some fifth diseases, smallpox and typhoid, are increasing—not on account of medical profession, but because of increasing ignorance and cleanliness have been increasing because of these diseases, dietetic errors, while some pressed the belief that the people during the past as a supposed preventive in the great increase of and tuberculosis. Here in the Battle Creek Idea "The term 'New Hygiene' differentiating between the municipal supervision of measures as have been the purpose of preventing, promoting sanitation, and the hygienic reform that does age of public authority, matter of personal education.

"Notwithstanding the in stemming disease and causes, and the decrease thus affected, the fact we are a dying race. We into the belief that the average length of life is of the vitality of the race reach an advanced age,evity.

"Germany, with a population of eighty centenaries, or one in 200,000; France, 44,000; Roumania, one in the United States, one in centenaries in a population we were as healthy as the 90,000 persons living 100 years, tivating disease and degeneration. Dr. Hyslop of authority, declares that such a degree and removed, ural environment and habi ultimate extinction are in form can be secured. W mortality from acute disease average length of life; but by Mr. Rittenhouse, president Life Assurance Society, the ease has doubled. Bright sons where it killed 100 people population thirty years ago, maladies are all increasing, ple who die annually in chronic disease.

"Forty million a year is life a second. One hundred tomorrow—enough to people awfulness of this is that possibly nine-tenths of them neglect, wrong habits, preventable causes, all wor terrible slaughter.

"According to the report United States Census Bureau during the last five cent; apoplexy, 35 per cent; diabetes, 80 per cent.

"In the United States constantly suffering from tuberculosis. Dr. Prince A. Morrow

lities in the United States "In the decade 1851-1860 from diabetes in England

average of 454, while in the are reached 3360, an increase "Cancer is increasing at a cent in sixty years. At the every twenty living in the U

Every eighth adult woman Dr. Williams of England ha most entirely confined to th

and animals. While 5 per from cancer, 8 per cent of suffer from it, they being mo

its than human beings are. vegetable-eating animals are cancer. Cancer is unknown

the natives eat little or no Ceylon and other rice-eating

"Insanity has increased 3 Fifty years ago the proportio 600 to the million. At the p

is 1500 to the million. Idiots number, making the present 2400 to the million. In the sane and idiots already equ

New York makes 5300 new l than 600 to the million. If crease in the United States than 300 years the whole po

duced to idiocy or lunacy. England, the eminent alle declaration that the whole mad unless there is some ra tendency.

"It will be observed that th

do that disease is a condition
causes—it is the result of vio-
of health and is cured or ar-
of the same laws and not by
drug. Think it over. You



and his method. Years of ex-
tensive cases have made him an
expert in the taking of a case that he
can make more worth the living. He
has eyes. His method of determining
the "drops." His facilities for
are unsurpassed in Los Angeles.
for examination when glasses

FIFTH AND BROADWAY.
Rooms 22-23-24.
Over Owl Drug Store.



to cure. But don't
take drugs. Our
Dilators combine
electricity and dil-
atation and are a
positive lasting
cure for Rheumat-
oids, and Poor Circu-
lation and Insomnia.

K, by signing a contract any time within thirty days of the date of the satisfactory. Could any of you help me with this. Don't suffer longer. I have a 24-page booklet, sent by correspondence strictly confidential.

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California. For the treat-
ment of lung. Serum administered
in the Sierra Madre Foot-
spring water, electric car
Moderate prices, electric car
A resident physician, trained
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Home Exchange Co. Water Ave

It will be observed that the diseases which are prey-

It's a good idea. Try it. Mud baths are also good. However, that you get "clean" mud.

et, see Dr. Howell, 306
lway. Lady attendant.

It sparkles and foams like champagne. Drink the most radioactive curative mineral water. It keeps you young, purifies blood, stimulates, rejuvenates your whole body. HCV BATHS cure rheumatism, colds, asthma, poor circulation, paralysis, diabetes, stomach, liver, kidney, bladder, blood, Bright's nervous and female troubles. Makes skin velvety, hair silken. Physician in charge. Send for booklet. Water delivered. Take Melrose ave. cars direct to springs. HCV BATHS, 10000 10th St., Denver, Colo.

If you suffer with Bunions, Corns, Callosities, Ingrowing Nails, Fetid (or foul smelling) Feet, Vascular Growths, Bursitis of the Heel, Chilblains, Broken Down Arches, or other diseases of the feet, see Dr. Howell, 306 Mason Bldg. Fourth and Broadway. Lady attendant.

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Results Count

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Peanut Brittle 12 1/2c lb.
1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually 25c.

Colored Finishing Braids, per box
Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, do.
Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blk.

One Watched Pot That Boils.



(Uncle Sam:) "And they say that a watched pot never boils!"

Good Little Poems.

Unescapable.
Where'er I go by day or night
I find I am pursued;
Although I suffer not from fright
The chase I'd fain elude.

As through the streets my way I wend
I'm followed steadily;
When in the parlor of a friend
The monster's after me.

'Tis not a shadow that I mean
That so obsesses me;
'Tis not a spectre I have seen,
'Tis not an enemy.

But what at morning, night and noon
Brings wrinkles to my brow
Is just the comic opera tune
That's most in favor now!
—[Nathan M. Levy, in New York Sun.]

Discontent.
Let me do something perfect, before death;
Some least of things, so be it whole, and free
From any faltering touch; that none may see
One faintest flaw; that not one lightest breath
May dim the grace my sure hand fashioneth.
I know there is not any strength in me
To work this deed; oh, may Thy power be
Fulfilled in weakness, as Thy Scripture saith.

My soul is sick of half-accomplishment,
Of deeds that are no deeds, of victories
Uncrowned by triumph; stranger to content
Until Thou work in me some excellence,
That my heart may have rest ere I go hence;
Blind voyager across the bitter seas.
—[Edmund Barss, in the Atlantic.]

A Statesman's Confidence.
Oh, Washington and Jackson, too,
I heartily revere;
And Lincoln's fame I humbly view
With an approving tear.

The words of Thomas Jefferson
My deep respect inspire;
And others who have said and done
Great things I much admire.

I know their glory must endure;
Their wisdom all may see,
Since, could they hear me speak, I'm sure
They would agree with me.
—[Washington Star.]

Turkish Women at the Theater.
[Le Monde Artiste:] A notice which is to be seen in one of the theaters of Constantinople effectively solves the problem of people at the back obtaining a clear view and is very much more radical than the polite request made in English and French theaters that ladies should not mar the view of the stage with huge hats.
The notice reads: "In order to render the performance agreeable to all those present the management of the theater has decided that the spectators of the first three rows should recline, those of the next three rows be on their knees and all the others be standing up. In that way everybody will be able to enjoy the play."
This notice is followed by a suggestion implying the Turkish woman's lack of romance: "It is strictly forbidden to laugh, for it is a tragedy that is being performed."

Lion's Head Fountains.
[New York Sun:] Perhaps you have noticed that the water in a great many public fountains, whether for man or beast, comes out of a lion's mouth. Did you ever stop to think why a lion's head should be selected in preference to any other design?
Among the ancient Egyptians the rising of the waters of the River Nile was the most important event of the year, as it meant life and prosperity to the whole nation. This rising of the waters always took place when the sun was in the constellation of Leo, or the lion, so they adopted the shape of a lion as the symbol for the life giving waters of the Nile, and all their fountains were carved with a lion's head. The Greeks and Romans copied this symbol and so it has come down to us.

New York's Charities.
[New York Sun:] According to the 1912 edition of the New York Charities Directory, just issued, there are 254 hospitals, dispensaries and homes for incurables and ninety homes and asylums for children in the five boroughs of New York. It takes a cloth-bound book of nearly 800 pages to name and briefly describe the 3000 and more charitable and religious agencies of this city. Twenty-nine years ago, when the first directory was published, 165 pages were enough to enumerate the city's charities.

The American Girl Again.
In Suburban Life Magazine for February, Margaret Woodward, in discussing why the American girl is a problem, says: "Can you tell me why we should not train our children? We train the puppy and the colt, in order that they may win prizes at the county fairs; we train the young sapling, that it may form a straight, vigorous tree, knowing that 'as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.' But, when we reach the child, some one says: 'Hands off! Let Nature mold him as she will. Do not interfere with her work. Do not encourage or repress natural instincts.' What is the result upon that finest and most beautiful creation, the American

girl? She is well developed physically, plentifully furnished with brains, self-poised, and independent. But mark the criticisms passed upon her by strangers. 'The American girl is mannish.' 'She is underbred.' 'She is noisy, loud-voiced, slangy.' 'She is wholly lacking in reverence.' The American girl has another trait which I sadly deplore. It is a boldness and familiarity toward the opposite sex which is indelicate, to say the least."

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NO. 4

Replete with Hygienic, Spanish and other Receipts by famous California Chefs and Skilled Housewives.
Bigger, Better and More Complete than any Previous Issue.
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9th year in Los Angeles. Our offices and sanatorium fitted for the scientific and effective treatment of cancers and tumors. Specialist of 40 years' experience in charge, who treats all cases with the NEW GERMAN REMEDIES. Breast tumors removed without surgical operation or pain. OUR NEW METHOD guaranteed. Our references—most patients. Bad cases wanted. Any tumor or lump that grows, or sore that does not heal with ordinary treatment, is nearly always cancer. There is a time in all cases of cancer when the disease can be removed and the patient permanently cured. The only cure for cancer is to kill and remove it. Cancer never pains until it is deep and almost incurable. Thousands cured. Why not you? Write today. See us. Save money. Consultation FREE.
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If so, investigate the merits of California Marvella, a wonderful natural disease germ destroyer, blood purifier, tissue builder and health restorer. Discovered in the Sierra Nevada Mts. of California. Positively, quickly and cheaply cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema, Piles and all Kidney, Stomach, Bladder, Skin and Blood Diseases. We can prove it. It removes the cause of disease. Call or write for free descriptive pamphlet. It will save your life. Investigate today. Consultation free. California Marvella Co., 625 E. 7th St. Los Beach Office, 29 American Ave.

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A. P. WATTS,
RUPTURE SPECIALIST

Suite 315 Mason Building, Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles.

WHAT IS ACIE-TO-SO?

It is the only remedy that combines Pure Pine Tar with Plant and Herbs for smoking and inhaling for Catarrh, Bronchitis or Asthma. It is soothing and healing. By mail, Cigarettes \$2. Package for pipe 60c.
For throat and stomach trouble Chew Cherry's Pine Tar Eucalyptus Gum. This gum holds the oils that blend with the saliva and gives continuous treatment. By mail \$2.50 and stamps. P. H. CHERRY, 423 South Hill Street.

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Bldg. 192, Across from Good Samaritan Hospital. Home and We Practice a System of Drugless and Non-Operative Methods of Healing.

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Guaranteed Remedy for Catarrh
The Celebrated Clover Leaf Catarrh Remedy is guaranteed to relieve at once or money refunded. Catarrh is likely to put down your whole system and make you feel miserable. Clover Leaf Catarrh Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Free sample by writing Clover Leaf Pharmacy, Cloverdale, Cal.

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Special attention to Diseases of the Skin, Kidney, Bladder and Prostate. Chronic Diseases, 221 1/2 South Spring St. Rooms 10-11-12.
Office Hours—10-12, 2-4 and 6:30 to 7:30.

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Full test free. I cured my Asthma—no relapse—no return of the disease, and have cured so many others with THIRIACA that I offer FULL TEST prepared for each sufferer. Neither FAITH nor BELIEF is required.—test it yourself. For immediate relief of the spasms and curative treatment, visit the ASTHMA CLINIC, suite 425 Union League Bldg., corner Second and Hill streets. Hours, 11 to 12, and 2 to 4. SPECIALIST in Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Rheumatism. If out of city, write.

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Have proven their worth at the SANITARIUM TREATMENT ROOMS. Overlooking Central Park. 417 West Fifth Street.

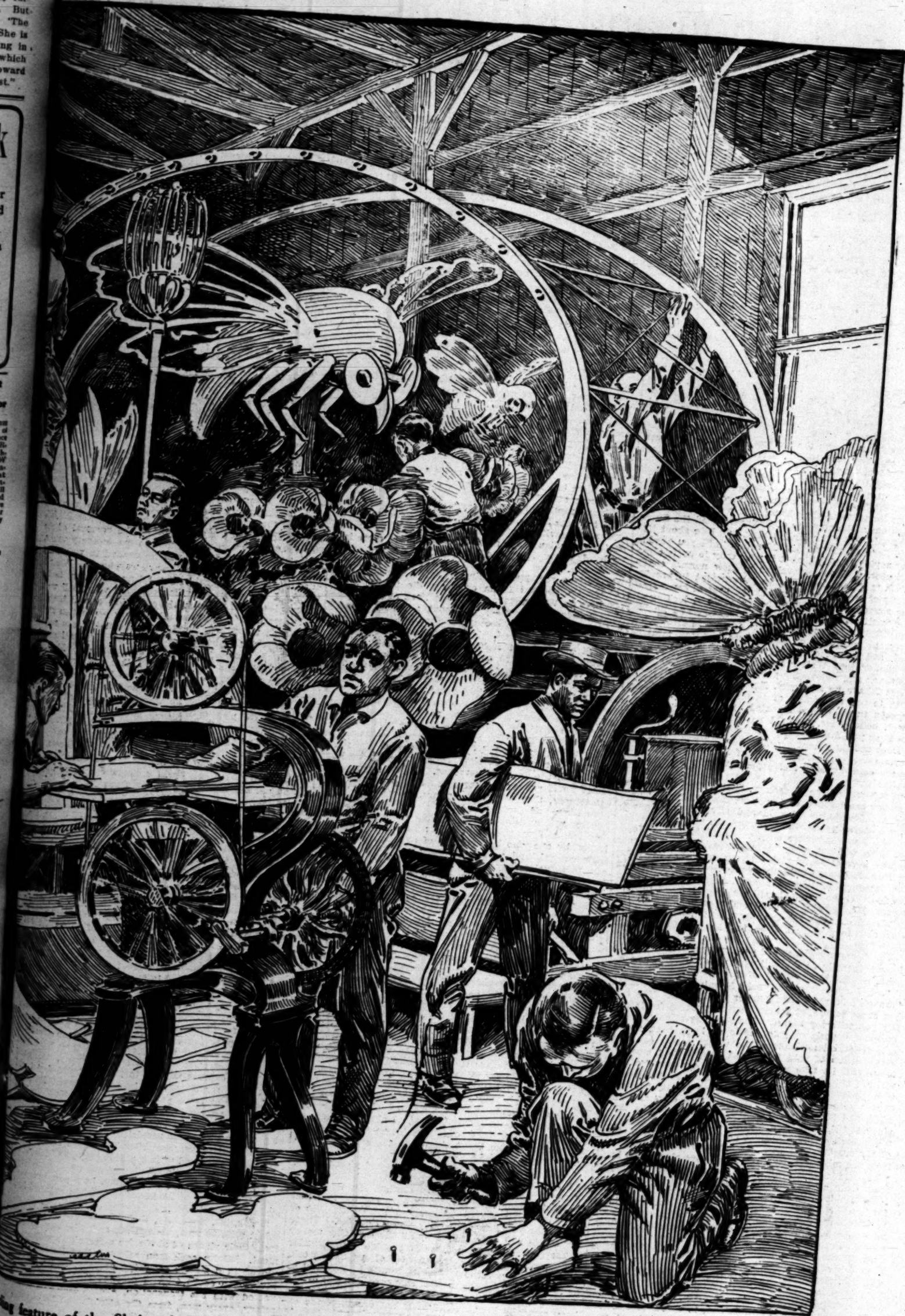
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The Quehl Frame Truss with Rubber Pad, guaranteed to cure the largest Rupture comfortably in twenty-two years' experience. Lady Attendant. Hours 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. THE QUEHL GUARANTEED TRUSS & BANDAGE COMPANY, 455 South Broadway.



THE COMING VISITORS.

Feb. 24, 1912.] 17



feature of the Shriners' Conclave next May.

[297]

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poised, and independent. But
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"She is underbred," "She is
"She is wholly lacking in
an girl has another trait which
boldness and familiarity toward
indicate, to say the least."

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For Sale at Times Of-

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scientific and effective treatment of
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tients wanted. Any tumor or lump that
that does not heal with ordinary treat-
ment always cancer. There is a time in all
when the disease can be removed
out permanently cured. The only cure
to kill and remove it. Cancer never
incurable. Thousands cured. Why
Save money. Consultation FREE.
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California Marveline, a wonderful
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P. WATTS,
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ACIE-TO-SO?
Quinine Pure Fine Tar with Plaster
curing for Catarrh, Bronchitis or
Coughing. By mail. Cigarettes 27c
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Druggists and Non-Operative
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-4 and 6:30 to 7:30.

free. I cured my Asthma—no
no return of the disease, and
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WAT prepared for each sufferer.
required—test it yourself. For
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and 2 to 4. I SPECIALIZE
Rheumatism. If out of city.

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Quel Frame Truss, with Sur-
Pad, guaranteed to hold
most Rupture comfortable al-
springs. Many cases cured.
Adv. Attendant. Hours: 9 a.m.
THE QUEL GUARANTEE
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12¹/₂ lb
1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually 250.....



Colored Finishing Braids, per box
Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, etc.
Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blk.

any Trust Und
the Glass

Ten Thousand Millions. The Golden Story of a Mountain of Gold.

By Tom Fitch. Copyright, 1911.

XVI. MORNING MARSHALS HIS MILLIONS.

DAVID MORNING returned to New York three days after the dinner party described in the last chapter. His typewriters were in attendance as usual, and he began opening his accumulated correspondence, when his secretary knocked at the door communicating with the next room, and, entering, said to his employer:

"Mr. Morning, pardon me for disturbing you, but will you please step into the phonograph-room. There is a good deal of matter on the cylinders which has been placed there by others in your absence, and, I judge, placed there inadvertently. I think you had better hear it yourself before it is transcribed."

Morning walked into the other room, and was for half an hour an interested auditor of the revelations of the wonderful phonograph. He directed his secretary to remove, label, and lock up the cylinders containing the dinner-party conversation.

"Mr. Stephens, somebody has evidently been having a dinner party in this room during my absence. It was not a nice thing for the proprietors to do, but I shall not notice it. Try to find out who dined here without disclosing that I am aware that the room was occupied. I think I recognize the voices of the occupants, but I wish to be sure."

By inquiring among the waiters the secretary ascertained and reported to Mr. Morning that the guests were Borden, Claybank and Gray.

That night our hero departed for Washington, and early next morning he was closeted with the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he revealed the knowledge gathered from the phonograph cylinders.

"It is an infamous piece of business," said the Secretary warmly, but what, Mr. Morning, can I do about it?"

"Mr. Secretary," said Mr. Morning, "will you pardon me for saying frankly that it is your duty to baffle these conspirators and restore values to their normal condition. It is the business of the government to provide a supply of money for the needs and uses of commerce. These scoundrels will bring about a panic by locking up in the vaults of New York, Philadelphia and Boston banks \$300,000,000 which ought to be in circulation among the people. You have three hundred millions of coin and paper money in the treasury. Why not pour this money into Wall street, break the back of this conspiracy and relieve the people?"

"But I have no authority, Mr. Morning, as you must know, to use one dollar of this money for any other purposes than those designated by law. If I had the power, believe me, I would be only too glad to exercise it as you desire."

"Does not the recent act of Congress permit you, Mr. Secretary, to substitute gold bars of standard fineness for the coined money and paper money in the treasury vaults?"

"Yes," replied the Secretary, "but I do not see how that law can be invoked to relieve the situation. There are not 300,000,000 of gold and silver ingots in private ownership in the country, or, probably, in the world. The very large output of gold from the Morning mine will not serve us in this exigency. It would require several years' yield of your mine, Mr. Morning, to furnish enough gold to release the money now in the treasury, and baffle Messrs. Gray, Claybank and Borden. Three hundred millions is a good deal of money, Mr. Morning—a good deal of money."

"Relatively it is, Mr. Secretary, but I have five times that sum in gold bars here, in Philadelphia and New York."

The Secretary glanced at the Arizona Gold King, and looked uneasily at the bell cord which hung above his desk.

"No, I am not crazy," said Morning, with a laugh, "though I do not blame you for thinking so. The time has come somewhat sooner than I expected for intrusting you with my secret. The Morning mine is a phenomenal deposit of gold. It is so large that, fearing any general knowledge of its extent might cause demonetization of gold by the nations, I took measures to conceal its true yield, and for every ounce of gold which I shipped to New York or London as the ostensible product of the mine, I shipped twenty-five other ounces disguised as pig copper to this city, and New York, and Philadelphia, and Liverpool. In the latter place \$1,000,000,000 are stored, and there are \$500,000,000 in each of the American cities I have named. Two of my trusted men from the mine arrived in this city from the mine a week ago. They have since been busy with cold chisels ever since releasing the gold bars from their copper moulds. They will go from here to Philadelphia and New York and thence to Liverpool for similar labors. I did not intend, Mr. Secretary, to offer any of this gold for coinage or sale until able to present it simultaneously at European and American mints. But the present exigency induces me to turn over to the United States for coinage the 500,000,000 of gold bars now ready for delivery in this city. I may add, Mr. Secretary, to quiet the apprehensions which your deep interest in the commercial prosperity of the country might lead you to entertain, that I have not intended, and do not now intend, to throw \$500,000,000 of new money immediately into the channels of commerce. I shall change the gold bars into money at once, in order that the present value may not, by de-

monetization, be taken away from gold; but, once transformed into money, it will be fed gradually to the world, and not precipitated upon it."

"But, Mr. Morning, it will require the constant labor for a long time of the mint and all its branches to coin this large sum, and you require the money at once."

"I propose, Mr. Secretary, to avail myself of the recent law and claim treasury notes for my ingots. The act of Congress will enable you to print in two or three days enough bills of large denomination to cover the whole sum."

"You astound me, Mr. Morning, but I suppose that I must believe you."

"If you will ride with me to the foot of Sixth street, Mr. Secretary, I will exhibit to you \$500,000,000 in gold bars."

"But, Mr. Morning, even \$500,000,000 suddenly poured into Wall street will create a wilder panic and precipitate worse results than those which may come from the pending conspiracy."

"I do not think so," said Morning quietly. "It is contraction and not inflation that hurts. A flood may be disastrous to the crops in places, but a general drouth will surely kill them all."

"If Congress were in session, Mr. Morning, it would be likely to repeal the law to which you refer. It would never suffer so vast a sum to be thus added to the present currency. Why, such an amount will nearly double at once the entire paper and metallic money of the country!"

"But Congress is not in session, Mr. Secretary, and you will pardon me for saying that, whatever may be your individual opinion as to consequences, you have no power to refuse to issue gold notes as fast as you can cause them to be engraved, for any amount of gold bars that I may offer."

"True," replied the Secretary.

"But I repeat, Mr. Secretary, that I hope to guard against the evils you apprehend. I should be an unworthy custodian of the great trust which has come into my hands if I could misuse it to harm my country or my fellow-men."

"I believe you, Mr. Morning."

"For the present I can only use the ingots which are here in Washington. The New York and Philadelphia hoards will be ready in about a month, when I shall require treasury notes for them."

The Secretary bowed.

"Will you order \$300,000,000 of gold notes, of the denomination of \$1000 each, printed at once, and arrange to weigh, test, and receive the \$500,000,000 of bars in my warehouse at the foot of Sixth street? If it be not irregular you might receive the ingots where they are, deliver to me at once the \$200,000,000 of paper money now in the treasury vaults, and the remaining \$300,000,000 when printed. The gold bars can be removed to the treasury vaults at your convenience. I ask that this method be followed because, if I am to relieve the situation in New York I must be on hand there with the actual currency. Ordinarily treasury drafts would answer the purpose, but, under present circumstances, they would be useless, as no bank could cash them and they are not a legal tender. These bandits will have locked up all the money in special deposits, and their well-devised scheme can only be baffled by one who has, outside of any channel within their control, and outside of their knowledge—a vast sum in actual money."

"How, may I ask, do you propose to defeat their plans, Mr. Morning?"

"My brokers will purchase for cash all the stocks they offer, and on deposit of sufficient margin loan them the stocks back again, to be again sold to me. In brief, I will take all their 'shorts,' and all the stocks sold by others which their conspiracy will force upon the market. When they have forced prices down to a point where they are ready to cover their shorts and buy for an advance, I will suddenly jump prices to the level they occupied before the conspirators began their operations and thus commend to their own lips the bitter draught they have prepared for others. I shall know—for I have many sources of information, Mr. Secretary—I shall know what portion of my purchases of stock will come from the conspirators and what portion will come from men who will be forced by the panic to part with their holdings. I shall subsequently make good to all those others all their losses. The one or two hundred millions which I may by this process extract from Mr. Gray, Mr. Claybank and Mr. Borden I shall not—and Morning smiled—"restore to them. I shall devote it to founding and maintaining industrial schools in the West and on the Pacific Coast similar to the one I have already provided for in New York."

"Your plan, Mr. Morning, is a brave and gigantic one. Is there no chance of its failure?"

"Not if I can have your co-operation, Mr. Secretary, in keeping secret for a week or ten days the fact that you have under the recent law received \$500,000,000 of ingot gold and issued treasury notes therefor. These scoundrels will have locked up all the available money in the great financial centers. They know that, under the present law, the \$300,000,000 of paper and coin money in the government vaults cannot be released so as to flow into the channels of commerce, except by the deposit of gold bullion to take its place. My secret has been carefully kept, and they do not dream of the existence in private ownership of \$500,000,000 in gold bars. If I can keep this secret from them until the

hour to strike arrives, I will give them a lesson that will cure them for the future of any disposition to lock up money and constrict the arterial blood of commerce for the purposes of private gain."

"But will not their losses be largely on paper, Mr. Morning? What if they refuse to pay?"

"I shall not go into court with them, Mr. Secretary, and it will not be necessary. Let me further illustrate. They sell 1000 shares of Northwestern, say at \$110, and I buy it. They take the \$110,000 received by them from my broker and add to it \$10,000 or \$20,000 for margin, and borrow from me the 1000 shares of Northwestern just sold me, depositing the \$120,000 or \$130,000 as security for the return of the borrowed stock. When Northwestern, under the pressure of their sales, descends to \$100 they put up additional margin for the stock borrowed, and borrow more stock on the same terms. If they continue this process until they have forced Northwestern down to \$80 or \$70, and could then buy enough to replace the borrowed stock and call in the money they had deposited as margin, they would make as profit the difference between the low price at which they purchased and the average of their sales. But if Northwestern should suddenly jump in price to a point higher than the value to which they had margined it, then my brokers would purchase at this high rate enough Northwestern to make good the stock loaned to them, using for that purpose the money deposited by the conspirators as 'margin.' I propose to let these gentlemen have all the rope they want, and when they attempt to turn and become buyers, I will spring stocks at once to their original price, and confiscate all their margins."

"I will aid you, Mr. Morning, as you request, by keeping our transactions secret as far as possible, though I can't promise you success in that. At least a dozen men will be required to print the gold notes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and those men will know of the issuance of so vast a sum as \$300,000,000. Half a dozen more must know of the removal of the \$200,000,000 of paper money now in the treasury vaults, and at least a dozen men will be needed to weigh and remove the gold bars from your warehouse. What is known to thirty men will soon, I fear, be known to the world. I will detail only discreet men who shall work under pledges of secrecy, the violation of which shall cost them their places, but after every precaution shall have been taken, who shall baffle the ubiquitous newspaper reporter in search of a 'scoop?' He will crawl through the coal hole or the area railings. He will walk with the cats on the top of spikes and broken bottles. He will act as a car driver, a barber, or a purchaser of old clothing. I verily believe that if he had lived in the olden days he would have coated Caesar to reveal the plan of his next campaign, and wrested from the Egyptian Sphinx her secret. I fear, Mr. Morning, that the reporters will prove too much for us."

"I have had some experience in keeping secrets, Mr. Secretary, and if you will permit me to direct the details of the movement, I will undertake that no leaking of it shall reach the ears of the reporters."

"How will you avoid it, Mr. Morning?"

"Anticipating your consent and co-operation, Mr. Secretary, I directed the captain of my steam yacht, the Oro, to come here from New York without delay, and by tonight she will be moored in the Potomac, opposite the warehouse at the foot of Sixth street. I propose that with the officials and men whose duty it will be to test and weigh the gold bars, you shall examine them where they are in the warehouse. You will detail guards for the warehouse who will not know what they are guarding. As soon as satisfied of the quality and quantity of the gold, you will direct the printing of \$300,000,000 of treasury notes, and will deliver to me the \$200,000,000 of paper money now in the treasury vaults. The \$300,000,000 can be printed in bills of the denomination of \$1000 and may be packed in five good-sized trunks. The \$200,000,000 now in the treasury, being in bills of smaller denominations, will require fifteen trunks for their accommodation. My four trusted men who have been busy here for the past month cutting the gold bars out of their copper jackets, will procure fifteen trunks of different makes and marks, and after they have been filled with currency at the treasury vaults, will carry them in an express wagon to the railroad depot, and check them for New York in four different lots, purchasing two or three passage tickets for New York for each lot of trunks. They will go as ordinary baggage to New York and there be taken to my office on Broadway, without exciting suspicion or comment. Two of the men will return from New York here and a similar plan will be pursued with the \$300,000,000 which will be printed in the meantime."

"I do not yet see, Mr. Morning, how you propose to close the mouths of the treasury officials engaged in the business here."

"I ask, Mr. Secretary, that for all this work you will select reliable men, unmarried, and who can be absent from their places of abode for a fortnight without comment. Inform each man selected that he will be employed in a matter requiring secrecy, and that it will involve an ocean trip. I propose that every man connected with the transaction, except yourself, Mr. Secretary, every man, from the official who tests the gold to the official who packs the currency into the trunks

shall, from the time he enters upon his duty until it is completed, receive food and, if need be, coats for his horse, and the placing of the currency require more than an hour of man, as he completes his duty, and when all are on board, the men, with orders to cruise for two days here. Each of the gentlemen will be presented by me with the services. The examination and the bars in the warehouse, and the packing of the \$300,000,000 of paper money, I think, be completed by tomorrow night, with a packing the names of all those who have the fact that \$300,000,000 of treasure way to New York and that the gold \$300,000,000 worth of gold bars in its value. And how about the \$300,000,000 printed?"

"Those engaged in the printing, I told, similarly instructed and I have chartered the New Dominion for a voyage to Port-au-Prince, Santo Domingo. She has steam up. She will be here in time, and a knowledge of the printing or shipping \$300,000,000 will, on the completion of her for a trip to Hayti, and straight afterward receive the same for his services."

"Your plan is ingenious, yet simple, and likely to be effective. So I am concerned its execution will be from all rules and precedents, and I criticism if I order it, especially from papers controlled by the conspirators, really wrong or objectionable in its courtesy to great kings, and you Mr. Morning."

"Say rather that the exigency is Secretary. You will then aid me as 'Yes.'"

"Thank you, Mr. Secretary. In the you may ask of me, personal or official."

XVII.

MORE MARTIAL INFELLS
FROM THE BARONESS VON HUN
PERCES THORNTON

My Dearest Mother: How shall I various moods? Yesterday I was mis- joyful; tomorrow I may be hopeful or weeping as—Oh! I forgot to say I have gone to St. Petersburg. I have accompanied him, and so no one am not lonely; now that I am left to beautiful is the world about me.

This morning I looked from my window. The sharp lights I had watched changing to shadows, with the warring only of inner strife, with all its com- were lost in the soft, peaceful flow of the carried on to the ultimate sea. And much of this mood is due to fancy, this, and a sublimated quality of the m- half-truth, and altogether elusive as a predicate of that precious sense of ple- withheld from my heart these later m- does, indeed, for the operations and e- mental laboratory to which I seemi- submitted it, and so I dismissed analy- my fancies, which at least made me h- at.

After my breakfast I prepared myself only my little fox terrier for a compa- reason, how grateful he seemed! I laugh with joy as his little brown h- fabled feeling. Notwithstanding his could scarcely find footing for his bo- looking back at me to search my lang- remember who gave me my terrier, a- out? How he was brought to me in-t- ted arm, a little loose-skinned, wise- and serenely happy in the warm- was it? Oh, yes, talking about Boston some roses, Boston and I. But never red, or green so tender or so vivid, and the secret of their voluptuous bloom a- fragrance, but that I guessed all w- only an easy, translatable pinch of du- able stain; a simple stroke of creative p- of ether—only a rose.

How easy seem the processes of nat- used material for working out the th- never experiments; gravitation is her l- surely, and defiance a destroyer. Lo- only obedience to this law. Obscure ar- tions and subtle as its teachings are, an- tions of scholarship, leveled at the findi- of preconceived ideas and personal beari- unity and conscientiously agitated by so- greatest effort, might revolutionize a wor- establish a sure basis for sentiment and a- For I believe that unhappy marriages a- lack of ignorance. Passions called by va- to make up the system. Sordidness, vaniti- one, weak obedience to custom, contrib- of human misery. But ignorance is the- repeated error. For what manner of n-

Woma

THE SANITARIAN

THE SANITARIAN

THE most sanitary equipment for decorating a home is the greatest beauty finds its purity and elegance of taste in hangings and finishings contrived which is best calculated to preserve the home. More elements of pleasure in this object than in any other, of course, being the floor cover our floors with thick carpets, whose elegance does not mean infection, and drape our doors with heavy hangings, whose beauty does not mean infection, we are not, strictly speaking, of sanitation and cleanliness. We get from the floor and your drapery the spring of the year, you be cautious in which you have been most housewifely care has been in carpets are beaten, the hanging is "cured" for a while in the sun turned to gather the germs and dust, indirectly, peevishness, petty indisposition in the household are necessary to the happiness of them be in the shape of rugs, beaten and aired frequently.

The floor in every room should be wood. But if this is a luxury, a well-laid floor of pine will do. It is transparent green or oak, produced by its own home, or you are as you may desire, do not have this, too, is an absorber of injuries. If the walls are fresh paint them. If they are papered, make the surface ready to receive

One of the most artistic homes I was not a home of wealth, but of good taste and common sense. The wood, easily cleaned of all stains, with crex rugs in every chamber, where light rugs of silk. All of the furnishings were

... simple even to the airy h...
... than excluded the light. A...
... and in a region where s...
... warm and cosy to the eye...
... Perhaps the reason lay in t...
... color, texture and arrange...
... were of restful tints, althou...

... warmth. The dressing of
... corresponding taste, without p
... of "blue" or "pink" rooms.
... were tricked out in daintily
... of whiteness. The birdse
... , chairs and tables, with
... the simplest but daintiest
... cheerfulfulness to the

the furniture throughout the house with removable cushions—luxury seemed to mould themselves to one or two, and a couple of library.

no wall paper nor heavy curtains, no hangings of the chamber of dust concealed in the corners," the atmosphere of the room was pervaded by the smell and feeling of a warm and comfortable home, and its occupants were in their personalities.

...the woman who preside
...spend all of her time cl
...of every one else concern
...little touch of disorder that m
...and when her husband came
...coat on a chair, and shakin
...as he crossed the room, he

Other States have become deeply interested in the Colorado plan of putting the convict close to the soil as a contract slave, but with the idea of making a genuine farmer of him. Wardens who have investigated the Colorado prison ranches as well as the model building gangs which are kept at work on the Colorado highways, have had nothing but praise for Warden

...tynan's work. When he first broached the idea of leasing ranches considerable doubt was expressed as to the feasibility of his plan. It was said the "lease system" would not work, and that if the men were employed as cowboys they must be kept under close

guards or they would escape at the first opportunity. But the ranches have been in successful operation for more than three years, and their financial returns have justified all the saving in manhood they have cost. Nearly 50 per cent of the total prison population of Colorado has been employed in this profitable and uplifting employment during the past year.

this profitable and uplifting harvest season. With a 1200-acre ranch in Varden Tynan is confident that he can give employment to 250 men, or almost one-fourth the prime population of the county. He is firm in his declaration, however, that the county plan must be put in effect and the county give some share for labor performed, so he will not get freedom with open hands.

D. W. K.

happiest creature I ever knew. A married woman who, though her husband was able to afford a domestic, found pleasure in allowing any but her own fair hands to do the housework. Each little breakfast was prepared as she was herself. And she was her good husband's

her good-by she took all
asure in planning the dinner,
and adding to their fulfillment
original contrivance that kept
atrically wound about her
The formula is too trite to
most beautiful bunches of flow-
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ried. Was it the seasoning a
rt she was an expert—that b
ared to the most gratifying



Warden Tynan inspecting hogs on convict ranches.

Warden Tomas J. Tynan of the Colorado State Penitentiary, believes that such is the case, and, to prove his theory about the regenerating effect of farm work on the criminal, has been conducting about 750 acres, under lease, as convict ranches. There are three ranches near the Colorado penitentiary at Canon City, in the Arkansas Valley. The ranches are leased on the "share and share alike" system, the owners getting half the crops. From thirty to sixty convicts are employed on the ranches, entirely on the "honor" system. They are under no supervision during the day, but return to the penitentiary to sleep at night. They are engaged in practical farm work of all sorts. They learn scientific farming by irrigation methods, and are given a practical insight into stock raising, fruit culture, truck gardening, etc. There have been no attempted escapes from the ranches in the three years or more the plan has been in operation. The men are eager to be assigned to ranch work. Murderers who have been "sent up" for life work alongside "short termers," and all are equally delighted when they get a chance to quit the gloomy prison for a few days or weeks of ranch life.

In Warden Ryan's first biennial period the labor of the men on the convict ranches contributed to the maintenance of the prison 775 tons of hay, 48,000 pounds of straw, 39,150 pounds of oats, 507,300 pounds of stock beets, 331,292 pounds of vegetables, 685 hogs, 600 chickens, 234,350 pounds of apples and seventy-five barrels of cider vinegar. The earnings from the sale of ranch products amounted to \$38,125, outside of what was consumed in the prison.

Warden Thynan is in favor of having the State purchase about 1200 acres of unimproved land near the prison, and then having it reclaimed by convict labor. Land without water is practically valueless, whereas irrigated land in the Arkansas Valley is worth as high as \$2000 per acre. At a comparatively small expense the warden estimates that the convicts can build the necessary ditches to water a prison tract, and can thus add at least \$30,000 to the endowment of the prison, besides creating a permanent "farm training school" for criminals.

It is Warden Tynan's dream to see the State equipped with a model ranch, with roomy and comfortable houses for the convict workers and with first-class barns, out-buildings, etc. He would work such a ranch on the "honor" system, choosing the most worthy men from the penitentiary, as they proved their fitness to be trusted.

"I believe such a ranch would not only pay large returns to the community," said Warden Tynan, "but would result in a saving of manhood that cannot be estimated. Even under the half-crop arrangement as we

the warden earnestly. "The convict should be given a share in his labor. He should get 25 or 50 cents a day for his work, to go to himself or his family. Then he will feel that he is actually starting on the up grade, and that society is really interested in making a man of him. Most of the criminals who find their way to the penitentiaries are from the big cities. There are few convicts from the farms, for farm life does not tend to make criminals. When the convict is released from the penitentiary he naturally drifts back to the big city, where there are countless temptations besetting him, and where all his good resolutions, if he has made any, are inclined to vanish.

"If the convict can be sent out of the penitentiary with a good working knowledge of farming, how different will be his finish. Instead of turning to the city, he will drift naturally 'back to the soil.' The chances are he will become a hard-working, useful member of society, whereas if he goes back to the city the chances



Warden Tynan at night, overseeing convict ranch work.

Colorado.

at he will fall in with criminal associates in the penitentiary. All the trades are in room for everybody on the farm. The practical farmers more than make up for the shoemakers and stone cutters, and can do much to stimulate the backward and at the same time relieve the appalling burden of crime.

Victims for ranch work the warden's sentence should have nothing to do with. Experience has proved to him that is not the only one who can be a measure of liberty. In fact the rule, for the long-sentence men general workers and most inclined to stick to men who are convicted of desperate crimes. As many as eight men working away from the Colorado, either on the ranches or in the mines, none of them has ever tried to escape. The warden has dismissed from his of the length of sentence, and if any of the hobo class than with the most other desperate criminals.

might to see a "lifer," convicted of a sunlit orchard, deeply interested in the fruit. Or perhaps the mild-looking man who is irrigating a strawberry patch with a long string of desperate criminals among the sunburned, hearty-looking penitentiary ranches one soon forgets the convicts. The men chat together in ban against talking is removed, and sees no boisterous conduct. All runs on the day's work—the convicts that have been foraging in the alfalfa of hay that has been stacked, or the here are men who have found their life-long interest aroused in the culture.

ve become deeply interested in the putting the convict close to the soil—slave, but with the idea of making a him. Wardens who have investigated prison ranches as well as the ranches are kept at work on the Colorado nothing but praise for Warden



Vict ranch work.

When he first broached the idea of considerable doubt was expressed at his plan. It was said the "hobo" work, and that if the men were to escape at the first opportunity they must be kept under strict supervision. In successful operation men and their financial returns, to be in manhood they have effected the warden's claims. Nearly 10 per cent of the population of Colorado is now in the penitentiary, and the warden is confident that he can give employment to almost one-fourth of the prison population, however, that the cooperation in effect and the convict labor performed, so he will not only

Woman: In the Home and in the World.

THE SANITARY HOME.

THE most sanitary equipment in the furnishing and decorating of a home is the simplest, and as the greatest beauty finds its expression in simplicity, and elegance of taste may be displayed in furnishings and finishings contrived with regard to that which is best calculated to preserve health and comfort in the home. More elements enter into the accomplishment of this object than may at first appear, cleanliness, of course, being the foremost requisite. When we cover our floors with thick dust and germ-gathering rugs, whose elegance does not hold them immune from infection, and drape our doors and windows with hangings, whose beauty does not make them sanitary, we are not, strictly speaking, regarding the laws of sanitation and cleanliness. When you tear your carpet from the floor and your draperies from their poles, in the spring of the year, you begin to realize the consequences in which you have been living, and which the housewife's care has been unable to prevent. The rugs are beaten, the hangings are shaken, allowed to dry for a while in the sunlight, and are then returned to gather the germs and dust for another year, indirectly, peevishness, unrest and no end of indisposition in the household. If rich, heavy carpets are necessary to the happiness of the householder, let them be in the shape of rugs, that can be taken up, and aired frequently.

Floors in every room should, if possible, be of wood. But if this is a luxury that cannot be commanded, a well-laid floor of pine will take a stain of dark, green or oak, producing a pleasing effect. In your own home, or you are privileged to do with what you may desire, do not have paper on the walls; this, too, is an absorber of injurious germs and impurities. If the walls are fresh and clean, tint them, if they are papered, scrape them, and have the surface ready to receive the coloring. One of the most artistic homes the writer ever visited was not a home of wealth, but was presided over by a woman of taste and common sense. The floors were of wood, easily cleansed of all dust particles with a broom, with crex rugs in every room excepting the bedrooms, where light rugs of softer texture were used. All of the furnishings were free of stuffy upholstery, simple even to the airy hangings, that invited rather than excluded the light. Although it was midwinter, and in a region where snow falls, the home was warm and cozy to the eye as well as to the touch. Perhaps the reason lay in the perfect harmony of color, texture and arrangement. The bedroom was of restful tints, although not lacking in warmth. The dressing of the chambers was of corresponding taste, without plunging into the violent of "blue" or "pink" rooms. Brass or iron bedsteads were tricked out in daintily lavender-perfumed whiteness. The birdseye maple, or white oak, chairs and tables, with the sun streaming through the simplest but daintiest of Swiss curtains, imparted cheerfulness to the apartments.

The furniture throughout the house was of a willow wood, with removable cushions—luxurious grass chairs, arranged to mould themselves to the reclining form, in pairs or two, and a couple of leather luxuries in the library.

As wall paper nor heavy carpets to harbor impurities, the hangings of the character to carry the color of dust concealed in their folds, with no "musty" atmosphere of the home was perfect in the smell and feeling of spring-like cleanliness, and its occupants breathed the same air as their personalities.

"The woman who presided did not—I was surprised—all of her time cleaning, to the dismay of every one else concerned. There was just a touch of disorder that makes home homelike when her husband came in, throwing his hat on a chair, and shaking the snow from his coat as he crossed the room, he received no censures.

This home appealed to me as ideally sanitary, arranged in such a way that there were few places in which dust or dirt could hide and accumulate; wherever uncleanness was created during the day, and the day was on the surface, where it could be seen, and dealt with summarily. And the conditions bespeak the sanitary spirit, which has been the original contrivance that kept the heart of the home free from the wear away the health and harmony of the family.

Anent Cookery.

The simplest creature I ever knew was a young woman who, though her husband was ambitious to afford a domestic, found pride and pleasure in doing any but her own fair hands to prepare the meals. Each lit the breakfast was a dream of beauty—as she was herself. After the husband had finished her good-by she took almost an extravagant pleasure in planning the dinner, anticipating his enjoyment in their fulfillment tasty dishes of original contrivance that kept the heart of the home free from the wear away the health and harmony of the family.

The formula is too trite to bear repetition. The most beautiful bunches of flowers came home every day—the day of the month on which they had been ordered. Was it the seasoning and flavoring—in the day of the month on which they had been ordered. Was it the seasoning and flavoring—in the day of the month on which they had been ordered. Was it the seasoning and flavoring—in the day of the month on which they had been ordered.

or the charm and magnetism of the woman herself, or the love and interest she infused, or all of these things combined that made everything taste so "good?" But "Patty" cooks for 300—yeth, ma'am!—every day of her life except Sunday. She cooks for the joy of cooking, and not because she has a devoted husband to please. She will cook and cook and cook from long before dawn until she has fed the last hungry lover of her pies and soups and roasts and breads, and no crowd can daunt her.

"She can cook for 500 as easily as for five," the discoverer of Patty and her wonders declared proudly, the other day; and it was no idle boast, for every day in the week—except Sunday—Patty does actually cook for 300 or so, and if the limit of the rooms in which her culinary triumphs are served did not prevent, it is not at all unlikely that she would be called upon frequently to cook for the full 500.

Patty is the capable Virginia "darker" who makes possible the success of Mrs. Belmont's suffrage luncheon in the headquarters of the Political Equality Association in Manhattan. With just one assistant—a white girl—she does every bit of the cooking, and does it in her own way, too, for the hundreds who patronize this luncheon "club," and every one who goes there regularly gets to know about Patty and considers her a friend. But do you suppose Mrs. Belmont, or Mrs. Morgan, dare tell Patty on Tuesday evening what to serve on Wednesday? They rely too much upon her services to presume to such an extent. Once in a while one of them will say: "Patty, won't you please tell me what kind of soup you're going to make tomorrow? I'd like to fix the menu." Patty will look resentfully at her inquisitor and shrug her shoulder with, "Guess I'll have somethin' ready." And that's all they can get from her. Patty is an artist, and she has the artistic temperament to the extent of waiting for inspiration and not handing out a cut-and-dried programme a whole twenty-four hours in advance. Whether the "somethin'" is roast beef or sauerkraut, Patty gives it such a flavor that late comers are lucky to find a scrap left.

And Patty always does have "somethin' ready." Two soups, usually, are ready to serve when the first diners arrive, and some sort of roast and tea and coffee and cocoa and such, and sandwiches galore, and pies! Well, Patty does take a special extra pride in those pies, and nobody blames her. She has them laid out in hot luscious rows as early as 7 in the morning, for as Patty's hours of triumph come around noon, she has to begin her duties about the time when ordinary folks have got into their best and soundest sleep. She goes to bed a little after sundown, but she gets up at 3:30 in the morning and starts right at work. By the time others are beginning to frown at the thought of "getting up early," Patty has a large part of her day's work finished and waiting to be served. There is nothing lazy about Patty.

Naturally, Patty gets well paid for her extraordinary work, and with her money she is steadily paying off her debt on a snug farm of a good many acres "down home."

Plucky Young Woman.

She Wins Her Way to the Front as an Architect.

MISS FAY KELLOGG, architect, contractor, carpenter and steam fitter, knows the alpha and omega of her profession. She has practised every branch of it, and is not afraid of hard work, either, for she spends her "leisure hours" farming her twelve-acre plot at Northport, Long Island.

"A woman who goes home with a headache hasn't any chance in architecture," asserts this young woman—whose income averages \$3000 a year—through the columns of a New York paper.

She Competes.

"She's competing with men, doing a man's work on a man's terms, and she can't afford to quit for anything. There was a time a few years ago when I had a great many contracts up in New England, and I spent three months traveling from one town to another. Never slept two nights in the same town. That was hard work. I've worked twenty hours a day for days at a time. One night I woke up long after midnight and began to worry about the stairs in a house I was building at White Plains. I was afraid there was something wrong with them. I dressed and caught the earliest train and surprised all the workmen by walking in on them a little after 7 o'clock. Sure enough, there was something the matter with the stairs. Not the front stairs that I had worried about, but the back stairway, to which I hadn't given a thought.

Leaves Trouble Behind.

"I made up my mind that morning that it didn't pay to take my troubles home and worry about them when I should have been resting. So now I have myself schooled to drop all the cares of the day when I leave this office."

"You know my houses are very different from men's houses. I apply a woman's point of view to everything, even to the kitchen cupboards, which I design myself. Generally these cupboards have two or three clumsy, heavy drawers, so you have to put a lot of things together. And you nearly break your back when you

want to get at them, too. I design all my kitchen cupboards with a great many shallow drawers, so that the housekeeper can keep everything separate and classified as she wants to do. Another thing. Did you ever notice that kitchen sinks are built much too low, only twenty-six inches high. No woman can wash the dishes comfortably at a sink as low as that. All the sinks I put in are thirty-eight inches high. The first time I told a workman I wanted a kitchen sink thirty-eight inches high he began one sentence with: 'But, Miss Kellogg,' and another with 'Why?'

She Merely Glared at Him.

"I just looked at him and repeated: 'Thirty-eight inches high,' and walked off. If I have to tell a man 'why' a thing must be done, he's not the man I want. 'Of course, I had a hard time when I started,' Miss Kellogg continued. 'I studied architecture at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and when I was graduated I started out to look for work.'

"I tramped up and down New York and Brooklyn for a year, looking for a chance. Nobody would take a woman. Today, when I look at the drawings I made then, I can't say I blame the men so much. They were crude, awful!

"Finally a man—a Frenchman, R. L. Daus of Brooklyn—offered to give me a chance in his office. I owe him my first opportunity, and I shall never forget it. For a whole year I worked for \$5 a week. Then, through a friend of Mr. Hastings, of Carrere & Hastings, I got a chance to work in their office. I learned a tremendous lot there, though I was the only woman there, and the young men started to make it as unpleasant for me as they could. But I never saw anything."

Deaf to Funny Stories.

"I never heard any of the supposedly funny stories they used to tell in the hope of embarrassing me. I was friendly, but I absolutely eliminated all idea of sex. That's the only way for a woman to succeed in any business. Later I worked in the office of John R. Thomas, and while there I did a great deal of interior work for the Hall of Records and I designed its main staircase."

"I suppose you encountered even more opposition from men when you studied in Paris?" I suggested.

"I count the best day's work I ever did in my life the opening to women of the architectural department of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, which resulted from my efforts," Miss Kellogg answered. "When I went to Paris I applied to the director, M. Dubois, for admission, which he refused on the ground of my sex. 'No woman has ever applied before. Think of my predicament!' he said. 'Be a brave man and establish a precedent,' I answered. But he was afraid. I tried the American Ambassador and he could do nothing. In the hotel where I lived there was an old bachelor member of the Chamber of Deputies, and one day, half in fun, I said to him: 'M. Pegnier, you deputies sit around smoking cigars and swapping stories. Why don't you get busy and get a bill passed so I can be an architect?' Well, that's just what he did. The bill passed too late to do me any good, but it has helped a lot of other women."

Fashion's Dictates Not Imported from Paris.

LADIES of fashion, who believe that you wearing fabrics whose color tones are determined by the card sent out annually by the J. Claude Freres of the Chambre Syndicate des Nuances, of Paris, you are to learn that this season's colors are determined by the "color expert of one of the greatest wholesale fabric houses in the United States." Vive l'Amerique!

The colors originate in the firm's mills in Passaic, N. J., where a staff of chemists and dyers are continually at work producing colors for the ensuing season.

Here is the color-man's list of shades for spring, 1912, in the order of their popularity: pigskin, manilla, castor, amethyst, Indian, reseda, apricot.

The blues will, as usual in the spring season, hold first place, the medium shade of navy blue, with just a tinge of purple, being best; then the Wilhelmina, Nattier and Copenhagen shades. Next to the blues will come the tans, including Manilla, chamols and pigskin (the color of the pigskin leather).

Then, in about equal demand, will come the amethyst, violet ash, castor and reseda; and in pastels, apricot (a pinkish tan shade), champagnes, corals and reddish tints.

Other colors, staple or hold-overs, in the spring color scale include French gray, taupe, king's blue, maduro, snuff, olive, seaweed, wild rose, sage, salmon, Saxon green, hunter's green, myrtle, mullein, salmon, covert, smoke, steel and a light navy.

White and cream will play the most important part in the demand for spring suits, inasmuch as no smart woman's wardrobe will be complete without this addition. The fabric market contends, however, that this fact will not interfere greatly with the usual demand for colors.

While 100 shades are sent out in the full color scale for the fall and winter season, when the full line of cloths is manufactured to fill the demand for woollens in the cold weather, the spring and summer seasons are very short and a color scale of about thirty shades is issued.

Keeping Shop for All Nations.

By Rene Bache.

Supplies for Ships.

UNCLE SAM HAS A BIG JOB AHEAD WHEN THE PANAMA CANAL OPENS.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S PLAN TO ENLARGE THE PRESENT SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CANAL ZONE SO AS TO ENABLE THEM TO MEET ALL DEMANDS FOR FOOD AND OTHER NECESSARIES—GOVERNMENT WILL RUN WHOLE BUSINESS.

ONE of the biggest problems to be attacked when the Panama Canal is opened to the traffic of the world will be that of furnishing ships of all nations with food and other necessities.

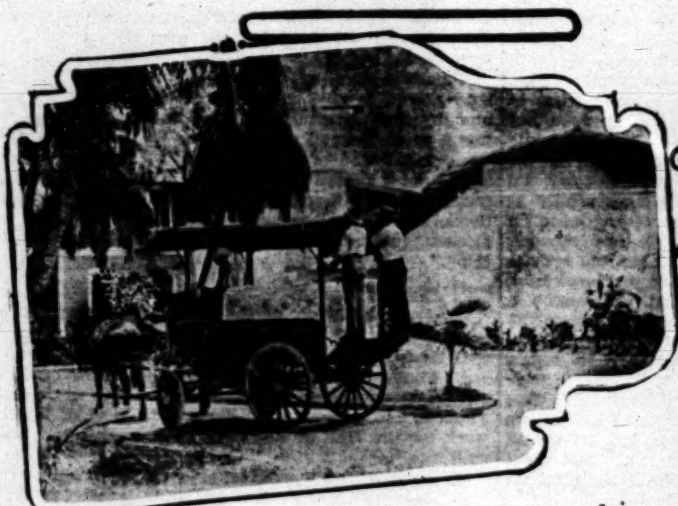
Every vessel that goes through the ditch will want supplies of many kinds, which must be kept conveniently in stock. Fresh meats, groceries, vegetables, canned goods, and particularly ice will be in demand. Likewise, clean linen. A very important branch of the

in frolic, and to continue their trips without interruption. Meanwhile the ship, incidental to its passage through the ditch, will be able to take on coal, food supplies, ice, etc. For this purpose machinery of the latest and most improved pattern will be installed by the government—an important feature of it being the "mechanical stevedore," which, by the help of an endless belt and an electric engine, carries merchandise aboard in packages with an alacrity that is nothing short of astonishing. Ports, resembling doorways, being thrown open on the side of the vessel at heights corresponding to her several decks, the goods are transferred from the deck directly into her storage compartments.

President Taft's idea is that all of this supply business can be managed and controlled much better by the government than by outside parties. To accomplish the end in view it will be necessary merely to expand to some extent the plant already established at Cristobal.

year, at 4 cents a loaf. This, it will be noticed, is cent cheaper than the price of the same article in the States. But, in truth, nearly all food supplies are cheaper in the zone than with us—partly because they are purchased in enormous quantities, and also partly for the reason that it is not sought to make any profit by their sale. During the last twelve months the isthmian bakery made 91,581 pounds of cake, and in Thanksgiving and Christmas it produced a special kind of five-pound fruit cakes for \$1.

The cold storage plant at Cristobal is one of the largest in the world, and supplies the entire navy with meats, game, fresh vegetables, and all sorts of other perishable food materials. With some enlargement, perhaps, it will furnish whatever is required in the line by ships that pass through the canal. Every day a train of twenty-one cars leaves Cristobal to distribute merchandise to stores at various points across the isthmus, eleven of these being refrigerator cars, for meat, in



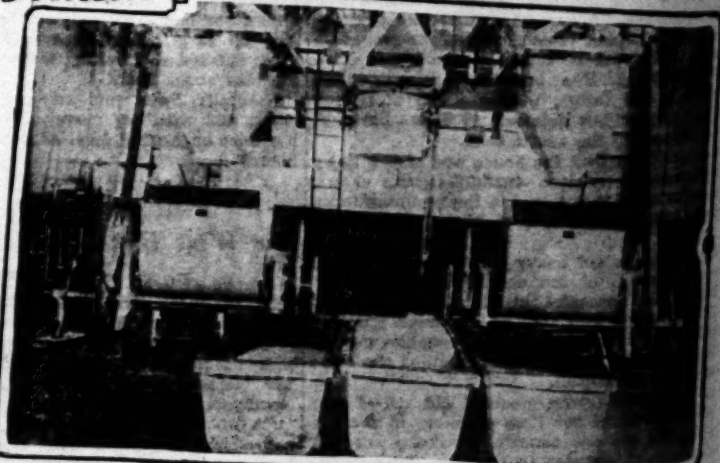
The cold storage plant for entire Canal Zone, and wagon-load of artificial ice.



Lobby of hotel run by Uncle Sam at Ancon.



Electric laundry at Cristobal.



Section of the great bakery at Cristobal.

great government manufacturing plant on the Isthmus will be (as it is today) a huge laundry, in which the collars, shirts, shirtwaists, and petticoats of all nations will be washed.

The average time required by a ship to pass across the Isthmus will be about forty-eight hours. At once on arrival at Panama (going east,) or at Colon (going west,) there will be a scramble to get ashore. Passengers, and everybody else who can escape duty, will want to stretch their legs on dry land and to take a look around. Incidentally, they will wish to buy a lot of things, and to send their linen to the laundry at Cristobal—to be delivered on board before their departure.

Many people will think it worth while to "stay over" a few days. They will need hotel accommodations, which (according to present plans) will be furnished by Uncle Sam. For some years past the United States government has maintained on the Isthmus at Ancon, one of the finest and most luxurious hotels in the world. There will be others—caravansaries of the up-to-date summer hotel type, chiefly for transient guests, with French cooking, tennis courts, swimming pools, and all the latest improvements. They will be practically enclosed in wire screens, to keep out mosquitoes—though such pestiferous insects are by no means so plentiful in the canal zone as they were formerly.

It is only forty-eight miles across the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad. Thus steamer passengers, disembarking for amusement and sight-seeing, will easily be able to rejoin their ships after spending a couple of days

This plant comprises immense storehouses and a manufacturing outfit of remarkable completeness—the latter including the laundry already mentioned, a huge bakery, an ice factory, a cold storage equipment, and arrangements for roasting coffee, making ice cream, corned beef and converting tub butter into attractive prints.

If (says Mr. Taft) private concerns were allowed to enter this field it might happen that one or more big corporations would boost prices, thus increasing the cost of using the canal. Or certain traffic lines might be favored at the expense of others. But, as a matter of fact, the available space at the terminals of the canal is too limited to afford room for all who might want to occupy it for such commercial purposes, and the granting of concessions would be equivalent to the establishment of exclusive privileges, tantamount to monopolies of local trade. With the government in charge, there can be no monopoly, and no discrimination of any kind, while prices will be kept at a very reasonable figure.

The isthmian laundry today is by far the largest and most completely equipped in the world. It is run altogether by electricity, even the irons being heated by the current. Of the scale on which it is conducted one may judge from the fact that during the last year it handled 5,581,923 pieces. The work is collected all over the canal zone and is shipped to Cristobal daily. A clothes pressing and cleaning department is operated in connection with the laundry.

The bakery turns out more than 5,000,000 loaves a

etc. A very complete delivery system is maintained, clerks calling daily at every house for orders. In addition, a mail order department is operated in connection with the plant at Cristobal.

Connected with this plant is the ice factory, which has a capacity of 100 tons a day, the ice being sold at 40 cents per 100 pounds. During the last year the establishment at Cristobal manufactured 110,300 gallons of ice cream, which was furnished to families by the pint or quart and to hotels and stores by the tub. Cold fresh cream and milk (fetched in cold storage from the States) were used to make it, with fresh crushed fruit for flavoring, yet the price charged for it was only 10 cents a quart.

It is easily seen how outfits so excellently organized would require only to be expanded in order to provide for the utmost possible demands of the traffic of a transisthmian canal in full operation. So admirably has the supply business been developed that special provision is made for satisfying the peculiar economic wants of foreigners of many nations. Thus, for example, the commissary department of the zone is at all times prepared to furnish the Spaniard with "joles" and "garbanzo," the Italian with "pomodoro" and "mezzani," or the West Indian with yams and plantain.

The demand being greater for hind quarters of cattle than for fore quarters, the latter, as they accumulate, are converted into corned beef in a couple of hours.

Illustrated

ling tanks which together cost 3 cents a pound m butter in bulk. According at Cristobal of converting into small and appetizing paper and tinfoil, 1400 way every twenty-four

The supply department laboratory in which manufactured, including extracts, and denatured an automatic weighing and it possible to sell nearly ages, thus saving much such weighing and handling.

When one comes to in that the whole business of tributing supplies for the hands of the Panama Railroad rather puzzling were it n is owned outright by the The buying is done by an purchases whatever he w (wherever it happens to be chandise shipped by the the Isthmus. Thus people from California by water for it.

The Panama Railroad of are continually voyaging Colon, and between Pan of these being provided w also a seventh, which let weekly.

During the last year th some furnished over 4,000 senting 6246 head of cattle the meat of 7647 sheep; al kays, nearly half a million 4,360,394 pounds of sugar condensed milk, 6,140,126 pou of potatoes, and many mill acts of various kinds in th

But it should not be a ment at Cristobal is mere shop on a large scale. It store dealing in whatsoever require, including dry good hold furniture and equipm everything, in short, down tooth powder. The trade is siderable—though no such bacco, cigars, and cigaret

Ships must have coal, of being taken to provide fo Congress is expected to app at least a dozen colliers, wh for use by the navy in case ployed under ordinary circ to the Isthmus. At least 1 will be needed to supply nav riving at Colon and Panam

Many steamships are not feel. We shall have to supp other requisites. Mr. Taft r of Congress to the fact that dry dock, for use by vessels

Though hard to realize, it Canal will be open for traf years from now. We have business that will arrive. T interoceanic street—a trans brightly lighted from end to large part of the seagoing tr along it, and it is high time the demands of this wonderfu

plies of whatever it may dem are first class and prices low ately through an increased a purely and simply a comm have a dangerous rival—the which, spanning the narrowe is already trans-shipping merc at a surprisingly low rate from

The Old Trapp You are clever, they're te With your traps and yo You travel the plains in We hooped it with cautio You sleep every night un You've comforts galore But could you take traps And live for a year witho

You have kettles and pan Remembers a grocery st We had to depend on ou For grub and the clothe You set up your tent in th To us every shadow cri Could you half roast your And live for a year witho

You are skillful, they tell But would your skill an Would you hazard your life With a savage's knife at Those were giants—those h Whose bravery rose to a Could you turn to a land th And live, as they lived, w

ons.

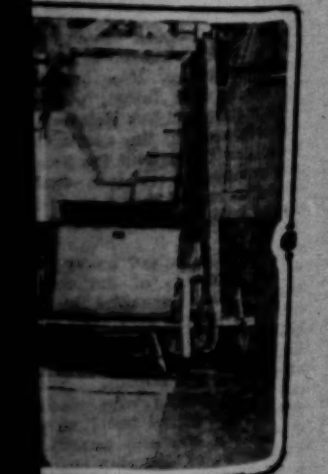
leaf. This, it will be noticed, is the price of the same article in the north, nearly all food supplies are than with us—partly because they enormous quantities, and also partly it is not sought to make much.

During the last twelvemonth the 91,581 pounds of cake, and for Christmas it produced a special kind takes for \$1.

plant at Cristobal is one of the and supplies the entire zone with vegetables, and all sorts of other materials. With some enlargement, which whatever is required in this zone through the canal. Every day cars leave Cristobal to distribute at various points across the strip refrigerator cars, for meats, etc.



Sam



at Cristobal.

the delivery system is maintained, every house for orders. In addition, the department is operated in connection with Cristobal.

the plant is the ice factory, which tons a day, the ice being sold at 10 cents. During the last year the establishment manufactured 110,208 gallons of ice, furnished to families by the plant and stores by the tub. Only 10 cents is charged for cold storage from the ice, with fresh crushed fruit price charged for it was only 25 cents.

outfits so excellently organized to be expanded in order to provide the demands of the traffic of a full operation. So admirably have been developed that special attention has been given to the furnishing of the peculiar requirements of many nations. Thus, for the Italian with "pomedaro" and for the Indian with yams and salted

greater for hind quarters of cattle, the latter, as they accumulate, are packed in a couple of huge pick-

Illustrated Weekly.

ing tanks which together have a capacity of 595 cubic feet.

Butter fetched from the States in the shape of prints costs 3 cents a pound more at wholesale than the same butter in bulk. Accordingly, a special business is made at Cristobal of converting the best grade of tub butter into small and appetizing parcels, done up in tissue paper and tinfoil, 1400 pounds of it being handled in this way every twenty-four hours.

The supply department at Cristobal also maintains a laboratory in which many household necessities are manufactured, including bay rum, vanilla, and lemon extracts, and denatured alcohol. There is in addition an automatic weighing and packing outfit, which makes it possible to sell nearly everything in original packages, thus saving much time and trouble. The cost of such weighing and handling is only \$1.90 per ton.

When one comes to investigate the matter one finds that the whole business of buying, transporting, and distributing supplies for the zone is practically in the hands of the Panama Railroad. And this might seem rather puzzling were it not explained that the railroad is owned outright by the United States government. The buying is done by an army officer in New York, who purchases whatever he wants all over the United States (wherever it happens to be cheapest,) and has the merchandise shipped by the most direct possible routes to the isthmus. Thus people residing in the zone get fruit from California by water and pay San Francisco prices for it.

The Panama Railroad owns six big steamships, which are continually voyaging between Atlantic ports and Colon, and between Pacific ports and Panama—four of them being provided with refrigerator outfits. It has also a seventh, which leaves New Orleans for Colon weekly.

During the last year the supply department of the zone furnished over 4,000,000 pounds of beef—representing 6246 head of cattle. In addition, it distributed the meat of 7647 sheep; also 116,548 chickens, 6252 turkeys, nearly half a million hams, 696,000 dozen eggs, 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, 2,779,869 pounds of condensed milk, 6,140,126 pounds of flour, 5,250,600 pounds of potatoes, and many millions of pounds of food products of various kinds in tins.

But it should not be supposed that the establishment at Cristobal is merely a grocery and butcher's shop on a large scale. It is a magnified department store dealing in whatsoever human need or fancy can require, including dry goods, boots and shoes, household furniture and equipments, hardware, "motions"—everything, in short, down to such trifles as candy and tooth powder. The trade it does in candy is very considerable—though no such huge item as smoking tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Ships must have coal, of course, and steps are now being taken to provide for this all-important item. Congress is expected to appropriate money for building at least a dozen colliers, which (while always available for use by the navy in case of emergency) will be employed under ordinary circumstances in carrying fuel to the isthmus. At least 1,000,000 tons of coal yearly will be needed to supply naval and merchant vessels arriving at Colon and Panama.

Many steamships are now beginning to use oil as fuel. We shall have to supply it. And there are many other requisites. Mr. Taft recently called the attention of Congress to the fact that we must build at least one dry dock, for use by vessels passing through the canal. Though hard to realize, it is a fact that the Panama Canal will be open for traffic within less than three years from now. We have got to get ready for the business that will arrive. The ditch will be a sort of transisthmian street—a transisthmian great white way, brightly lighted from end to end with electricity. A large part of the seagoing trade of the world will pass through it, and it is high time that we got ready to meet the demands of this wonderful traffic with adequate supplies of whatever it may demand. If the goods we offer are that class and prices low, we shall gain proportionately through an increased use of the canal. For this is purely and simply a commercial proposition, and we have a dangerous rival—the Tehuantepec Railroad—which, spanning the narrowest neck of Southern Mexico, is already transshipping merchandise in vast quantities at a surprisingly low rate from ocean to ocean.

The Old Trapper Speaks.

You are clever, they're telling me, youngster, with your traps and your poisoned bait; You travel the plains in a wagon— We hooped it with cautious gait; You sleep every night under canvas, You've comforts galore when you halt— But could you take traps and your rifle— And live for a year without salt?

You have kettles and pans—and your wagon Resembles a grocery store; We had to depend on our powder For grub and the clothes that we wore; You set up your tent in the open— To us every shadow cried "Halt!" Could you half roast your kill, like an Injun And live for a year without salt?

You are skillful, they tell me, O youngster, But would your skill answer their test? Would you hazard your life on one bullet With a savage's knife at your breast? These were giants—those hunters of beaver Whose bravery rose to a fault. Could you turn to a land that was pathless And live, as they lived, without salt?

—[Denver Republican.]

You're a Jelly Fish. By Herbert Kaufman.

[Copyright, 1912, by Herbert Kaufman.]

Marconi, an Anglo-American, has trained a Pole in Ireland to talk to a Flagstaff in Halifax.

Glenn Curtiss begs to inform the public that he builds ships guaranteed to sail in the clouds or on the sea.

McAdoo of New York runs a railroad through the river mud between Manhattan and New Jersey.

Old Man Edison photographs voices and executes portraits of chain lightning and cat-aracts.

A crowd of Buffalo Yankees extract electricity out of Niagara Falls and peddle power and light all over the neighborhood.

Farmer Burbank, out in California, designs new styles in fruits, flowers, vegetables and berries.

Miracles are getting so very commonplace that most of the magicians are looking around for new jobs.

They can't compete against the free exhibitions of practical science and engineering.

The novelist whose romance predicts what the world will be a hundred years from now, inside of a decade finds his book listed in the libraries among the technical and scientific works.

Surgeons think—nothing of replacing a smashed leg with the shank of a calf, or of altering a plain face to suit the fancy of its owner.

Seems as if there's nothing we can't do when we want to do it hard enough.

By the bye, we've omitted your achieve-

ments, mention of what is it that you have done. Eh? Can't make a living? Why, what is the matter with you? Are you crippled? Weak-minded? Ill?

Surely if you are in possession of your full faculties, you are not shameless enough to acknowledge in this period of unrestricted privileges, of splendid dares and tremendous achievements, with the right to go where you please and do whatever you choose, that you are not competent enough to earn a livelihood?

Oh, no, the world is not wrong.

It is the most generous, the most helpful, the most hopeful universe that any human ever knew.

There never was a century when society was doing more to encourage real workers.

There never were so many ways of progressing. Never so many professions, so many trades, never such wages, never such well paid positions, never such need for bigger men to make bigger positions possible.

The fault is yours. You haven't made a real try. You haven't persisted. You haven't striven hard enough. You're a quitter, a shirker, a jelly fish.

You're bred in the same image as the other ordinary folks who have achieved all the marvels of the past fifty years.

Nature didn't give them a single extra bone or one more nerve or muscle than you possess.

They simply used their gifts. They dared. They took aim at success and fired away until they hit it.

Benjamin Wade Hooper. THE INTERESTING STORY OF A GOVERNOR WHO DOES THINGS.

By Robert H. Moulton.

A LITTLE boy of five years stood on the corner of a street in Knoxville, Tenn., crying softly. "What's the matter, son?" asked a sympathetic old gentleman, stopping to pat the curly head. "I'm lonesome," sobbed the little fellow.



GOV. BENJAMIN W. HOOPER OF TENNESSEE.

"Well, well, why don't you run along home then?" "Cause I ain't got any home, sir." "No home? Bless my soul!" The old gentleman took two small grimy hands in his own. "How would you like to go home with me and be my little boy, eh?" "Oh, fine!" And the little street walf, smiling through his tears, trudged confidently away with his new-found friend.

That was thirty-five years ago. Today that same little boy is Governor of Tennessee. His name is Benjamin

Wade Hooper—"Ben" Hooper as he is affectionately known to his friends.

Gov. Hooper is in many respects a remarkable man. At 21 he was admitted to the bar at Newport, Tenn. When 23 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature. In 1910 a split in the Democratic party of Tennessee brought about his election as Governor—the first Republican Governor in twenty-five years in a State that is Democratic by a majority of 40,000 under normal conditions.

He is a man of pleasing personality, tall and youthful in appearance, with the soft, modulated voice of the typical southerner. As a speaker he is fluent and eloquent, and possesses a rare gift of wit and humor. Also he is a hustler. His idea of being Governor is to do things.

A short time ago Gov. Hooper announced his intention of spending a couple of days and nights in the State penitentiary to observe for himself the conditions existing there. Immediately his office was besieged by protesting friends. "Great heavens, Ben," they cried, "you don't mean to say you are going to lock yourself up with a lot of murderers, robbers and niggers?"

"Sure," said Gov. Hooper.

"But," his friends argued, "no other Governor of this State ever did such a thing."

"Can't help that," said the Governor. "It's the only way to get at the truth, boys. I'm going to sleep on a prison bunk, eat prison fare and work a bit in the prison shops."

And he did. The first result of his visit was the granting of some twenty pardons to deserving convicts. Another was an order abolishing stripes.

"They are a relic of barbarism," declared Gov. Hooper. "A prison is an awful place, no matter how humane the management and conditions, and no good purpose is served in rubbing it in on the poor chaps who are unfortunate enough to land there. Heretofore we have thought of only two things in connection with the State prison. One was to get someone in the penitentiary, and the other to get him out. I want to help those fellows; I want to reform them and turn them out better citizens."

The labor problem in the penitentiary and in the coal mines where convicts are employed faced him.

"No, this isn't right," said Gov. Hooper. "These men work day after day, sometimes for years and years, and the State gets all the benefit. There ought to be a law that will give prisoners' dependent relatives some benefits from their work in prison. And I'm going to work for such a law."

The little adopted street walf has made good. He is declared by men of all parties to be the biggest success as Governor that Tennessee has had in many years.

Peanut Brittle 12 1/2 lb 1000 lbs. of the popular, old-fashioned kind that is usually 25c. now! You'll save from one to three dollars. (Second Floor.) Sc Basting Cotton; 500-yd. upla Colored Finishing Braids, per lb Darning Cotton; blk., white, tan, etc. Lisle Bloomer Elastic; white, blue, etc. Mary Trust U the Glass. Illustrated W

The House Beautiful in California.

Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

The Bottle-Tree Family. SOMETHING ABOUT THE KINDS SEEN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By Ernest Brauntton.

THE Sterculias proper number not less than forty species, and some energetic botanists subdivide these into as many more. They are tropical trees, principally from the warmer parts of Asia and Australia. The two species most common in Southern California, the Flame tree (*Sterculia acerifolia*), and the Bottle tree (*S. diversifolia*), are both from the latter country, as is *S. Gregori*, also somewhat planted locally. All these are evergreens, and the only other species found in our gardens is a deciduous tree (*S. platanifolia*), the Chinese Parasol tree.

In California we have but one member of the Order Sterculiaceae, and that is not a *Sterculia* nor is it very close botanically to any other member of the family. This fine but curious shrub is known to science as *Fremontia Californica*, being named for Gen. John C. Fremont. Locally it is called "slippery elm" or "mountain leatherwood." The family is not far removed from the mallows, and this shrub is strikingly similar in appearance to some of the latter. Our California representative grows from near the sea level up to more than 5000 feet altitude, and is finest in the mountains. It has very thick, fanlike leaves and very showy yellow

are used as masts for native boats, and in California may be found a few groves where some of the larger specimens approach such size. From these giants down to the dainty dwarf species found in local gardens is quite a drop in size. In California we may grow a great number of species, with a great range in size and general appearance, and nearly all are easily grown and propagated. There are five ways of performing the latter, four of which are in general use in some parts of the world. They are: 1, by seeds; 2, by division; 3, by cuttings of the base of the culm; 4, by cuttings of the rhizomes. The other process, that of layering, is only practicable or necessary or possible with certain species.

Inheritance of Doubles in Stocks.

FROM time to time there has been reviewed in this department the work in Mendelism of Miss Edith R. Saunders of Cambridge, England, one of the world's most noted investigators in plant breeding. The writer has just received from Miss Saunders her latest work, entitled "Further Experiments on the Inheritance of Doubles and Other Characters in Stocks." One or two facts stated at the outset are of interest to the lay reader.

Where do we get our double garden stocks? It will at once be thought that they come from seeds of the double ones seen in our gardens; but: "Double stocks are completely sterile," says Miss Saunders, "forming neither pollen nor ovules, and consequently they (the seeds) are always obtained from singles." This is indeed a strange fact. "Among the singles certain strains breed true to singleness, producing only singles in successive generations, whether self-fertilized or interbred (with each other); these are herein referred to as 'no-double-strains.' Other strains of singles, indistinguishable to the eye from those of the previous class, yield a mixed offspring of singles and doubles when self-fertilized or interbred, the doubles being mostly, perhaps invariably, in excess of the singles, referred to here as double-strains." Beyond this point this large bulletin of seventy-six pages deals with the complexity of the breeding, but it is a curious and interesting fact that one of these single strains of stocks should "sport" in every generation to the extent of the doubles exceeding in number the singles.

Garden Work at Present.

SOW sweet peas now, for summer blooms. Plant out pansy plants in rich, well-pulverized soil, mulched with manure, in a half-shady place. Propagate bedding plants from cuttings in a box of sand—alternanthera, ageratum, coleus, iresines, salvia, and a host of like plants are worthy the necessary effort.

Divide clumps of perennials such as goldenrod, larkspur, phlox, rudbeckia, sunflower and chrysanthemum. The latter should be divided now to get material from which to take cuttings later. Many vines should be pruned now, such as bignonias and bougainvilleas. The former need far less pruning than the latter. Sow seeds of herbaceous plants out of doors, such as: Aster, larkspur, pinks, phlox, and mignonette. *Browallias*, *torrenias* and tuberous begonias may be planted, also *amaryllis*, *gladioli*, *montoretia*, etc.

Floral Attractions for Insects.

CHARLES DARWIN always held to the theory that the color of flowers was designed to attract insects, and since his death various scientists have, by thorough and extensive experimentation completely vindicated Darwin's theory. All the higher insects flying by day have very keen sight and discern brief blossoms at considerable distances. Lower forms have very poor eyesight, and depend largely upon smell to find the blossoms while insects that fly by night depend almost altogether upon the sense of smell to find everything they desire. Our higher bees have all senses fairly well developed and have a discriminating sense based upon observation, and experience that enables them to go at once to the flowers liked and to avoid those proven undesirable.

Begonia Gloire de Lorraine.

A READER wishes to know how to propagate the *Lorraine begonia*. Many growers propagate from leaves only, believing stronger plants are obtained in this way. This work is generally done with bottom heat during the early winter months so the young plants would now be a couple of inches high. In early spring they are carefully potted off, in very fine soil and are best kept in a glass house, on the north side, close up to the glass as is possible. They need a close air with high temperature. The work of propagation, potting, and general care is for the professional rather than the home gardener, and the amateur is not advised to waste time with this begonia unless unusually well equipped for begonia culture.

Do It Now.

IF YOUR lawn has not been fertilized this spring, do it now. Whether it is rain or no rain, the grass has had sufficient rest, the soil will soon rise in temperature and grass will grow, whether we will or not. If you use stable manure, you should have had it on hand, under cover preferably, for some time. It should have been wetted down and turned over from time to time to kill seeds of pernicious weeds. It is a far better

plan, and a safer, to buy commercial lawn fertilizer. The latter contains all the plant food needed, in proper proportions; no stable manure does.

A Fine Blue Palm.

IN THE old Towle garden at the northwest corner of Figueroa and Twenty-third streets stands one of the finest specimens of the Mexican blue palm (*Erythraea maita*) to be found in the State. This beautiful palm is very hardy here, but slow of growth, and for the latter reason is not extensively planted. In color of foliage it is not surpassed in beauty by any palm we grow.

Training for Autocracy.

[Le Crie de Paris:] The Czarévitch Alexis is 7 years old. As he has been repeatedly told, from the time he was able to understand, that he will be the absolute master of all the Russias and reign as an autocrat over 125,000,000 of subjects he has shown himself to be a terribly spoiled child.

His father, a year after his birth, named him *tsarévitch* of the Cossacks. He has taken his title quite seriously and treats every one around him with military rigidity. He tyrannizes over his younger sisters, the Grand Duchesses Marie and Anastasia, and they tremble before him. The eldest sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, 15 years old, alone dares to oppose him.

Recently when she refused to gratify one of his caprices the Czarévitch became angry and struck her. But the Grand Duchess seized him and administered to the future master of all the Russias a good beating.

The Czar, who was in an adjoining room, and heard the cries of rage and pain raised by his heir, came upon the scene and could establish peace only by declaring that the Grand Duchess Olga should be imprisoned for the crime of lese majeste, whereupon the hetman of the Cossacks declared himself satisfied.



A FINE BLUE PALM.

low flowers which fairly cover the plant, in thrifty specimens, with a mantle of creamy buff.

Very little of commercial value is obtained from any part of *Sterculia* trees, though some species have a fine fibrous inner bark which is made into paper, sacks, matting, tow, etc. A species native to Java (*S. foetida*) is said to have some slight medicinal properties, and nearly all species furnish edible seeds used for food by aboriginal peoples in China, India, Ceylon, Sunda Islands, South America, and other places where these trees are natives. The principal food values lie in the oils with which the seeds abound and which has been taken therefrom for use in lamps in some countries. The tragacanth gum of commerce is taken from several species, even the Flame tree grown in Southern California as an ornamental being found profitable at home.

The Useful Bamboo.

TO OUR neighbors east of the Rockies and even to our fellow-citizens of the northern half of California, the word bamboo suggests fishing rods, summer furniture, or numberless cheap and light household odds and ends made from these giant grasses. But to natives of the Orient and the Far East the word has a deeper and broader meaning. In those countries bamboos form no small part of the food supply, and while the tender shoots are cooking in the pot the household is sheltered in a house formed of these giant canes. Farm implements, cooking utensils, ropes, mats, even clothing, is made from these wonderful plants.

Though found in India, the Malay archipelago, and various parts of the world (even in the United States,) in China and Japan they are put to the greatest number of uses, and in the latter country cultivated in fields for use as timber, rivaling in importance our best pine trees. Not all the species grown are tropical in requirements, for some endure a foot or two of snow with its attendant freezes. Some inhabit swamps while other kinds grow on dry mountain slopes. The largest of the Japanese species withstands fifteen degrees of frost. So large do some of these stems grow that they

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The

Street-Tr
HAPHAZARD PL
COMING OF BEA

ONCE again we have reactivity and still we Property owners are p see fit (and many of them a city without let or hindran dials. Few seem to be aw is necessary before a street t but other methods of plant and city officials are indiff long as this haphazard, mix on, just by the same time sation of a beautiful city, fo dually no street trees wort the day when the Park Co problem. There is more ho than of a place as large as does not believe we shall eve for the people and officials this best and easiest metho To get desirable results it w nearly all the street trees smaller places the problem without legal prescription together to zealously co-op planting of all streets. As verse tastes on the street tre



PALM MASSING

other exercise legal control, w also in order to get proper gracefully to the will of the hard to agree for nearly e cated in getting full and unifor us of any one tree, no matter

FROM time to time United S send in notes regarding the with fruit trees planted along Germany, France, Hungary and become a governmental fad, one well as in beauty. Near Berlin along each side of the road at feet apart. When nearly ripe the purchaser to gather h home. The amount realized is the extension of planting. Awa tect received \$9055 for one of t highway planting in this coun scheme nor will do until our bared or as well restricted as t

THE collection and identificatio also the garden flowers, migh on in connection with school g tempt at teaching botany. If edge is absorbed, some of the pu approach the study of botany w present all consider it a tas part of a prescribed course. From now until late in spring tial may be obtained for wil bill and plain is covered with t ed. Encourage the children keep up their interest by telling relationships. It is as desirabl comes, where any exists, as to les making Latin ones. If the latt of committing them to memory is the child we are after, and ne

Los Angeles Times
California.

buy commercial lawn fertilizer.
the plant food needed, in proper
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e Mexican blue palm (Erythea ar-
the State. This beautiful palm is
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beauty by any palm we grow.

ing for Autocracy.

The Czarevitch Alexis is 7 years
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Street-Tree Season.

HAPHAZARD PLANTING DELAYS THE COMING OF BEAUTIFUL STREETS.

ONCE again we have reached the season of greatest activity and still we have no municipal control. Property owners are planting such trees as they see fit (and many of them are unfit) in all parts of the city without let or hindrance on the part of our officials. Few seem to be aware that a written permit is necessary before a street tree may be legally planted, and other methods of planting suit our people better, and city officials are indifferent to the outcome. So long as this haphazard, mixed jumble of planting goes on, just by the same time are we deferring the realization of a beautiful city, for at present we have practically no street trees worthy of the name. Welcome the day when the Park Commission shall tackle the problem. There is more hope of a small city or town than of a place as large as Los Angeles. The writer does not believe we shall ever have well-planted streets, for the people and officials alike seem indifferent to the best and easiest method of beautifying this city. To get desirable results it will be necessary to remove nearly all the street trees we have and replant. In other places the problem is easier of solution, and without legal prescription the people may be brought together to zealously co-operate to obtain uniform planting of all streets. As property owners have diverse tastes on the street trees, it will be necessary to



PALM MASSING FOR PARKS.

exercise legal control, which is best, or compromise in order to get proper results, the few yielding to the will of the majority. It should not be hard to agree for nearly everybody is more interested in getting full and uniform planting them in the case of any one tree, no matter how much of a favorite.

time to time United States consuls in Europe and in notes regarding the great success attained in fruit trees planted along country highways. In France, Hungary and other countries it has become a governmental fad, one that pays in dollars as well as in beauty. Near Berlin the trees are planted on each side of the road at distances of thirty-two feet apart. When nearly ripe the fruit is sold at auction to the purchaser to gather his crop at his own expense. The amount realized is used for care and for maintenance of planting. Away back in 1902 one of our consuls received \$9055 for one of these crops. Nothing in the way of planting in this country can approach this nor will do until our people are as well behaved as well restricted as the Germans.

collection and identification of our wild flowers, in the garden flowers, might profitably be carried on in connection with school gardens, without any attempt at teaching botany. If sufficient plant knowledge is absorbed, some of the pupils will in later years absorb the study of botany with eagerness, whereas at present all consider it a task, merely a necessary part of a prescribed course.

now until late in spring abundant native material may be obtained for wild-flower study. Every plain is covered with them; every canyon is full of them. Encourage the children to bring them in and name them. It is as desirable to know the common names, where any exists, as to learn the long, often jaw-breaking Latin ones. If the latter are hard, the point of committing them to memory should be dropped. It is the child we are after, and next to him his interest

and love of flowers and other departments of nature. All names are clearly of secondary importance.

The difference between the several flowers, between the plants upon which they grow, habits of growth, whether climbers, bushes, or trailers, all this is of more importance than names or botanical dissection. Once interest the child in the flowers and the scientific matter connected with their study will readily be absorbed, and the love and unusual interest awakened will last through life. This is far more beneficial than many studies now given our children. The writer's son of 10 years is in a class where the teacher has been reading "Huckleberry Finn" every afternoon, notwithstanding the fact that the boy in question has twice read it for his own pleasure and that it has been read by nearly every boy in the class. Why will teachers seek to add to that which the boy has already more thoroughly digested than has the teacher. No study could possibly be of greater value or add more to life than that of the things we see about us every day. Let us know our little individual world thoroughly so that as we go forth into new fields we may catch and absorb each new fact on the foundation of having fully triumphed over all that has been passed.

Vandalism Rewarded.

JUST as this week's copy is going to the printer there comes an inquiry from a city in Southern California asking if it is permissible to trim up Cedrus deodora and like conifers three or four feet above the soil; also laurels and other shrubs, and stating a park superintendent had so pruned.

It is hard to believe that in this day and age, in so enlightened a land as ours, a salaried park superintendent should so violate natural beauty and all established and recorded rules as to visit such vandalism upon this class of trees and shrubs, to the point of destroying their strongest claim to beauty, the preservation of their lower branches down to the ground, giving a perfect pyramid in outline. Writers of all periods have inveighed against such desecration, and scores of statements along this line have appeared in this department. Far from rewarding such wrecking by payment of a salary the park superintendent carrying out this work should be sued for damages, for the damage is permanent. Some years ago a Los Angeles park superintendent was called upon the carpet for a like offense and warned that a repetition would cause his discharge, as would be justice to the people.

Poplars for Streets.

ONCE again some one will have poplars for streets and, having made it known, demands that the writer inform him as to the best one for the purpose. When all are bad, how shall we make a choice? Bolle's poplar is believed to be the best of the family, and is a variety of the white poplar, known properly as Populus alba var. Bolleana. It seems to have reached Europe from Turkestan in 1875, and from Europe came to the United States. It is a narrow, spire-like tree though not so narrow and columnar as the Lombardy poplar. The foliage is handsome, a dark, shiny green, silvery beneath, and curiously lobed. The tree is clean in habit and growth, and does not sucker. If you will plant a poplar, "O ye of little faith," let it be Populus Bolleana.

The Green Ash for Streets.

THE green ash of the eastern part of our country (Fraxenus lanceolata) is a splendid deciduous tree for California streets. They are very drought resistant and are deciduous but three months unless in a very cold soil. Their shape is beautiful, even under hard conditions. There are some fine specimens in San Bernardino along the street in front of the Dr. Hurley place, now seventeen years old, and the growth has been rapid. In 1906, when T. P. Lukens was local forest supervisor, he wrote stating that he had planted several thousands in the mountains, and all were doing well, even in dry places, though of far better growth along streams. The writer believes, though not certain, that those in Central Park now labelled "Arizona Ash" are of this species. The Arizona ash is a comparatively small and ill-shaped tree, and the green ash is much grown in Arizona.

The Morcotea Fig for Streets.

A READER wishes to know of the value of Ficus macrophylla for street planting and asks if it has been given a trial, suggesting that its beauty dictates its use unless markedly unfit.

As the tree is one that under all circumstances and conditions makes buttressed trunks and sends out roots above the soil in every direction, it is more unfitted for street planting than any tree we grow, though one of the most beautiful. There is, or was a few years ago, a row of them in San Diego, but in a section having no curbs or sidewalks. L. D. T. Upland, is hereby informed that the giant tree he asks about, situated on Twentieth street on the Long Beach line, is of this species, and that it is propagated from cuttings.

Desert Street Trees.

IN SECTIONS hot and dry during one portion of the year and having severe frosts during another part, it is necessary to have what might aptly be designated a "tough" tree. These are not hard to find, however,

for some plant individuals have powers of endurance second only to those of the human family.

Trees for such climates are: "Tree of Heaven" (Ailanthus glandulosa,) ash (several species,) box elder (Acer Negundo, China berry tree (Melia Azedarach) and its variety, the Texas umbrella tree, and several cottonwoods; these latter, where the water supply is good. In starting the cottonwood take good-sized limbs, soak them for a while, and plant them out. The American elm (Ulmus Americana,) Kentucky coffee tree (Gymnocladus Canadensis,) black locust (Robinia pseudacacia,) honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos,) and the Russian mulberry (Morus alba Tartarica) are all extensively used. Others equally as good are: Osage orange (Foxyon pomiferum,) a native pear (Pyrus communis,) the Lombardy and Carolina poplars, purple-leaf plum (Prunus Pissardi,) soft maple (Acer saccharinum,) sycamore (Platanus occidentalis,) and walnuts (several species.)

Don't Forget the Pests.

IN TEACHING the children of plant life at school, the insects found upon them or visiting them should not be ignored. Even if the garden crops are cabbages and potatoes, facts of economic value may be learned from the insects infesting them. We must not look alone to butterflies and buttercups to teach valuable lessons, but to the lesser and lower insects and flowers as well.

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Former California State Commissioner of Horticulture.

Soil Improvement.

WITHIN the last three or four years the fruit growers of California have shown remarkable interest in soil improvement by introducing elements to make the physical condition of the soil better, as well as the chemical. The cultivation of cover crops to increase the humus, more scientific irrigation, better cultivation and the application of humus-bearing manures have engrossed the attention of the average grower. This is already showing a betterment of the average orchard.

But there are large areas of orchards planted upon land that will not yield to these surface methods—lands whose primeval condition just below the plow line has changed but little since the trees were planted. In these soils different root systems have been formed. As the trees grow older even the roots that had penetrated the soil during the vigorous growth of the trees in their younger period have become choked, impotent and sometimes dead. These lands seem too obdurate to yield to the deep-rooting legumes or to any method of reaching them by surface cultivation. A solution is now being attempted by the use of dynamite.

The practice of using explosives is getting very common. One week ago I attended a field demonstration that brought out almost every fruit grower in the county. We were told that new land of the average foothill character could be opened up with dynamite at a cost of \$15 an acre, including everything connected with the work. Scores of farmers are actually applying this means of loosening the primeval soil and giving the trees a chance to root in a natural way. Some of these soils may revert to their pre-historic condition; others will never become amalgamated, for we have examples and abundant proof that they have been made permanently penetrable. These experiments have made a mild revolution of methods. I wish every foothill rancher could see some of the results of explosives in the permanent improvement of the land.

Bird Foods.

THE greatest and most humane fancier of California's wild birds I ever knew sold his valley ranch and bought a ranch the greater part of which lay in a steep, foothill canyon. It was the birds that attracted him, together with the scenic beauties of the place. The birds were there because of the plants abounding in that locality bearing food which the songsters liked. It was the "home" of the elderberry, which furnishes food for more species of birds than does any other plant. Manzanita bushes were plentiful and the California "Christmas berry" was abundant. Within easy reach were hundreds of pepper trees, supplying another favorite "dish" for the warblers. Portions of this ranch held small cienegas with their moist soil and worm-food. Heliotrope, wild raspberries, conifers, a small farm given to fruits, with seed-bearing ornamentals all about the home grounds—is it "any wonder that the birds were numerous, some species all the year and others tarrying longer, I am sure, while migrating?"

I have seen other individuals wild over bird protection who never suspected that their favorites were attracted and their tribe increased as the food supply was supplied. These humanitarians often mistake the cause of a scarcity of birds about the premises. They attribute it to lack of protective laws, to the cats and small boys who prowl about the place, or to the fumigators. Of course those who live north of the Tehachepi know why no birds flit about the gardens and yards. There is an alien race there which brooks no sharing of the domestic food supply. Only blackbirds can stem the fierce competition for crumbs and garbage. But away from the homestead the north has its abundance of crows, yellow-hammers, magpies, ravens, canaries, thrushes, meadow larks, ground sparrows, wrens, linnets and a score of other species. Plant to the needs of the birds, as well as to the satisfaction of the visitors. Plant for shelter, shade and provender. If you wish the little creatures to become a part of the life on the ranch.

Empire of the Peach.

THE middle San Joaquin Valley is rapidly becoming a great peach growing center. Many Los Angeles investors have been interested in these investments, but the developments have come from the public at large, cheap lands, good water systems and adaptability to this fruit having caused planting by the square mile in Modesto, Merced and Stanislaus counties within the last few years. Many of the orchards are reaching the first decade of their existence and have demonstrated quality and profits over a large area. I had the pleasure of riding through this great fruit belt early in January, and noting the general up-lift in production.

As to selling the fruits matters have not yet reached a stable basis. This is a common fault within many territories both old and new in the deciduous fruit line. Last season much money was made here, the growers getting somewhere near \$30 per ton. Individuals with

marked care in peach growing received \$40 per ton. I noted great progress in the average skill in pruning and one man told me a considerable percentage of growers had thinned their fruit with intelligence and success. Of the fresh shipping varieties the Elberta is far in the lead, with the Muir for drying constituting the bulk of the plantings. In some sections canning varieties have been planted most extensively, though some large orchards consisted of a combination of shipping, drying and canning kinds.

The soils in these great counties seems typical for peach growing, and the extent of their development to fruits of all kinds not only promises an immensely increased tonnage of fruit but increasing difficulties in finding profitable markets. It is through this progress in horticulture that Stanislaus county was enabled to run Los Angeles county a close second in percentage of increase of population the last decade.

Fruitless Almonds.

A FALLBROOK correspondent has fifty almond trees which bloom each year but produce no results. Some one has told him that there are three genders of almonds—male, female and neuter. He wants to know how to make his trees fruitful.

It is not a matter of gender, but one probably of soil—a situation where the trees cannot form good, deep root systems. Without any description of the soil characteristics or moisture conditions one cannot tell the cause of failure. The almond likes a loose soil, light preferable to heavy yet strong enough to produce good growth. If such soils are retentive of moisture the trees should produce fair crops. Almonds are very susceptible to late frosts and it may be the cause of the barrenness of the trees in question. If the trees are short of moisture in mid-summer that may be the reason no nuts are produced. The blossoms are perfect and should set the fruits. Full particulars would be acceptable.

Farm Employee's Insurance.

THE question of insuring against liability of damage suits brought against the farmer by his employees is agitating the minds of the agriculturists of the State. It has reached the acute stage, and the subject is agitated at every fruit growers' meeting, either in discussion or in the adoption of resolutions in opposition to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. As the law now stands farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, etc., are more directly liable for disability of employees upon the farm than under the old law, along with all other employers of labor. That is, it is far easier for the hired man to collect damage for accident upon the farm than it was under the former law, no matter what the circumstances of the accident.

The Legislature, for some reason not very plain, exempted the farmer from compulsory reports upon accidents to help employed by him. Most other business enterprises must report to the employment accident board created by the new law. This now proves a mistaken favor upon the part of the lawmakers. It prevents the collection of data upon which farm help insurance could be equitably scheduled; it leaves the insurance companies the opportunity of basing their rates upon their own data, or fixing it in fact in an arbitrary manner.

At present the rate of insurance against farm help accidents is \$1.50 per \$100 of pay roll per annum. If a farmer employ ten men at \$40 a month his insurance against accidents among his men would be \$72. This may or may not be a reasonable rate. Only the insurance men know. But it is arbitrary, as far as the public knows, no one having seen a farm accident table corresponding to the mortality table of life risks. If, in attempting to favor the agriculturists by exempting them from furnishing the accident data, the legislature has really placed a handicap upon them it can be rectified later. At any rate the whole subject will likely have an overhauling at no distant date.

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Garden

Early Vegetables.

THE only way to have grow them yourself. be eaten as soon as the much of its sweetness is not be eaten the day they are at their best. Moreover, which the amateur may grow, because they will not make as attractive an appearance as the sorts.

Golden Bantam corn, for instance, is a corn which one can raise in town stores, because it is so early. At the stores, you must buy the earliest gardeners discriminate between the early and the late, but he also knows that the earliest crops, and he is after the best.

Young lettuce is best; but it is not so good as the new young leaves, and the lettuce is like. It isn't so good as the home-grown kind, as the varieties shipped in by the train. The lettuce is largely a matter of time, and you are able to get it when they are fully ripe. As for melons, for instance, a melon at its best is not so good as the one which is an hour or two after it is ripe. Store melons are in the market for the kind of melon patch.

Not having quality uppermost in mind, the grower picks his vegetables, the men and the women, when a garden goes into it in the dew is on the plants, and the time when they are at their best. Beans are an exception to the rule. Beans are a tendency to rust if handled too early. The home gardener has the distinct advantage of gathering young vegetables from the market. Tender young vegetables are a rare delicacy. In the market, a question of thinning out the plants is almost as good, and a question of peas should be picked when they are full size.

The only way it is possible for the home gardener to have quality vegetables, but it is a long season. By making a plan to the last of July, one can have practically all summer. Peas, radishes and spinach—all may be grown in the same way, care being taken in the forming of seeds.—[Garden

Large Tomatoes.

That size is the only consideration. There is a peculiar satisfaction in growing big and red and perfect tomatoes. There is no other product of the amateur is more eager to grow big tomatoes. If one raises one's own tomatoes, the house by the end of the season, but most growers like to have a week or two later. The tomatoes are also a favorite, and have been grown extensively in the house. Rich soil, under which the tomatoes are placed in the boxes. As soon as the tomatoes are formed, the plants may be put in tomato cans. Cans may be melted off by placing them in the garden, and the roots will hold the can together, and the paper pots are used, the bottom of the pot put into the ground with the plants. A protection against cut worms should be chosen for the tomatoes. Well decayed manure may be used in the garden. One objection to manure is that it may contain worms. Sheep manure is the best, but a little commercial garden fertilizer is probably the best. It should be well forked into the soil, with which, however, it must be mixed. The plants have become two feet long should be driven in the soil, with the plants are nailed to the stake; but

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Illustrated Weekly.

Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable

Feb. 24, 1912.] 27

The only way to have quality vegetables is to grow them yourself. Many vegetables ought to be eaten as soon as they are harvested. Corn is much of its sweetness in twenty-four hours. Peas are eaten the day they are picked in order to have their best. Moreover, some kinds of vegetables the amateur may grow are never seen in the stores, because they will not stand shipping well, or make as attractive an appearance as some of the ones.

Basim corn, for instance, is the best very early which one can raise; but you seldom can find it in the stores, because it is yellow.

In the stores, you must buy what you can get. The gardener discriminates. He knows that the early ones grow soggy, flavorless potatoes, and sandy, mealy ones. The farmer may have this knowledge, but he also knows that the heavy soil grows early crops, and he is after quantity rather than quality.

Lettuce is best; but it is not to be found in the stores. When a man raises his own, he eats the young leaves, and begins to realize what lettuce is like. It isn't necessary to use a knife to cut home-grown kind, as it is on some of the varieties shipped in by commercial growers.

Tomatoes is largely a gamble. Raise them early, and you are able to pick them at just the time when they are fully ripe. That is the stage at which they should be eaten, for they begin to deteriorate. As for melons, why, no one knows the value of a melon at its best until he has eaten it. Store melons are insipid, highly unsatisfactory substitutes for the kind one may grow in his own patch.

Having quality uppermost in his mind, the professional grower picks his vegetables when he has the market, the men and the market. The housewife goes into it in the cool of the morning, when the dew is on the plants, and gathers her haul at the time when they are at their best—the sun has had a chance to wither them in the degree. Beans are an exception; the vines are apt to rust if handled when they are wet. The professional gardener has the distinct advantage of being able to gather young vegetables, which seldom are in the market. Tender young beets, for instance, and beet greens, with tiny beets at a rare delicacy. In the home garden, it is a question of thinning out the rows. Young ones almost as good, and string beans, cucumbers and peas should be picked before they have reached full size.

It is possible for the man with a garden to have quality vegetables, but he is able to have them for a long season. By making a succession of crops up to the last of July, one may have string beans all summer. Peas, corn, lettuce, carmelians and spinach—all may be enjoyed for a long time in the same way, care being taken to preserve the seeds.—[Garden Annual.

There is the only consideration, of course; there is peculiar satisfaction in growing tomatoes that are big and red and perfect in texture. Problem is no other product of the garden about which the amateur is more eager to brag—unless it be corn. If one raises one's own plants, the seeds are sown in the house by the end of February, or a week or two later. There are many good varieties, but most growers like Mammoth Ponderosa. It is also a favorite, and Livingston's. These have been grown extensively for many years. The boxes may be used for starting the seeds in rich soil, under which are pieces of straw or other coarse material to give drainage, and placed in the boxes. As soon as two or three leaves have formed, the plants may be transferred to pots or to tomato cans. Cans serve very well, and are melted off by placing them on a hot surface. If one side is then slit to the bottom. A hole is held the can together, and when the plant is in the garden, the roots will not be disturbed. If pots are used, the bottoms are torn off and put into the ground with the plant. The plants are a protection against cut worms.

One of the garden where the soil is warm and moist, and chosen for the tomato plants, and a good manure may be worked into the soil. The objection to manure is the fact that it is apt to contain cut worms. Sheep manure is safer than cow manure, but a little commercial fertilizer—an ammoniacal fertilizer—is probably best of all, as it is easy to handle, and in many instances, the plants should be well forked into the soil under the plants, which, however, it must not come in contact with the plants.

When the plants have become two feet high, stakes should be driven into the ground, and the plants should be trained to climb on. Sometimes, cross-pieces are nailed to the stake; but in any case it

will be necessary to use pieces of soft rags, or binder twine to hold the plants where they are wanted.

All the side shoots should be pinched off, leaving one or two leaders to grow. And they will grow with astonishing rapidity, for into them will be forced all the life which is often wasted on a riotous growth of foliage. If two leaders are permitted to develop, one should be trained on each side of the stake.

A wonderful yield of prime tomatoes will be insured by these methods. They will be early, they will ripen evenly, and very few will rot on the vines. This is the only way to grow really gigantic tomatoes. When this plan is followed much less room is occupied by the vines; and cultivation, which is a very important factor in growing large fruit, is made easy. If the tomatoes seem a little backward about maturing, they may be pushed along by administering a dose of nitrate of soda—about a tablespoonful to each plant, worked into the soil. Grow your tomatoes in this manner, and the tomato corner will be the show spot of your garden.—[San Francisco Call.

Marketing Strawberries.

UNDER this head there are three principal methods to consider. If you are a home market grower your customers are either the groceryman or the consumer. If you sell to the groceryman you deliver to him each day such amount as the demand will consume; perhaps there are several of these grocerymen using your berries. A home market, no matter whether you are selling to the groceryman or the consumer, should not be overstocked; do not let the groceryman have more of your berries than he can easily sell. If you overstock him very often he will cut the price rather than let them spoil. Give your customers good, well-packed berries so that they will be well pleased and want more of your goods.

If you are a member of a shipping association who sells berries on track, they have control of the disposition of them, you are governed by their rules, and the more you can do to encourage a straight, honest pack, the better it will be for yourself and the association. The higher the standard the better the demand. If you are an independent shipper you consign your berries to your commission house; this is often done and permitted although you are a member of a shipping association, as all shipping associations do not control the sale of goods. They attend to the loading of the cars, icing, etc., and are consigned to an unloader or a receiver in the city who unloads and distributes the goods. This gives the shipper the advantage of carload rates and still allows him the privilege of con-



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Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest.

FINE FOWLS AND SOME SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS OF THEM.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

A Chapter on Ducks. BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, BREEDS BRIEFLY CONSIDERED.

THE growing of ducks is essentially a meat proposition, hence quick development, economic production, and a reasonably sure market are the things to consider in its prosecution along commercial lines. In some of the eastern States possessing favorable conditions the growing of these birds is indeed a business of large proportions, demanding extensive plants. On this Coast, however, it has always been secondary to the growing of chickens, though of late years there has been a tendency to give it more attention. Around San Francisco Bay there are a number of quite large duck farms, while south of the Tehachapi ducks are more extensively grown than formerly.

A few ducks can be grown to advantage most anywhere, but when grown in numbers some consideration must be given to market conditions. Though a water fowl, a well-drained soil and dry houses are essential. The domesticated breeds can be grown without ponds, though advantageous if not allowed its use all the time. Shade is desirable, and should be natural rather than artificial, though the latter will serve the purpose. In starting, two things are important: eggs from a rapid-growing and robust strain, and good hatching and brooding. The eggs require twenty-eight days

breed originated and has been to a large extent developed. They mature early, grow fast and to a great size, are hardy, easily acclimatized, thriving almost anywhere, and are good layers, many laying up to 120 or more eggs a year. The bones being comparatively light, there is less offal in proportion to the weight than in most other breeds. The deep keel also carries a large quantity of the best meat. They have been killed at six weeks old weighing three pounds, and at seven and eight weeks weighing four pounds to five and a half pounds. They bear confinement as well, or better, than any breed. When full grown they are a little larger than the Peking, but there is much difference of opinion as to which breed matures to the killing stage most rapidly.

The Peking.—This breed was imported from China in 1872. It is rather smaller than the Aylesbury, though owing to the looseness of its feathers it appears about as large. It is the most popular breed of the duck farmers of America, who claim that it surpasses the Aylesbury, not only in laying, but in its early maturing qualities. The Peking should be creamy white in color, bright and glossy. Its body should be long and deep, and more erect than the latter, and with a full, broad, and prominent breast, having an oblique keel, increasing in depth and width between the legs where it is just above the ground. Its tail should be wide and high, rising somewhat abruptly from the stern. It should have a broad back, with legs set well back to give it an

fully grown, is exceedingly rich in flavor, but should be kept until four or five months old before killed. The Muscovy.—This is one of the most distinctive of domestic ducks. Its name belies its origin, home is South America, and another curious characteristic is that while the Muscovy will breed with other varieties of ducks, the resultant young like true hybrids, be sterile when mated together, though fertile, with either parent strain. The Muscovy drake, which will reach twelve pounds in weight nearly double the size of his mate, and his true appearance is in full accord with his character as a fighter, and for this reason does not mix well with other ducks.

Black East Indian.—These birds are used both as table birds and layers, and at the same time an attractive exhibition variety. They are bred freely.

The Crested Duck.—The type is that of the Aylesbury, but not so large (adults weighing about 15 pounds,) and it is without the heavy keel of the Aylesbury. These ducks may be of any color, and of their distinctive feature is the globular crest of feathers, which should be as large as possible. Crested ducks are hardy, free layers, and quite fair table birds, and need no special care, except seeing that their feathers do not damage the eyes.

Both the Buff and the Blue Orpingtons are very easy to rear, quick in growth, and good layers. Drakes should weigh seven to nine pounds, and six to eight pounds, and should show good breadth and depth, combined with an active appearance. In color the buff should be a nice even rich fawn buff throughout, the head and upper part of the neck in the drake to be at least two shades of buff. The blue should show an even blue throughout, from lacing or white, except for a medium-sized bib. (There are those in the American fancy who claim that the Blue Orpington is nothing more than the Blue Swedish, and were only admitted to the York Madison Square Garden show as such.)

A Rhode Island Red Egg Record.
Roy Gaskill of Los Angeles is a fancier with a flock of Rhode Island Reds that have certainly "done good" in the crop of hen fruit he has harvested during the past twelve months. As to his improvement in the way of buildings and yards, as well as in the way of feeding and caretaking, he writes to this issue of The Times under date of February 17:

"I use open-air coops for my birds and give them plenty of litter: in fact, with me that is the only way to keep them healthy and productive."



1. INDIAN RUNNERS. 2. AYLESBURY. 3. BUFF ORPINGTON. 4. CRESTED. 5. ROUEN DUCK AND DRAKE. 6. BLACK EAST INDIAN. 7. BLUE ORPINGTON. 8. PEKIN. 9. MUSCOVY. 10. CAYUGA.

for incubation, and usually "come through," or rather "out," on time. If an incubator is used, allow the ducklings to remain in the machine for twenty-four hours after hatching to dry off and get "on their feet." Then remove to a brooder at about 90 degrees warm for the first week, then lower about five degrees each following week for about a month. With the first feedings, which should be frequent—not less than five times a day—be sure to supply plenty of sand or fine grit with a bountiful supply of pure water always available. Rankin, the celebrated duck grower of New England, recommends for the first four or five days: One part hard-boiled egg, three parts stale bread crumbs; after that equal parts corn meal and wheat bran, with boiled potatoes and a little beef scrap. At three weeks they should have green food, which they much relish. Only feed what will be eaten up clean; sour food in the feeding vessels soon produces trouble. To keep the ducklings from wandering, many breeders use movable fences made of twelve-inch boards, or mesh wire may be strung to stakes. These can be changed to fresh ground whenever it is desirable. As already suggested, access to water to swim in once in a while tends to keep the birds in a clean condition; if given free access the birds fail to fatten up as rapidly and the muscles and flesh harden up, thus furnishing a less desirable carcass.

In breeds, the White Peking and Fawn Indian Runner are possibly the most popular in Southern California, though the pure White Indian Runners are just at present exciting considerable attention. Our illustration shows ten different breeds, all of which are more or less popular both abroad and in this country. The following condensed descriptions of each are gleaned from the Feathered World of January 26, 1912:

The Aylesbury.—This breed gets its name from Aylesbury, the county town of Buckinghamshire, where the

upright carriage. In size the larger it is the better.

The Rouen.—The breed is sometimes supposed to have come from Rouen in Normandy. It is like the Aylesbury in shape, grows more slowly, but to a larger size, and comes in more especially for autumn and Christmas killing. It is also more "gamey" in flavor than either of the last two breeds. It is the most handsome in appearance, resembling the wild duck, except it is richer and more beautiful in its markings.

Indian Runner.—This breed, which is rapidly becoming much better known and appreciated, was originally imported, as its name implies, from India. It is active in its habits, and has a running rather than a waddling motion in movement. Indian Runners are excellent foragers and marvelous layers, but are not suited to confinement. The flesh is of fine quality and flavor, but their active habits prevent them fattening well. They are hardy and easy to rear. A typical specimen of this breed should have a long and narrow body, well elevated in front, and be closely feathered. The neck should be as long and slender as possible, and white in color from the head to about one or two inches from the body.

The Cayuga is a native of North America, and was originally a black duck of somber plumage, the luster being obtained by a cross with the Black East Indian. It has greatly improved in size of late years, the drakes reaching ten pounds and the ducks nine pounds in weight. The head should be large, with color a rich lustrous green, as also the neck, with long flat bill of slate black, with dense black saddle in the duck's bill similar to the Rouen duck; many drakes also have this saddle on the bill, but we prefer a clear slate black all through. The body should be long, wide and deep—in fact, as large as possible; plumage full of luster throughout. The Cayuga is a grand table bird when



is the right food to begin on. It contains all the grains the little chicks need. A good ground to suit their delicate digestive organs.

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Modern Journalism. By an Ancient Journalist.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CROUCHER deeply regrets that the action of the larcenous Italian government in swiping Tripoli without the slightest claim of right, and in threatening to seize the possessions of Turkey in Palestine, is neither repudiated nor discouraged by the so-called Christian powers of Europe, and that the press of the distant United States alone expresses sympathy with our losses. If the missionaries who preach Christianity to us heathen Turks really want Jerusalem and the Holy Land, why do they not make us a spot-cash offer for them instead of proposing to steal them? Can they expect us disciples of the great Mahomet to give up our faith and accept theirs, when they preach with their mouths a doctrine of "peace on earth and good will to men," and at the same time slaughter men, women and children in Tripoli like so many savages, in utter disregard of their own religious precepts?

The German Grouch commends the action of the Kaiser and the Parliament in saving our frugal people from both bankruptcy and the summer complaint by inflicting a duty of 800 per cent. on California peaches, pears and grapes. It is unfortunately true that our own peaches are small, our pears are astringent, and the sourness of our grapes would set the teeth of the devil on edge. But the patriotic German stomach is accustomed to them, and better the pangs of indigestion and the prosperity of German fruit growers than indulgence in toothsome California fruit. Down with the selfishness of yum-yum! Hoch der Kaiser and Vaterland! Besides, these foreign American devils make their own bolognas now. Our Weiss beer is subjected to a prohibitive duty of 20 cents per gallon, and unless the wool schedule shall be lowered our exportation of Berlin woolen shirts will be lessened.

The Rome Ruffian chronicles with joy the news from Tripoli of the action of our fearless troops in making what the Yankees call a house-to-house canvass in the outskirts of the city, and killing nearly a thousand unarmed men, women and children, without the loss of a single Italian, and at small cost, for they used the bayonet and did not fire a single shot. The poet priest, Father Leonardo de Killema, gave voice to the general rejoicing in those apt and beautiful lines:

Eight hundred Arabs went below,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

It is hoped and expected that the next movement of our troops will be in the direction of Jerusalem. The Christian world demands that the holy sepulcher shall no longer remain under the dominion of the wicked and unspeakable Turk. What the Crusaders failed to achieve centuries ago, it is up to us moderns to accomplish now. They had no machine guns, while we are equipped to send every Turk in Palestine to his rightful place in a lake of fire and brimstone. And after Jerusalem is taken there is still Constantinople. That place belongs to us. The Emperor Mahomed drove us from it hundreds of years ago. Now let us retake our own.

The Belfast Bullyrag points with pride to the result of the foolish, feeble and futile efforts of the tyrants, thieves and treacherous triumvirate of twaddlers who now control the English Parliament to cram their odious Home Rule doctrines down the throats of the free, intelligent, Calvin-adoring, Pope-hating people of Ulster. In the days of King William of blessed memory the carcasses of these missionaries of mischief would have been seen this morning swinging from telegraph poles or other impromptu gibbets. Their just doom was averted by London sending 3000 soldiers here to protect what they call "freedom of speech," but what would be more properly designated as freedom to lie, freedom to deceive, freedom to mislead a righteous, God-fearing people into heretical and hell-bound paths. The soldiers saved these minions from the discipline of clubs which our patriotic and law-abiding people yearned to break over the heads of Lloyd George and his gang. But they could not save them from the ovation of over-ripe eggs which our people promptly hurled upon them with precision and force, until the orators resembled incipient omelettes on their way to the frying-pan of popular indignation. Let these insulters of a free people go ahead with their plan of subjecting the people of Belfast to the domination of a Popish Parliament to be assembled in dirty Dublin. The bloody Fardowners will be unable to enforce any laws that they may enact. It will take more than 3000 or 30,000 or 300,000 troops to subject the people of Belfast to their sway. "The harp that once through Tara's halls"—represented by a bogus gold harp on a dirty green rag—will never be flaunted here. It will be torn down as fast as Corkonians can erect it. Erin will not be permitted to "go brag" in this locality.

The Dublin Daily Dominator awaits with delight the election and assembling of the Home Rule Parliament which has been extorted from the fears of England. That Parliament will enact laws that will make the canting, sniveling, hypocritical howlers of Belfast look—as an American statesman would say, "like 30 cents." We will make a lovely lot of laws for them, as they did for us in Cromwell's time. The ancestors of these Belfast beasts then enacted laws to exclude Irish Cath-

olics from Parliament, and not one of our fathers could be a judge, or hold any public office. If he went into the navy to fight and die for his country, he had to do both forward of the mainmast, for he could not be even a midshipman. He could not be an officer in the army, or a jurymen, or a lawyer, or even a gamekeeper without abjuring his religion. He could not be a member of a corporation. He could not buy land or inherit land from a Protestant. If he rented land he was only suffered to make a profit equal to one-third of the rent.

The Belfast scum of creation are not Irishmen, anyhow. They are descended from Scotchmen and from Cromwell's soldiers. The laws which their fathers framed and passed to ruin and oppress our fathers we remember, and we will now enact similar laws for their benefit and see how they like them. The villainies they taught in a former century we will execute upon them in this century, "and it will go hard, but we will better the example." Hall to Home Rule. No quarter to the Ulster blackguards. Let our purpose be to first rib them and then expatriate them.

The people of the north of Ireland and the people of the south of Ireland never have agreed upon any proposition in public policy except the grand one of not to pay any rent, and it need not be expected that they will agree now. If the rebels dare to question our beneficent and wise rule, then we will chastise them, as the American Burton says in his book, "from the lily-livered cowards" who hurl their dirty adjectives at us in the columns of the Belfast Bullyrag, to their wives," the toothless old hags who grin over the indecent diatribes of that outcast of modern journalism—the Belfast Bullyrag.

The Oyster Bay Austerette is the only Republican Journal published at the home of America's foremost citizen—the virtuous, versatile, vacillating tiger hunter of the jungles; the lion-licking, elephant-riding, hyena-harassing American who went into the wilds of Africa bestriding a striped jackass, and with his little gun, made the wild beasts run and roar, and emerged with a cargo of skins and horns and ornithological carcasses that made the back yard of the Smithsonian Institution smell like a Chicago packing-house in July.

This framer of government policies for the Transatlantic nations, from the Soudan to the Baltic. This adviser of shahs, and viceroys, and sultans, and kaisers, and French Presidents, and British Prime Ministers—of everybody except the Pope—is, need we say it, that greatest of living Americans, the never-to-be-sufficiently-lauded Ex-Colonel and Ex-President—Theodore Roosevelt. (The foregoing is authentic; it was dictated to our reporter by the colonel himself.)

As a user of pure, pungent and vigorous English, the austere statesman of Oyster Bay has no rival in the field of letters. Knowing that thousands hang upon the tobacco-flavored honey of his lips, the Austerette sent its chief editor—Gifford Pinchot—to interview him on the politics and politician of the day.

"Who," said Col. Roosevelt, "do I consider the most astute and powerful politician of the day. There can be but one answer to that question. Only your shrinking modesty prevents you from anticipating my answer. It is yourself. If you will preserve the pantaloon you wore when the toe of that monster of ingratitude—the obese and cruel Taft—reached the seat of them, and kicked you out of the office of chief forester for insubordination, inefficiency, insolence, misappropriation of public funds, future generations will fasten their eyes upon those breeches with reverent gaze and stand with bowed head before the panties upon whose fundamented rear was imprinted the toe of the Taft boot."

"Oh, thank you," said our editorial reporter and reportorial editor, as he fell upon his knees and kissed the Rooseveltian boot. "And what do you think of Samuel Gompers?" "He," said Col. Roosevelt, "is a grand specimen of an English cockney transmogrified by events into the greatest specimen of a snivelling misgilder of men of any age or clime. As an extractor of funds from other people's pockets he beats any faking thimble-rigger that ever yowled in front of a circus side-show. He has extracted tens of thousands of dollars from the pockets of the union laborers of the country by the simple process of telling them what not to do. He is, even more than I, saturated with a good opinion of himself, and I am no slouch when it comes to that. He befooled even so wise and experienced a statesman as myself into unequivocal indorsement of him, and acceptance of his statement that the McNamara were innocent and that The Times Building was blown up with gas. The McNamara were disloyal to union labor. If they had been convicted regularly we could have made the country resound with the cry that Big Business had railroaded them."

"What do I think of Mr. Barnes? I don't think of him, except when I have a pain in my stomach. He is an undesirable. He is no friend of civic righteousness—which is my other name, my nom de plume, so to speak. He is a polecat in the Republican poultry yard. He is a low-down, measly, jumping-fimplicate politician. He is a loathsome, leprous, fly-specked caucous conubiator. Tell with Barnes! But if I keep on I shall resemble Mulligan's parrot who talked too much. Good-day, Pinchot. Go round to the kitchen door and the cook will give you a hand-out."

The St. Louis Showme exults unto itself in the fact that while other States have but one Presidential can-

didate, and some of them none at all, Missouri has three—Folk, Clark, and Bradford. Neither of them will probably come within reaching distance of nomination, but available strength for a Callahan election will be manufactured.

The Appeal to Crime does not recommend a dynamiting of The Times—at present. It suggests it will be better to wait until the new building is completed. In the matter of contributions, then, to assist the great cause of industrial despoliation, better send their money direct to this office. Darrow gets any money he hogs it all.

The Trenton Truckler extends the left hand of fellowship to the Louisville Liar, and expresses Christian conviction that when the day of reckoning comes the blatant editor of that calumniating Col. Half-Corned Whisky, will be the goat of posterity. The Trenton Truckler supports for the Democratic nomination for President our greatest educator, and Callahan statesman, Woodrough Wilson.

Missouri's Great Canal.

Between Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Helena, Ark., are 240 miles of swamp, covering some 800,000 acres of soil. As far back as 1893, Arkansas and Missouri began building levees along the Mississippi to keep out the overflow.

The Federal government paid a part of the expense and in 1907 the work, which embraced some 20 miles of levee, was completed and the Mississippi was cut out. At present, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the greatest reclamation enterprises in the United States is under way.

This undertaking is comprehended in two projects—the Little River drainage system and the St. Louis River system. The Little River ditch is known as "Missouri's Panama Canal" and is being dug at the rate of fifty miles a month, its cost being estimated at \$4,000,000.

With its branches it will reclaim 500,000 acres of land almost incomparable in fertility. The project is of still larger dimensions and will reclaim some 1600 square miles of swamp. Its estimated cost is \$7,600,000.

The original New Madrid county ditch is twenty miles long and forty feet wide. It was dug about 1800. Since its completion one drainage project has succeeded another with such rapidity that the aggregated length of the ditches has reached nearly 100 miles and is constantly increasing. In all fully 100,000 acres of useless, inundated soil has been converted into tillable land capable of tremendous agricultural production.

The Little River project involves the digging of a channel eighty-five miles long with 600 miles of branch ditches. It will drain a swampy bottom 20 miles long and 10 to 20 miles wide.

Curiosities.

I make a good speech,
And nobody cheers me;
I make a bad break
And every one hears me!

I write a good song,
And nobody tries it;
I turn out some trash,
And every one buys it!

I dance rather well,
And nobody's boasting;
I slip on the floor,
And I'm in for a roasting.

I dress a la mode,
And nobody truckles;
I wear an old hat,
And every one chuckles!

I work like a dog,
And nobody praises;
I slack up a bit,
And I get the blue blazes!

I pile up the dough,
And the world is no wiser;
I give away cash,
And they call me a miser!

I'm poor and I'm good,
And nobody flatters;
I'm rich and no worse,
And they tear me to tatters!

I talk like the rest,
I am called a good fellow;
I deal in the truth,
And they say I am yellow!

I bluster and swear,
I could pass as a Quaker;
I follow the church,
And they call me a faker!

I do as they wish,
And I'm all on the level;
I do as I please,
I'm a son of the devil!

—[Charles Irvin Jenkins, in Post.]

Fresh

Illustrated Entomology

THE LIFE AND LOVE OF
Adam and Charles Black, L.

NO FICTION today. Story have been frivolous long carried our frivolity through when one is supposed to be. We have flirted with poets. Today we will have none of it. Anyway, Spring is hiding just behind the door, and when she arrives we will have chosen. Therefore we will first let us tarry with "The Insect," by J. H. Fabre. M. P. Masterlinck "The Insects" is "one of the most profound well as one of the purest written just passed." In the present devoted himself largely to the description of the development of the metamorphosis and the habits of their mass of scientific facts, contains interest for the obtains in the average scientific.

Comes then a chapter on the life of the Spanish corselet and an extravagant head; that she is thick set, round and equal to the athletic beetle. Then comes a dissection which are the smallest of the largest being scarcely the size of the beetles of the pampas are insects, according to M. Fabre, and their habits at considerable distances, "the professional" chapter; then minotaurus banded scolia; then the ring weevils; then the hallet; and scorpion.

A formidable array, it may be that these insects is a constant actually put poetry into the de is that of a personal friend the reader about with him, as the layman much of his own experience.

Modern and Horseman's... MODERN RIDING AND HORSE... Birch, William R. Jenkins Com... COMES now a book on horse and horse education—"Modern Education," by Maj. Noel Birch, military of Great Britain, with a Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B. of the Royal Horse and Royal Britain.

In this book Maj. Birch explains in the science of horsemanship to the rider and his steed. He is applying scientific principles and the training of horses. Everything there is to explain a balance; the knee and thigh girdle; the distribution of weight and the lower part of the leg; and when to use the whip; how to jump; etc.

The second portion of the book is training of horses—how to teach them; how to train their necessary; how to train with a little talk on equine photographs and eight explanatory text. A book for all horse men, whether you know nothing of the science of horsemanship.

THE EGYPTIAN CONCEPTION OF... A. Reimer, Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents.) AN INTERESTING chap-book Reimer's "The Egyptian Conception of Life." Here the author briefly of the Egyptian religion from the stand of Paganism in the temple of the dead, A.D. He takes up the ancient Egyptians, touches on the ancient Egyptian customs, and shows that the earlier changes on these burial customs foundation of the Egyptian conception of a physical world was that of a physical world with appetites obtained; that our modifications which followed during this crude conception of life in which a place was placed food offerings. Then came the change in the conception of the dead, representations of the dead, on the outside of the monument, and the influence of magic.

Then came the influence of the ancient practice of placing objects during the middle empire

Fresh Reviews: New Books and Book News.

By Willard Huntington Wright.

Feb. 24, 1912.] 31

Entomology

THE LIFE AND LOVE OF THE INSECT. By J. H. Fabre. Adam and Charles Black, London. (Price \$1.75.)

NO FICTION today. Sterner stuff holds us. We have been frivolous long enough. In fact, we have carried our frivolity through the winter months when one is supposed to be serious and philosophical. We have flirted with poets and dipped into romance. Now we will have none of it; we will become serious. Spring is hiding just on the other side of the hill, and when she arrives we could not be serious even if we chose. Therefore we will seize this opportunity.

First let us tarry with "The Life and Love of the Insect," by J. H. Fabre. M. Fabre is called by Maurice Maeterlinck "the insect Homer," and he adds that he is one of the most profound and inventive scholars as well as one of the purest writers of the century that has passed. In the present book, this scientist has devoted himself largely to the sacred beetle, and his description of the development, the modeling, the grub, the metamorphosis and the hatching chamber, in spite of their mass of scientific detail, measurements and facts, contains interest for the layman which rarely occurs in the average scientist's work.

Come then a chapter on the Spanish copris. We learn that the Spanish copris has a suddenly sloping pronotum and an extravagant horn surmounting her head; that she is thick set, round, dumpy, slow of gait, and not equal to the athletic performances of the sacred beetle. Then comes a dissertation on the anthophagi, which are the smallest of the young-beetle tribe—the copris being scarcely the size of a pea. The dung-beetles of the pampas are magnificent blue-black insects, according to M. Fabre, and he describes them and their habits at considerable length. The ink-black copris, "the professional scavengers," hold us for a chapter; then minotaurus typhoeus; then the two-colored scolia; then the ringed calicurgus; then the scolia; then the halicti; and last the languedocian copris.

A formidable array, it may appear. But reading of these insects is a constant delight. M. Fabre has actually put poetry into the descriptions. His attitude is that of a personal friend of the insects. He leads the reader about with him, and manages to inspire in the layman much of his own enthusiasm.

Horsemanship

MODERN RIDING AND HORSE EDUCATION. By Maj. Noel Birch. William R. Jenkins Company, New York. (Price \$2.)

THIS now a book on horsemanship, horse advice, and horse education—"Modern Riding and Horse Education," by Maj. Noel Birch of the Royal Horse Artillery of Great Britain, with an introduction by Maj. Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G., late inspector of the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery of Great Britain.

In this book Maj. Birch explains the latest developments in the science of horsemanship, as applied both to the rider and his steed. He insists on the necessity of applying scientific principles to the teaching of riding and the training of horses. He apparently explains everything there is to explain about riding—how to sit; the knee and thigh grip; getting down in the saddle; the distribution of weight; the use of the hands and the lower part of the leg; when to talk to a horse and when to use the whip; how to use spurs; how to jump; etc.

The second portion of the book is devoted to the training of horses—how to teach them, and what to teach them; how to train their minds; what appliances are necessary; how to train horses to jump;—ending with a little talk on equine psychology. Twenty-five photographs and eight explanatory figures supplement the text. A book for all horse lovers, trainers and riders, whether you know nothing or much about horses.

Lecture

THE EGYPTIAN CONCEPTION OF IMMORTALITY. By George A. Reisner. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. (Price \$1.50.)

AN INTERESTING chap-book is George Andrew Reisner's "The Egyptian Conception of Immortality." Here the author briefly shows the development of the Egyptian religion from 4500 B. C. to the last years of Paganism in the temple of Isis at Philae in the third century, A. D. He takes up the funerary rites of the ancient Egyptians, touches on the subject of mummification and shows that the earliest belief in immortality was based on these burial customs. He holds that the foundation of the Egyptian conception of immortality was that of a physical world where the same shapes and appetites obtained; that out of this grew all the superstitions which followed during 3000 years. Following this crude conception came the building of a tomb in which a place was provided for the living to the food offerings. Then came the fourth and fifth centuries and the building of tombs. In this period a decided change in the conception of immortality came; the belief of bringing foods and household necessities to the dead, representations of these things were carved on the outside of the monument. Here started the development of magic.

Then came the influence of the Osiris-Isis legend. In the sixth dynasty there was a return to the ancient practice of placing objects in the grave itself, and during the middle empire this belief still held.

That was the age of the mummy. In the Ptolemaic-Roman period a universality crept into the belief. Magic returned, and the dead were buried with Korans. Immortality, at this last stage of the Osiris cult, was considered a glorified existence.

In conclusion, Mr. Reisner states that the hope of immortality had practically no influence on the morality of Egypt. Life was the thing that really counted; death was shunned and avoided. Only in one short period did it hold out any promise, and then the kings and the great men of the earth who could afford post-mortem luxuries were the beneficiaries.

A German Criticism

THE PORT OF HAMBURG. By Edwin J. Clapp. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. (Price \$1.50.)

NOW for a book on German waterways and ocean terminals—"The Port of Hamburg," by Edwin J. Clapp. The object of this book, according to the author—who regrets that books on ocean and inland waterway transportation are neither many nor good—is to show that the developing and modernizing of our ocean and great lake terminals must necessarily be worked out along the lines followed in Hamburg; and that the much-needed resuscitation of river transportation in America must also be modeled along the lines of the Elbe and the Rhine. With this object in view, Prof. Clapp discusses first the nature of a great seaport—its equipment, its harbor facilities, its railroad lines and traffic. He traces a parallelism between Hamburg conditions and our own. Then he takes up the development of the Hamburg hinterland, traces the economic development of Germany, touches upon her imports and exports, and shows Hamburg's part in German foreign trade. Prof. Clapp touches upon the advantages of inland seaports, and shows in what particulars Hamburg excels its rivals. He goes into the details of port facilities, discusses the question of subsidies, takes up the question of waterways and railways, shipping and commerce, and ends with a chapter of statistics and a bibliography.

A Pictorial Summary

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BAR. By Charles Warren. Little Brown & Company, Boston. (Price \$4.)

A BOOK as interesting to the layman as to the lawyer himself is "A History of the American Bar," by Charles Warren. In this book, the author assumes the impartial attitude of the historian. He never stops in his array of facts to criticize or defend legal procedure. His purpose is to give an accurate account of the members of the American Bar, and of the influences which moulded the great American lawyers.

The first portion of the book is devoted to the legal conditions in the American colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is no easy matter thus to bring into a correlated history the mass of scattered facts pertaining to America's early legal events. But Mr. Warren has done surprisingly competent work. Not only does he give the status of the common law, the methods, appointments and composition of the courts of that era, but biographical data of the leading lawyers as well. The relationship of legislation to the legal profession, the requirements of a lawyer's education in Colonial days, as well as a description of the status of the law in the courts of England, are given scholarly attention.

The second portion of the book deals with the growth of the American Bar and the foundation of the Supreme Court, to 1860; in which not only are the leading cases in history touched upon, but also many of the great lawyers who acted as counsel. Throughout his history, Mr. Warren has kept his subject always in close touch with the economic and social conditions of the country, and in that way has given added interest and importance to his work.

Secarian History

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN LEADERS. By Henry Alexander White, A.M., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D. The Neale Publishing Company, New York. (Price \$3.)

THE most imaginative could find no thrills in "Southern Presbyterian Leaders," by Henry Alexander White, A.M., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., professor of New Testament Literature in Columbia Theological Seminary, and author of numerous historical and theological works. There are four sections to Dr. White's book: The first is a series of biographies of Southern Presbyterian leaders of the Colonial period from 1663 to 1774; the second part treats of the American Revolutionary period from 1774 to 1789; the third part relates to the period between 1789 and 1861; and the fourth deals with the leaders since 1861. Having said this I know of nothing further to remark, unless I say that Dr. White has been earnest and painstaking in his enterprise—but that should probably go without saying.

Wilderness Trails

SADDLE AND CAMP IN THE ROCKIES. By Dillon Wallace. Outing Publishing Company, New York.

THE WILDERNESS OF THE UPPER YUKON. By Charles Sheldon. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

NOW two out-of-doors books. First, "Saddle and Camp in the Rockies," Dillon Wallace, who took a 2000 mile survey of the Rocky Mountains on horseback from Southern Arizona to Montana, did so as an expert for the government, for the purpose of investigating the conditions in the best big game country in the United States. Most of the trip he made alone and without a guide; and a record of that trip, described in

detail, makes up the 300 interesting pages of his book. It was the condition of the game—the mountain sheep, the antelope, the elk, the moose and the fur-bearing animals—which was of primary interest to Mr. Wallace.

"From Arizona to the Upper Yukon," Charles Sheldon, the author of "The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon," went not as an expert to investigate game conditions, but, as he puts it, as "a hunter interested in natural history." His book is a record of his explorations for wild sheep in the sub-Arctic mountains, and many interesting and enlivening experiences did he have. His book gives an excellent idea of the different types of animals to be found in the Yukon Territory. The diary form in which the narrative is told gives it that personal touch which adds an individual interest.

Books and Book-Writers.

Israel Zangwill is the latest author to be suppressed by the censor in England. Mr. Zangwill seems to be taking the matter quite philosophically, however, and though "The Next Religion" cannot be produced in England he cheerfully looks forward to its production in America. "The play deals," Mr. Zangwill said in an interview after the ban had been put on it, "with religion as a living thing, and in a serious spirit. The negotiations which have been going on between myself and the Lord Chamberlain's office for the past three weeks have finally broken down because of alterations demanded which I simply could not make. I gave in on a number of points, but I could not yield to all the censor's demands. There seems to be absolutely no guiding principle of any sort in the exercise of the censorship. In 'The Next Religion' I take no side. Whenever a character says anything which might be considered shocking by anybody, there is always someone in the play who says it is 'shocking.' Incidentally, Mr. Zangwill has a little fling at a play which has been arousing furores of protest in the United States. 'The censorship tends to encourage plays which, if not immoral, just graze the line,' he says. 'This institution is supposed to prevent the production of plays which either are immoral or may cause riots. Yet 'The Playboy of the Western World,' which both caused riots and has been denounced as immoral, is a licensed play.' Not only is 'The Next Religion' to be produced in this country by the Liebler firm, but it is to be published as a book by the Macmillan Company—possibly this year. Before it, however, Mr. Zangwill's 'The War God' will be issued. This is a political drama in which the conflicting characters, but lightly veiled, are Bismarck, personifying War, and Tolstol, Peace. It is expected that 'The War God' will be ready this month.

A volume of August Strindberg's plays, "The Dream Play," "The Link," and "The Dance of Death," Parts I and II, as translated by Edwin Bjorkman, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons this month. Strindberg, whose sixty-third birthday has just been celebrated throughout the Scandinavian countries, and for the playing of whose dramas a theater has just been erected in Stockholm, is now the foremost figure in Scandinavian literature. Edwin Bjorkman, translator of this volume of Strindberg's plays, was born in Stockholm in 1866. More than twenty-five years ago he came to this country and made his way by editing various Scandinavian weeklies in Illinois and Minnesota. For more than ten years he served in various capacities—mainly as a reporter on the staff of the New York Sun, the New York Post, and the New York Times. He has written one book recently published, called "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?"

Sir Gilbert Parker, now in Arizona for his health, remarked in a recent interview that he found it impossible to memorize his speeches. His remarkable verbal memory deserted him when he began to exercise his creative faculties. Yet he is still able to recite the whole of Macbeth, Hamlet, and several other Shakespearean plays which he learned by heart during the receptive period of youth. This may be said to have terminated only shortly before he went to Australia, when he spent four years in the South Seas.

Ellis Parker Butler, author of "The Adventures of a Suburbanite" and other humorous stories, and Don Marquis, author of "Danny's Own Story," recently lectured at the Country Life Press, the plant of Doubleday Page & Company, at Garden City, N. Y. Both being humorists, the subject of their respective addresses was humor. Coincidentally, the lectures were given the evening of the day Mr. Marquis's book was published.

Though first published thirty-seven years ago, there is still a demand for the first series of Taine's "Lectures on Art," and Henry Holt & Company are just having to send it to press for the tenth time.

The Boston Transcript of January 31 includes six novels in its list of best books of 1911. Three are American, one English, one French, and one German—the latter being Hauptmann's "The Fool in Christ."

Mr. Huebsch announces that Sudermann's "The Indian Lily" is being sent to press for the third time. This will disturb the book-trade superstition that "short stories don't sell."



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[*End of Part I. See Part II.]